CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN DIEGO REGION

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TENTATIVE ORDER NO. R9-2027-0011
NPDES NO. CA9000001

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY FOR NAVAL BASE FACILITIES IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION

Discharges from the following Facilities are subject to waste discharge requirements (WDRs) set forth in this Order:

Table 1. Discharger Information

Operator [1]	Facility Name and Address [2]	Regulated Installations [3]
Commander, Navy Region Southwest (CNRSW)	US Naval Base Coronado (NBC) Naval Air Station North Island, Building 3, 2nd Floor, San Diego, CA 92135 San Diego County	Naval Air Station, North Island (NASNI) Naval Amphibious Base (NAB) Naval Outlying Landing Field (NOLF) Silver Strand Training Complex (SSTC)
	US Naval Base Point Loma (NBPL) US Naval Base Point Loma Environmental Department 140 Sylvester Road, Building 140, San Diego, CA 92106 San Diego County	Peninsula Campus (Subase, Bayside, Topside, Seaside, Oceanview, Hillside, East Ridge) Harbor Drive Campus Old Town Campus Special Area Lindberg Field Special Area South Point Special Area Taylor Street
	US Naval Base San Diego (NBSD)	NBSD Main Base Mission Gorge Recreational Facility (MGRF)

Operator [1]	Facility Name and Address [2]	Regulated Installations [3]
	US Naval Base San Diego Environmental Department 3455 Senn Road, Building 72, San Diego, CA 92136 San Diego County	Naval Medical Center, San Diego (NMCSD)
Southwest Regional Maintenance Center (SWRMC)	Naval Graving Dock (NGD) & AFDM-15 Floating Dry Dock 3755 Brinser Street, Suite 1 San Diego, CA 92136 San Diego County	N/A

[1] For purposes of this Order including all attachments, the term "Operator(s)" means CNRSW and/or SWRMC.
[2] For purposes of this Order including all attachments, the term "facility/facilities" means NBC, NBPL, NBSD, and/or NGD & AFDM-15.
[3] For a list of all installations located at each facility, see Tables F-1, F-2, and F-3 in Attachment F.

Table 2. Discharge Locations

Discharge Type	Facility	Installation	Receiving Water
Industrial Process Wastewater	NBC	NASNI NAB SSTC	San Diego Bay
Industrial Process Wastewater	NBPL	Peninsula Campus Harbor Drive Campus	San Diego Bay
Industrial Process Wastewater	NBSD	NBSD Main Base	San Diego Bay
Industrial Process Wastewater	NGD & AFDM-15	N/A	San Diego Bay
Stormwater	NBC	NASNI NAB SSTC	Pacific Ocean
Stormwater	NBC	NASNI NAB	San Diego Bay

Discharge Type	Facility	Installation	Receiving Water
		NOLF	
Stormwater	NBC	NOLF	Tijuana River Estuary
Stormwater	NBPL	Peninsula Campus Special Area South Point	Pacific Ocean
Stormwater	NBPL	Peninsula Campus Harbor Drive Campus Special Area Lindberg Field	San Diego Bay
Stormwater	NBPL	Old Town Campus Special Area Taylor Street	San Diego River
Stormwater	NBSD	NBSD Main Base	Chollas Creek
Stormwater	NBSD	NBSD Main Base	Paleta Creek
Stormwater	NBSD	NBSD Main Base NMCSD	San Diego Bay
Stormwater	NBSD	MGRF	San Diego River
Stormwater	NGD & AFDM-15	N/A	San Diego Bay

Administrative Information

This Order was adopted on: **February 10, 2027**
This Order shall become effective on: **April 1, 2027**
This Order shall expire on: **March 31, 2032**

The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) as an application for reissuance of WDRs in accordance with title 23, California Code of Regulations (CCRs), 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 (USEPA) and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region (San Diego Water Board) have classified the discharge(s) as **Major**.

I, David W. Gibson, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that this Order with all attachments is a full, true, and correct copy of the Order adopted by the San Diego Water Board on the date indicated above.

TENTATIVE
David W. Gibson, Executive Officer

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1. Facility Information

Information describing the Facilities is summarized in Table 1 and in sections 1 and 2 of the Fact Sheet (Attachment F). Section 1 of the Fact Sheet includes information regarding the facilities' permit applications and section 2 designates installations under each facility.

2. Findings

The San Diego Water Board finds:

2.1. Legal Authorities

This Order serves as WDRs pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the California Water Code (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 United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13370). This Order shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit authorizing the facility to discharge into waters of the United States at the discharge locations described in Table 2 subject to the WDRs in this Order.

2.2. Background and Rationale for Requirements

The San Diego Water Board developed the requirements in this Order based on information submitted as part of the permit applications, 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 through O are also incorporated into this Order.

2.3. Executive Officer Delegation of Authority

The San Diego Water Board by prior resolution has delegated all matters that may legally be delegated to its Executive Officer to act on its behalf pursuant to Water Code section 13223

2.4. Notification of Interested Parties

The San Diego Water Board has notified the Dischargers and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDRs for the discharges described in this Order and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments. Details of the notification are provided in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F).

2.5. Consideration of Public Comment

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

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that this Order supersedes the following orders, collectively referred to herein as the Previous Orders:

- Order No. R9-2013-0064 as amended by Order No. R9-2017-0009;
- Order No. R9-2014-0037 as amended by Order No. R9-2017-0010; and
- Order No. R9-2015-0117 as amended by Order No. R9-2017-0011.

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. Adoption of this Order in no way prevents the San Diego Water Board from taking enforcement action for past violations of the Previous Orders.

3. Discharge Prohibitions

3.1. The dumping, deposition or discharge of the following wastes directly into waters of the United States, including but not limited to the Pacific Ocean, San Diego Bay, Paleta Creek, Chollas Creek, San Diego River, and the Tijuana River Estuary, or adjacent to such waters in any manner which may permit their transport into the waters is prohibited:

- Paint, including paint chips, paint spills, and overspray;
- Blasting materials;
- Water contaminated with blast materials, paint, oils, fuels, lubricants, solvents, or petroleum;
- Oily bilge water;
- Hydro-blast water and water used for pressure washing;
- Treated or untreated sewage;
- Tank cleaning water used to remove sludge and dirt;
- Clarified water from oil and water separator, except for stormwater discharges treated by an oil and water separator and covered under this Order;
- Steam cleaning water;
- Pipe and tank hydrostatic test water unless regulated by an NPDES permit;
- Saltbox water;
- Hydraulic oil leaks and spills;
- Fuel leaks and spills;
- Trash and swept material, including but not limited to cans, bottles, paper, plastics, vegetable matter or dead animals deposited or caused to be deposited by human activities;
- Fiberglass dust;

- Debris from ship repair and maintenance activities;
- Zinc plates waste; and
- Demineralizer and reverse osmosis brine.

3.2. The discharge of materials of petroleum origin in sufficient quantities to be visible is prohibited.

3.3. The discharge of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) (i.e., transformer fluid) is prohibited.

3.4. The addition of chlorine or other additive pollutants to the fire protection system, graving dock caisson, or dry dock ballast tanks is prohibited.

3.5. The discharge of the first flush of stormwater from each storm (i.e., first 1/4 inch of rainfall) from maintenance and repair areas, storage areas, or any other onsite locations where high risk industrial activity may occur (including floating dry dock and graving dock, if any) is prohibited. However, this prohibition does not apply if the pollutants in the discharge are reduced to levels that comply with the effluent limitations specified in section 4 of this Order.

3.6. The discharge of wastes and pollutants from underwater operations, such as underwater paint and coating removal, is prohibited unless the activity is regulated by the Uniform National Discharge Standards Policy (UNDS Policy). This prohibition does not apply to discharges of marine fouling organisms removed from unpainted and uncoated surfaces by underwater operations or discharges that result from the cleaning of floating booms or fenders.

3.7. Discharges containing a hazardous substance equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity listed in title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) part 117, *Determination of Reportable Quantities for Hazardous Substances*, and 40 CFR part 302, *Designation, Reportable Quantities, and Notification*, are prohibited.

3.8. The Discharger must comply with Discharge Prohibitions contained in chapter 4 of the *Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin* (Basin Plan), the *Water Quality Control Plan, Ocean Waters of California, California Ocean Plan* (Ocean Plan), and any other applicable statewide water quality control plan described in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F) of this Order. The Basin Plan and Ocean Plan prohibitions are incorporated into this Order as fully set forth herein and summarized in Attachment J, as a condition of this Order.

3.9. Discharges of liquids or materials other than municipal stormwater, industrial wastewater, or industrial stormwater, either directly or indirectly to waters of the United States, are prohibited. These prohibited discharges include, but are not limited to, any water which, during industrial activity, comes into direct contact with or results from waste or materials used during industrial processes.

3.10. Discharges of wastes to waters of the United States are prohibited except as specifically authorized by this Order.

3.11. The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high-level radioactive waste into waters of the United States is prohibited.

3.12. Small boat rinsing, marine mammal pool, and marine mammal enclosure cleaning discharges having a maximum temperature greater than 20ºF above the natural receiving water when they enter the receiving water are prohibited.

4. Effluent Limitations, Discharge Specifications, and Best Management Practices

This section establishes effluent limitations, discharge specifications, and best management practices (BMPs) for the discharges regulated under this Order. The discharge types fall under two general categories as indicated in Table 2, industrial process wastewater and stormwater.

The specific discharge types and the activities and conditions that generate these discharges are identified in this section. All BMPs required to control these discharges must be implemented through a BMP Plan as discussed in section 6.3.2.2 of this Order.

4.1. Discharges from Industrial Processes and Installation Activities

This section includes discharges from industrial processes and installation activities that occur at the facilities.

4.1.1. Ballast Water

Ballast water is discharged at NGD from Discharge Point NGD-003.

4.1.1.1. Effluent Limitations for Caisson Ballast Dewatering

The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations. Compliance is measured at NGD-003, as described in the MRP of this Order.

Table 3. Effluent Limitations for Caisson Ballast Dewatering Discharge Point NGD-003

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly [1]	Average Weekly [2]	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Maximum
pH	standard units	--	--	--	7.0-9.0
Temperature	ºF	--	--	--	[3]
Oil and Grease	mg/L	25	40	--	75

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly [1]	Average Weekly [2]	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Maximum
Settleable Solids	ml/L	1.0	1.5	--	3.0
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	60	--	--	--
Turbidity	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)	75	100	--	225
4,4-DDT, Total Recoverable	µg/L	0.0008	--	0.0016	--
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	29.4	--	59.1	--
Chronic Toxicity	pass/fail	--	--	pass or <50% effect [4]	--
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	1.83 [5]	--	5.78 [5]	--
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	0.051	--	0.102	--
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	7.53	--	11.1	--
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	58	--	116	--
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	36.5	--	95.2	--

[1] The Average Weekly Effluent Limitations only apply if there is a discharge more than one day in a week.

[2] The AMEL will not apply for a single discharge event spanning no longer than a day during a calendar month.

[3] Discharges shall not be greater than 20°F over the natural temperature of the receiving water at any time.

[4] As specified in section 7.12 of this Order and section 4 of the MRP (Attachment E).

[5] These effluent limitations do not apply if the Discharger documents that concentrations in intake (Bay) water at the time of flooding exceed effluent limitations. If the intake water concentration exceeds the effluent limitation in Table 3, the maximum daily effluent limitation shall be set equal to the intake water concentration. If the average monthly concentration in intake water exceeds the average monthly effluent limitation in Table 3, the average monthly effluent limitation shall be set equal to the average monthly concentration in intake water.

4.1.1.2. BMPs for Ballast Water from Floating Dry Docks and Caissons

The Discharger shall implement BMPs to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants into receiving waters. These practices must ensure that pollutant levels do not degrade receiving waters or adversely affect their beneficial uses, as described in section 6.3.2 of this Order.

4.1.2. Emergency Fire Suppression Water and Saltwater Supply

Emergency fire suppression water and saltwater supply is discharged at NGD from Discharge Point NGD-004.

4.1.2.1. Effluent Limitations for Emergency Fire Suppression and Saltwater Supply

The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations. Compliance is measured at NGD-004, as described in the MRP of this Order.

Table 4. Effluent Limitations for Emergency Fire Suppression and Saltwater Supply Discharge Point NGD-004

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly [1]	Average Weekly [2]	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Maximum
pH	standard units	--	--	--	7.0-9.0
Temperature	ºF	--	--	--	[3]
Oil and Grease	mg/L	25	40	--	75
Settleable Solids	ml/L	1.0	1.5	--	3.0
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	60	--	--	--
Turbidity	NTU	75	100	--	225
Chronic Toxicity	pass/fail	--	--	pass or <50% effect [4]	--
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	29.4	--	59.1	--
Benzo(a)anthracene,	µg/L	0.049	--	0.098	--

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly [1]	Average Weekly [2]	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Maximum
Total Recoverable					
Benzo(b)fluoranthene, Total Recoverable	µg/L	0.049	--	0.098	--
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	2.88 [5]	--	5.77 [5]	--
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	0.051	--	0.102	--
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	6.77	--	13.6	--
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	58	--	116	--

[1] The Average Weekly Effluent Limitations only apply if there is a discharge more than one day in a week.
[2] The AMEL will not apply for a single discharge event spanning no longer than a day during a calendar month.
[3] Discharges shall not be greater than 20°F over the natural temperature of the receiving water at any time.
[4] As specified in section 7.12 of this Order and section 4 of the MRP (Attachment E).
[5] These effluent limitations do not apply if the Discharger documents that concentrations in intake (Bay) water at the time of flooding exceed effluent limitations. If the intake water concentration exceeds the effluent limitation in Table 4, the maximum daily effluent limitation shall be set equal to the intake water concentration. If the average monthly concentration in intake water exceeds the average monthly effluent limitation in Table 4, the average monthly effluent limitation shall be set equal to the average monthly concentration in intake water.

4.1.2.2. BMPs for Emergency Fire Suppression Water and Saltwater Supply

The Discharger shall implement BMPs to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants into receiving waters. These practices must ensure that pollutant levels do not degrade receiving waters or adversely affect their beneficial uses, as described in section 6.3.2 of this Order.

4.1.3. Flood Water and Saltwater Rinse

Flood water and saltwater rinse are discharged at NGD from Discharge Point NGD-001, at NBPL from the USS ARCO floating dry dock, and at NBSD from the AFDM-15 floating dry dock.

4.1.3.1. Effluent Limitations for Flood Water from Graving Dock and Saltwater Rinse

The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations. Compliance is measured at NGD-001, as described in the MRP of this Order.

Table 5. Effluent Limitations for Graving Dock Flood Water and Saltwater Rinse Discharge Point NGD-001

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly [1]	Average Weekly [2]	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Maximum
pH	standard units	--	--	--	7.0-9.0
Temperature	ºF	--	--	--	[3]
Oil and Grease	mg/L	25	40	--	75
Settleable Solids	ml/L	1.0	1.5	--	3.0
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	60	--	--	--
Turbidity	NTU	75	100	--	225
Chronic Toxicity	pass/fail	--	--	pass or <50% effect [4]	--
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	29.4	--	59.1	--
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	2.35 [5]	--	5.78 [5]	--
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	0.051	--	0.102	--
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	6.77	--	13.6	--
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	58	--	116	--

[1] The Average Weekly Effluent Limitations only apply if there is a discharge more than one day in a week.

[2] The AMEL will not apply for a single discharge event spanning no longer than a day during a calendar month.

[3] Discharges shall not be greater than 20°F over the natural temperature of the receiving water

at any time.

[4] As specified in section 7.12 of this Order and section 4 of the MRP (Attachment E).

[5] These effluent limitations do not apply if the Discharger documents that concentrations in intake (Bay) water at the time of flooding exceed effluent limitations. If the intake water concentration exceeds the effluent limitation in Table 5, the maximum daily effluent limitation shall be set equal to the intake water concentration. If the average monthly concentration in intake water exceeds the average monthly effluent limitation in Table 5, the average monthly effluent limitation shall be set equal to the average monthly concentration in intake water.

4.1.3.2. BMPs for Floating Dry Dock and Graving Dock

4.1.3.2.1. The Discharger shall implement BMPs to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants into receiving waters. These practices must ensure that pollutant levels do not degrade receiving waters or adversely affect their beneficial uses, as described in section 6.3.2 of this Order. The BMPs shall be updated before a new floating dry dock or graving dock is used for vessel repair or maintenance to incorporate practices that continue to prevent and/or minimize the discharge of pollutants.

4.1.3.2.2. As the Discharger performs maintenance and repair work, the Discharger shall remove spent abrasives, paint residues, particulate matter, other debris, and waste from surfaces that are reasonably accessible to the degree achievable by scraping, broom cleaning, and power washing. Prior to submergence or flooding, areas that were previously inaccessible shall be cleaned by scraping, broom cleaning, and power and pressure washing as soon as practical. The Discharger may then submerge or flood the floating dry dock or graving dock. This provision shall not apply in cases wherein a vessel must be introduced into a floating dry dock or graving dock on an emergency basis, such as to prevent sinking or leakage of oil or another hazardous material. The Discharger shall notify the San Diego Water Board of such emergency circumstances as follows:

- The information shall be provided by email to SanDiego@waterboards.ca.gov within 24 hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances even if the vessel docks within these 24 hours.
- A written report submission shall also be provided within 5 working days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The written notification shall include the time, duration, and circumstances of the emergency and shall describe any measures taken to prevent the discharge of pollutants.

4.1.3.2.3. The Discharger shall perform regular floating dry dock and graving dock cleaning while work is being conducted to minimize the potential for pollutants to accumulate on, or to be released from, floating dry dock, graving dock, or building way surfaces.

4.1.4. Marine Mammal Enclosure Cleaning and Pools

Water from marine mammal enclosure cleaning and pools is discharged at NBPL from Discharge Points NBPL-ME-001 through NBPL-ME-003, NBPL-MP-001, and NBPL-MP-002.

4.1.4.1. BMPs for Marine Mammal Enclosure Cleaning and Pools

The Discharger shall implement BMPs to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants into receiving waters. These practices must ensure that pollutant levels do not degrade receiving waters or adversely affect their beneficial uses, as described in section 6.3.2 of this Order.

The BMP Plan must, at a minimum, include the following practices:

- Minimizing the discharge of unconsumed food to waters of San Diego Bay through feed management and feeding strategies;
- Minimizing the discharge of accumulated waste to waters of San Diego Bay through routine cleaning of holding tanks and pens;
- Properly disposing of feed bags, packaging materials, waste rope, netting and other materials used for marine pen construction;
- Removing and disposing of aquatic animal mortalities -including but not limited to, blood, viscera, feces, carcasses, or transport water containing blood- to minimize any discharge of waste to San Diego Bay;
- Maintaining records of any drugs, pesticides, thermal shocks, or other chemicals administered at the facility;
- Using all drugs and chemicals in accordance with applicable label directions, except extra label drug use, as prescribed by a veterinarian;
- Storing all drugs, chemicals, and feed in a manner designed to prevent spills that may result in the discharge of drugs, chemicals, or feed to waters of San Diego Bay; and
- Implementing procedures for properly containing, cleaning and disposing of any spilled material.

4.1.5. Military Readiness Activity Discharges

Military readiness activity discharges can occur at various locations at NBC, NBPL, or NBSD.

4.1.5.1. BMPs for Military Readiness Activity Discharges

The Discharger shall implement BMPs to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants into receiving waters. These practices must ensure that pollutant levels do not degrade receiving waters or adversely affect their beneficial uses, as described in section 6.3.2 of this Order.

4.1.6. Pier Boom, Fender, and Mooring Cleaning

Pier boom, fender, and mooring cleaning discharges occur at NBPL from Discharge Point NBPL-BW-001 and at NBSD from Discharge Point NBSD-BC-001. Pier boom, fender, and mooring cleaning also occur at NBC but has no discharge to surface waters.

4.1.6.1 BMPs for Pier Boom, Fender, and Mooring Cleaning

The Discharger shall implement BMPs to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants into receiving waters. These practices must ensure that pollutant levels do not degrade receiving waters or adversely affect their beneficial uses, as described in section 6.3.2 of this Order.

4.1.7. Pier Washing Wastewater

Pier washing wastewater can be discharged from any pier at NBC, NBPL, and NBSD.

4.1.7.1. BMPs for Pier Washing Wastewater

The Discharger shall implement BMPs to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants into receiving waters. These practices must ensure that pollutant levels do not degrade receiving waters or adversely affect their beneficial uses, as described in section 6.3.2 of this Order.

4.1.8. Returned Unused San Diego Bay Water

San Diego Bay water is pumped from Pier 160 to building 111 for use in the laboratories. Returned unused Bay water is discharged at NBPL from Discharge Point NBPL-UBW-001.

4.1.8.1. BMPs for Returned Unused San Diego Bay Water

The Discharger shall implement BMPs to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants into receiving waters. These practices must ensure that pollutant levels do not degrade receiving waters or adversely affect their beneficial uses, as described in section 6.3.2 of this Order.

4.1.9. Seawater Cooling Overboard

Seawater cooling overboard water is discharged at NGD from NGD-005. Seawater cooling overboard discharges occur when vessels in the graving dock draw water directly from San Diego Bay for cooling. This water is pumped into the vessel, circulated through heat exchangers where it absorbs heat, and then discharged back into San Diego Bay at a higher temperature. To reduce the amount of seawater cooling overboard discharge while vessels are in dry dock, the Operator shall consider and, if practical and feasible, implement the use of shore-based power when the following conditions are met:

- Shore power is readily available from utilities or port authorities;
- Shore-based power supply systems can provide all electricity required for vessel operations;
- The vessel is equipped to connect to shore-based power; and
- The vessel systems are compatible with the available shore power.

4.1.9.1. BMPs for Seawater Cooling Overboard

The Discharger shall implement BMPs to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants into receiving waters. These practices must ensure that pollutant

levels do not degrade receiving waters or adversely affect their beneficial uses, as described in section 6.3.2 of this Order.

4.1.10. Small Boat Rinsing

Small boat rinsing occurs at NBC from Discharge Points NBC-BR-001 through NBC-BR-004 and at NBPL from Discharge Points NBPL-BR-001 and NBPL-BR-002.

4.1.10.1. BMPs for Small Boat Rinsing

The Discharger shall implement BMPs to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants into receiving waters. These practices must ensure that pollutant levels do not degrade receiving waters or adversely affect their beneficial uses, as described in section 6.3.2 of this Order.

4.1.11. Special Event Discharges

Special event discharges may occur at various locations at NBC, NBPL, or NBSD. Special events may include events such as motion picture productions and foam fun runs.

4.1.11.1. BMPs for Special Event Discharges

The Discharger shall implement BMPs to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants into receiving waters. These practices must ensure that pollutant levels do not degrade receiving waters or adversely affect their beneficial uses, as described in section 6.3.2 of this Order.

4.1.12. Topside Chlorinator/Dechlorinator Units

Topside chlorinator/dechlorinator units discharge at NBPL from Discharge Points NBPL-CS-001 through NBPL-CS-003.

4.1.12.1. Effluent Limitations for Topside Chlorinator/Dechlorinator Units

The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations. A field monitoring result with a total residual chlorine concentration greater than or equal to 0.1 mg/L shall be deemed out of compliance with a chlorine effluent limitation. Compliance is measured at Monitoring Locations NBPL-CS-001 through NBPL-CS-003 as described in the MRP (Attachment E) of this Order.

Table 6. Effluent Limitations for Topside Chlorinator/Dechlorinator Units at NBPL Discharge Points NBPL-CS-001 through NBPL-CS-003

Parameter	Units	Maximum Daily
Total Residual Chlorine	µg/L	8.1 [1]
	lbs/day	0.012 [2]

[1] The concentration-based effluent limitation for total residual chlorine is calculated based on two hours of discharge. See Attachment F section 4.3.4.4.

[2] The mass-based effluent limitation for total residual chlorine is calculated with a flow rate of 1,500 gallons per minute (gpm) and is for each submarine that is chlorinating. See Attachment F section 4.3.4.4.

4.1.13. Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering

Utility vault and manhole dewatering discharges at NBC from Discharge Points NBC-UV-001 through NBC-UV-013, at NBPL from Discharge Points NBPL-UV-001 through UV-018, and at NBSD from Discharge Points NBSD-UV-001 through UV-012. The Discharger shall reduce or prevent pollutants associated with utility vault and manhole dewatering discharges through implementation of BAT for toxic and non-conventional pollutants, and BCT for conventional pollutants.

4.1.13.1. BMPs for Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering

The Discharger shall implement BMPs to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants into receiving waters. These practices must ensure that pollutant levels do not degrade receiving waters or adversely affect their beneficial uses, as described in section 6.3.2 of this Order.

4.1.14. Weight Test Water

Weight test water may be discharged from any pier at NBC, NBPL, and NBSD.

4.1.14.1. BMPs for Weight Test Water

The Discharger shall implement BMPs to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants into receiving waters. These practices must ensure that pollutant levels do not degrade receiving waters or adversely affect their beneficial uses, as described in section 6.3.2 of this Order.

4.2. Non-Industrial Stormwater

4.2.1. Small Military Base Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (Small Military Base MS4) Areas

Small Military Base MS4 Areas are areas where no industrial activities occur. Areas designated as Small Military Base MS4 Areas are subject to the technology-based standard of maximum extent practicable (MEP), and stormwater management program (SWMP) requirements contained in section 4.2.1.1.2 of this Order. NBC, NBPL, and NBSD all have Small Military Base MS4 Areas which shall be identified in a storm sewer system map as required in section 1.3.2 of Attachment L of this Order.

4.2.1.1. Small Military Base MS4 Discharge Specifications

4.2.1.1.1. Pollutant Reduction to MEP

The Discharger shall reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges from Small Military Base MS4 Areas to the technology-based standard of MEP to attain compliance with water quality standards set forth in this Order.

4.2.1.1.2. SWMP Implementation

The Discharger shall review the existing SWMP(s) and revise as necessary. The revised SWMP(s) shall be submitted to the San Diego Water Board no later than 12 months following the effective date of this Order. The Discharger shall implement the existing SWMP(s) on the effective date of this Order. The Discharger shall make revisions to the SWMP(s) as necessary or as required by the San Diego Water Board.

The Discharger may develop a SWMP for each facility or one for multiple facilities. If a SWMP is developed for multiple facilities, each facility covered by the SWMP must certify the SWMP in accordance with Standard Provisions in section 5.2 of Attachment D of this Order.

The SWMP(s) shall be designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from Small Military Base MS4 Areas to the technology-based standard of MEP to protect receiving water quality. The SWMP(s) shall serve as the framework for identification, assignment, and implementation of measures and BMPs to control Small Military Base MS4 Area discharges. Existing programs such as street sweeping that have stormwater quality benefits should be identified in the SWMP(s) and be a part of the Discharger's stormwater programs. The SWMP(s) shall at a minimum contain the elements described in Attachment L of this Order.

A facility SWMP is not required if the Discharger certifies the following annually in its Annual Stormwater Risk Designation Level Report, unless otherwise directed by the San Diego Water Board in writing within 90 days of submission:

- Population of staff and visitors is under 1,000;
- The MS4 system is not contributing substantially to the pollutant loadings of a physically interconnected regulated MS4 and the Discharger can demonstrate the following:
    - The Discharger discharges less than ten percent of its stormwater to the regulated MS4; or
    - The discharge makes up less than ten percent of the permitted MS4's total stormwater volume; and
- If the Discharger discharges any pollutants identified as a cause of CWA section 303(d) impairment of any water body to which it discharges, stormwater controls are not needed to comply with waste load allocations (WLAs) of an adopted total maximum daily load (TMDL) that addresses pollutants of concern.

4.2.1.2. NBSD Stormwater Effluent Limitations for Discharges to Chollas Creek

The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the stormwater effluent limitations derived from the Chollas Creek TMDL as described in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F) and set forth in the tables below. Compliance with the stormwater effluent limitations shall be measured by calculating the flow

weighted average concentration for each pollutant in the discharges from five representative discharge points.

$$FWAC = \frac{\sum_{n=1}^{n=5} QnCn}{\sum_{n=1}^{n=5} Qn}$$

where:

FWAC = Flow weighted average concentration

Q_n = Flow rate at a discharge point during time of sampling

C_n = Concentration of chemical in the collected sample

n = Number of discharge points

The flow rate for each discharge point is multiplied by the concentration (C) in the sample from that discharge point. This sum is divided by the total flow rate for all of the discharge points (sum of the flows from the five discharge points) for that event. For composite samples, stormwater volume shall be used in the above formula instead of flow rate. Stormwater volume shall be the same as reported under Table E-16 of the MRP (Attachment E) of this Order.

Table 7. NBSD Stormwater Effluent Limits for Discharges to Chollas Creek from Effective Date of this Order through October 22, 2028

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	185.69	372.7
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	16.66	33.43
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	356.2	714.7

Table 8. NBSD Stormwater Effluent Limits for Discharges to Chollas Creek after October 22, 2028

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	154.8	310.63
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	13.87	27.83
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	296.8	595.57

4.3. Industrial Stormwater

4.3.1. Risk Level Designations

4.3.1.1. Industrial No Exposure Areas

Areas where all industrial materials and activities are protected by a "storm resistant shelter" to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, and/or runoff. "Industrial materials and activities" include, but are not limited to, material handling equipment or activities, industrial machinery, raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, final products, and waste products.

"Storm-resistant shelters" include completely roofed and walled buildings or structures. They also include structures with only a top cover supported by permanent supports but with no side coverings provided material within the structure is not subject to wind dispersion (sawdust, powders, etc.), track-out, and there is no stormwater discharged from within the structure that has come into contact with any materials.

4.3.1.2. Industrial Low Risk Areas

All areas where wastes or pollutants from industrial activities are subject to precipitation, run-on, and/or runoff and which are not classified as Industrial No Exposure Areas or Industrial High Risk Areas.

4.3.1.3. Industrial High Risk Areas

All areas where wastes or pollutants of significant quantities from vessel construction, modification, repair, and maintenance activities (including abrasive blast grit material, primer, paint, paint chips, solvents, oils, fuels, sludges, detergents, cleansers, hazardous substances, toxic pollutants, non-conventional pollutants, materials of petroleum origin, or other substances of water quality significance) are subject to precipitation, run-on, and/or runoff.

4.3.1.4. Annual Stormwater Risk Level Designation Report

Annually, the Discharger shall conduct a complete and thorough survey of the facilities to identify and categorize all areas and the associated stormwater drainage system(s) and outfall(s) (i.e. discharge point(s)) in accordance with the risk level designations. Stormwater drainage systems and outfalls that receive stormwater runoff from areas that have multiple risk levels shall be designated as having the highest risk level occurring in that area. Within the Annual Stormwater Report, the Discharger shall prepare and submit an Annual Stormwater Risk Level Designation Report by September 1 of each year containing the results of the surveys conducted in the previous July 1 through June 30, period including the following information:

4.3.1.4.1. Master Risk Designation List

An updated list of all facility discharge locations containing discharge point identification numbers, summary activity descriptions of the drainage area(s) tributary to each discharge point, the stormwater risk level designation and the name of the receiving water. The current Stormwater Risk Level Designation Tables are included as Attachment M of this Order and the updated master list shall be in a format suitable for the replacement of Attachment M.

4.3.1.4.2. Proposed Revisions

A description of any proposed changes to the stormwater discharge points; storm drain systems, features, drainage basin boundaries, and risk levels; and land use designations from the previous year.

4.3.1.4.3. Implementation

The updated Master Risk Designation List in the Annual Stormwater Risk Level Designation Report will supersede Attachment M of this Order, except for enforcement purposes, and shall become an enforceable condition of this Order, unless directed otherwise in writing by the San Diego Water Board. The San Diego Water Board retains the right to require revisions to the Discharger's designated risk levels based on relevant evidence, whether direct or circumstantial.

4.3.2. Industrial Stormwater Discharge Specifications

4.3.2.1. The Discharger shall reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges from areas, designated as Industrial No Exposure Areas, Industrial Low Risk Areas, and Industrial High Risk Areas as defined in section 4.3.1 of this Order to comply with the following:

4.3.2.1.1. Attain the technology-based standards of best available technology economically achievable (BAT) for toxic and non-conventional pollutants, and best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT) for conventional pollutants; and

4.3.2.1.2. Attain compliance with applicable effluent limitations set forth in section 4 of this Order.

4.3.2.2. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements

4.3.2.2.1. The Discharger shall continue to maintain and implement effective stormwater pollution prevention plans (SWPPPs) designed to reduce or prevent the discharge of pollutants from industrial activities conducted in Industrial No Exposure Areas, Industrial Low Risk Areas, and Industrial High Risk Areas to the technology-based standards of BAT for toxic and non-conventional pollutants, and BCT for conventional pollutants.

4.3.2.2.2. The SWPPPs shall include identification, assignment, and guidance for implementation of measures and BMPs to control discharges from industrial activities in the Industrial No Exposure, Industrial Low Risk and Industrial High Risk Areas. The BMPs and measures shall be selected to achieve BAT/BCT.

4.3.2.2.3. At a minimum, the SWPPPs shall contain the elements and be implemented in accordance with Attachment G of this Order. The Discharger shall implement any necessary revisions to the SWPPPs to comply with the requirements of this Order within one year of the effective date of this Order.

4.3.3. Numeric Action Levels for Industrial Low Risk Areas and Industrial High Risk Areas

Numeric action levels (NALs) are used to inform the Dischargers, public, San Diego Water Board, and State Water Board on:

- The overall pollutant control performance at any given facility; and
- The overall performance of the industrial statewide stormwater program.

NALs are only applicable to industrial stormwater discharges. NALs in Table 6 are used as numeric thresholds for corrective action. An exceedance of an NAL is not a violation of this Order. However, noncompliance with the Level 1 status or Level 2 status exceedance response action (ERA) requirements, as described in section 4.3.3.2, is in violation of this Order.

Table 9. Numeric Action Levels for Industrial Stormwater

Parameters	Units	Annual Average	Instantaneous Maximum
pH	standard units	N/A	6.0-9.0
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	100	400
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	25
Zinc, Total Recoverable	mg/L	0.26 [1]	--
Copper, Total Recoverable	mg/L	0.0332 [1]	--
Cyanide, Total Recoverable	mg/L	0.022	--
Lead, Total Recoverable	mg/L	0.262 [1]	--
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	120	--
Aluminum, Total Recoverable	mg/L	0.75	--
Iron, Total Recoverable	mg/L	1.0	--
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen	mg/L as N	0.68	--
Total Phosphorus	mg/L as P	2.0	--
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	2.14	--
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	mg/L	0.15	--
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	mg/L	0.0053 [1]	--
Nickel, Total Recoverable	mg/L	1.02 [1]	--
Mercury, Total Recoverable	mg/L	0.0014	--
Selenium, Total Recoverable	mg/L	0.005	--
Silver, Total Recoverable	mg/L	0.0183 [1]	--
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	30	--

[1] The NAL is the highest value used by USEPA based on their hardness table in the 2008 Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity.

4.3.3.1. NAL Exceedance Determination Method:

4.3.3.1.1. Annual Average NAL Exceedance

An annual average NAL exceedance occurs when the average of all the analytical results for a parameter from all samples taken within the reporting year exceeds the annual average NAL value for that parameter listed in Table 8.

If composite sampling or flow-weighted measurements are used in accordance with standard practices, the average concentrations shall be calculated in accordance with USEPA's *Industrial Stormwater Monitoring and Sampling Guide*[1]. The Discharger has the option of calculating the flow-weighted average concentration for all industrial stormwater effluent data for each facility as shown below to compare the corresponding annual NAL values in Table 8, where:

$$FWAC = \frac{\sum_1^n Q_n C_n}{\sum_1^n Q_n}$$

FWAC = Flow weighted average concentration

Q_n = Flow rate of discharge at time of sample collection

C_n = Concentration of parameter in the collected sample

n = Number of discharge points

The flow rate for each discharge point is multiplied by the concentration in the sample from that discharge point. This sum is divided by the summed flow rates for all of the discharge points.

For calculating the average, all effluent sampling analytical results that are reported by the laboratory as "non-detect" (ND) or less than the method detection limit (MDL), a value of zero shall be used. Any results reported by the laboratory as "detected, but not quantified" (DNQ) or less than the minimum level (ML) but above the MDL, a value of the MDL plus half the difference between the MDL and the ML shall be used.

4.3.3.1.2. Instantaneous Maximum NAL Exceedance

The Discharger shall compare all industrial stormwater analytical results from each distinct sample (grab or composite) to the corresponding instantaneous maximum NAL values in Table G-1. An instantaneous maximum NAL exceedance occurs when two or more analytical results from samples taken for any parameter within a reporting year exceed the

[1] USEPA. "Industrial Stormwater Monitoring and Sampling Guide." April 2021. EPA 832-B-09-003. Web 24 April 2026. https://www.epa.gov/sites/default/files/2015-11/documents/msgp_monitoring_guide.pdf

instantaneous maximum NAL value (total suspended solids (TSS), oil and grease) or are outside the NAL range (pH).

4.3.3.2. NAL Exceedance Response Actions

4.3.3.2.1. Initial Status

The Discharger will be placed in the following statuses at the beginning of the term of this Order:

- NBC to start at Level 2 status for aluminum, copper, pH, and TSS, and Level 1 status for nitrate+nitrite nitrogen, and zinc.
- NBPL to start at Level 2 status for copper and zinc.
- NBSD to start at Level 2 status for copper, phosphorus, and zinc and Level 1 status for aluminum and nitrate+nitrite nitrogen.
- NGD to start at Level 1 status for copper and zinc.

4.3.3.2.2. Level 1 Status

A Discharger's baseline status for any given parameter shall change to Level 1 status if sampling results indicate an NAL exceedance for that same parameter. Level 1 status will start on July 1 following the reporting year during which the exceedance(s) occurred.

4.3.3.2.2.1. Level 1 ERA Evaluation

By October 1 following commencement of Level 1 status for any parameter with sampling results indicating an NAL exceedance, each Discharger shall:

- Complete an evaluation of the industrial pollutant sources at the facility that are or may be related to the NAL exceedance(s); and,
- Identify in the evaluation the corresponding BMPs in the SWPPP and any additional BMPs and SWPPP revisions necessary to prevent future NAL exceedances and to comply with the requirements of this Order. Although the evaluation may focus on the drainage areas where the NAL exceedance(s) occurred, all drainage areas shall be evaluated.

4.3.3.2.2.2. Level 1 ERA Report

Based on the above evaluation, each Discharger shall, as soon as practicable, but no later than January 1 following the start of Level 1 status:

- Revise the SWPPP as necessary and implement any additional BMPs identified in the evaluation; and
- Certify and submit a Level 1 ERA Report that includes the following:
  - A summary of the Level 1 ERA evaluation required in section 4.3.3.2.2.1 above; and
  - A detailed description of the SWPPP and any additional BMPs for each parameter that exceeded an NAL.

4.3.3.2.2.3. Return to Baseline

A Discharger's Level 1 status for a parameter will return to baseline status once the following has been completed:

- A Level 1 ERA report has been completed in accordance with section 4.3.3.2.2.2 above;
- All identified additional BMPs have been implemented; and
- Results from four consecutive qualifying storm events (QSEs) that were sampled subsequent to BMP implementation indicate no additional NAL exceedances for that parameter.

4.3.3.2.2.4. NAL Exceedances Prior to Implementation of Level 1 Status BMPs

Prior to the implementation of an additional BMP identified in the Level 1 ERA evaluation on October 1, whichever comes first, sampling results for any parameter(s) being addressed by that additional BMP will not be included in the calculations of annual geometric mean or instantaneous NAL exceedances.

4.3.3.2.3. Level 2 Status

The Discharger's Level 1 status for any given parameter shall change to Level 2 status if sampling results indicate an NAL exceedance for that same parameter while the Discharger is in Level 1. Level 2 status will start on July 1 following the reporting year during which the NAL exceedance(s) occurred.

4.3.3.2.3.1. Level 2 ERA Action Plan

Based on the above evaluation, the Discharger shall do the following as soon as practicable, but no later than January 1 following commencement of Level 2 status:

- The Discharger shall certify and submit a Level 2 ERA Action Plan that addresses each new Level 2 NAL exceedance by January 1 following the reporting year during which the NAL exceedance(s) occurred.
- For each new Level 2 NAL exceedance, the Level 2 Action Plan will identify which of the demonstrations in section 10.2 of Attachment G the Discharger has selected to perform. A new Level 2 NAL exceedance is any Level 2 NAL exceedance for 1) a new parameter in any drainage area, or 2) the same parameter that is being addressed in an existing Level 2 ERA Action Plan in a different drainage area.
- The Level 2 ERA Action Plan shall at a minimum address the drainage areas with corresponding Level 2 NAL exceedances.
- All elements of the Level 2 ERA Action Plan shall be implemented as soon as practicable and completed no later than one year after submitting the Level 2 ERA Action Plan.

- The Level 2 ERA Action Plan shall include a schedule and a detailed description of the tasks required to complete the Discharger's selected demonstration(s) as described below in section 10.2 of Attachment G.

4.3.3.2.3.2. Level 2 ERA Technical Report

Based on the above evaluation, the Discharger shall do the following as soon as practicable, but no later than January 1 following commencement of Level 2 status:

- On January 1 of the reporting year following the submittal of the Level 2 ERA Action Plan, a Discharger with Level 2 status shall certify and submit a Level 2 ERA Technical Report that includes one or more of the following demonstrations described in section 10.2 of Attachment G of this Order:
  - Industrial Activity BMPs Demonstration;
  - Non-Industrial Pollutant Source Demonstration; or
  - Natural Background Pollutant Source Demonstration.
- Upon review of a Level 2 ERA Technical Report, the San Diego Water Board may direct the Discharger to take further action(s) to ensure NALs will not be exceeded.
- A Discharger with Level 2 status who has submitted the Level 2 ERA Technical Report is only required to annually update the Level 2 ERA Technical Report based upon additional NAL exceedances of the same parameter and same drainage area (if the original Level 2 ERA Technical Report contained an Industrial Activity BMP Demonstration and the implemented BMPs were expected to eliminate future NAL/TNAL the implemented BMPs were expected to eliminate future NAL/TNAL exceedances in accordance with Section XII.D.2.a.ii), facility operational changes, pollutant source(s) changes, and/or information that becomes available via compliance activities (monthly visual observations, sampling results, annual evaluation, etc.). The Level 2 ERA Technical Report shall be certified and submitted by the Discharger with each Stormwater Annual Report. If there are no changes prompting an update of the Level 2 ERA Technical Report, as specified above, the Discharger will provide this certification in the Annual Report that there have been no changes warranting re-submittal of the Level 2 ERA Technical Report.
- The Discharger is not precluded from submitting a Level 2 ERA Action Plan or ERA Technical Report prior to entering Level 2 status if information is available to adequately prepare the report and perform the demonstrations listed above. A Discharger who chooses to submit a Level 2 ERA Action Plan or ERA Technical Report prior to entering Level 2 status will automatically be placed in Level 2 in accordance with the Level 2 ERA Action Plan schedule.

4.3.3.2.3.3. Eligibility for Returning to Baseline Status

The Discharger's Level 2 status will return to Baseline status once the following has been completed:

- An Industrial Activity BMPs Demonstration has been completed in accordance with section 10.2.1 of Attachment G;
- Measures and BMPs to prevent future NAL exceedance(s) for the Level 2 parameter(s) have been implemented; and
- The results from four subsequent consecutive QSEs sampled indicate no additional NAL exceedance(s) for the parameter(s).

If future NAL exceedances occur for the same parameter(s), the Discharger's baseline status will return to Level 2 status on July 1 of the subsequent reporting year during which the NAL exceedance(s) occurred. The Discharger shall update the Level 2 ERA Technical Report as required above in section 4.3.3.2.3.2.

A Discharger is ineligible to return to baseline status if they submit any of the following:

- An Industrial Activity BMPs Demonstration that is not expected to eliminate future NAL exceedance(s) in accordance with section 10.2.1 of Attachment G;
- A Non-Industrial Pollutant Source Demonstration in accordance with section 10.2.2 of Attachment G; or,
- A Natural Background Pollutant Source Demonstration in accordance with section 10.2.3 of Attachment G.

4.3.3.2.3.4. Level 2 ERA Implementation Extension

If the Discharger needs additional time to submit the Level 2 ERA Technical Report, then the Discharger shall be automatically granted a single time extension for up to 6 months upon submitting the following items as applicable:

- Reason(s) for the time extension;
- A revised Level 2 ERA Action Plan, including a schedule and a detailed description of the necessary tasks still to be performed to complete the Level 2 ERA Technical Report; and
- A description of any additional temporary BMPs that will be implemented while permanent BMPs are being constructed.

The San Diego Water Board will review Level 2 ERA Implementation Extension package for completeness and adequacy. Requests for extensions that total more than 6 months are not granted unless approved in writing by the San Diego Water Board. The San Diego Water Board may do any of the following:

- Reject or revise the time allowed to complete Level 2 ERA Implementation Extensions;

- Identify additional tasks necessary to complete the Level 2 ERA Technical Report; and/or
- Require the Discharger to implement additional temporary BMPs.

4.3.4. Effluent Limitations for Discharges from Industrial High Risk Areas

For discharges of pollutants in stormwater discharges, from areas designated as Industrial High Risk Areas as defined in section 4.3.1.3 of this Order, the Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following maximum daily effluent limitations (MDELs) for chronic toxicity with compliance measured at monitoring locations as described in the MRP (Attachment E) and Attachment M (as updated annually) of this Order:

Table 10. Effluent Limitation for Industrial Stormwater

Parameter	Units	Maximum Daily [1]
Chronic Toxicity	Pass/Fail	Pass or % effect <50

[1] Compliance with the MDEL shall be based on the procedures specified in MRP (Attachment E) of this Order.

4.4. Design Storm Standards for Stormwater Retention and Treatment Control BMPs

All new treatment control BMPs employed by the Discharger to comply with this Order shall be designed to comply with minimum design storm standards in this section. A factor of safety shall be incorporated into the design of all treatment control BMPs to ensure that stormwater is sufficiently treated throughout the life of the treatment control BMPs.

The design storm standards for treatment control BMPs are as follows:

4.4.1. Volume-Based BMPs

The Discharger shall, at a minimum, calculate[2] the volume to be treated using one of the following methods:

- The volume of runoff produced from an 85th percentile storm event as determined from local, historical rainfall records. Isopluvial maps for the 85th percentile storm event are available on the internet[3];
- The volume of runoff produced by the 85th percentile storm event, determined as the maximized capture runoff volume for the facility, from the

[2] All hydrologic calculations shall be certified by a California licensed professional engineer in accordance with the Professional Engineers Act (Bus. & Prof. Code § 6700, et seq).

[3] The County of San Diego isopluvial map located at https://www.sandiegocounty.gov/content/dam/sdc/dpw/WATERSHED_PROTECTION_PROGRAM/susmppdf/susmp_85precip.pdf may be used.

formula recommended in the Water Environment Federation's (WEF's) *Manual of Practice*[4]; or,

- The volume of annual runoff required to achieve 80 percent or more treatment, determined in accordance with the methodology set forth in the latest edition of *California Stormwater Best Management Practices Handbook*[5] using local historical rainfall records.

4.4.2. Flow-Based BMPs

The Discharger shall calculate the flow needed to be treated using one of the following methods:

- The maximum flow rate of runoff produced from a rainfall intensity of at least 0.2 inches per hour for each hour of a storm event;
- The maximum flow rate of runoff produced by the 85th percentile hourly rainfall intensity, as determined from local historical rainfall records, multiplied by a factor of two; or,
- The maximum flow rate of runoff, as determined using local historical rainfall records that achieves approximately the same reduction in total pollutant loads as would be achieved by treatment of the 85th percentile hourly rainfall intensity multiplied by a factor of two.

4.5. Non-Stormwater Discharge Specifications

4.5.1. Non-Stormwater Discharges

Discharges of material other than stormwater to waters of the United States are prohibited, except as allowed under this section or as otherwise authorized by this Order, a separate NPDES permit or other regulatory program. The following non-stormwater discharges are authorized under this Order unless the Discharger or the San Diego Water Board identifies the discharges as a significant source of pollutants to waters of the United States as provided in section 4.5.3 below:

- Diverted stream flows;
- Rising groundwaters;
- Uncontaminated groundwater infiltration [as defined at 40 CFR section 35.2005(b)(20)] to MS4s;

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[4] Water Environment Federation (WEF). Manual of Practice No. 23/ ASCE Manual of Practice No. 87, pg. 175 Equation 5.2 (1998).

[5] California Stormwater Quality Association. Stormwater Best Management Practice New Development and Redevelopment Handbook. Web. 28 February 2013. https://pw.lacounty.gov/swq/files/BMP_Municipal_Complete.pdf

- Uncontaminated pumped groundwater, foundation drains, crawl space pumps and, footing drain discharges not subject to a groundwater extraction permit such as NPDES Permit No. CAG919003 (*General Waste Discharge Requirements for Groundwater Extraction Discharges to Surface Waters Within the San Diego Region*;
- Springs;
- Drinking fountain water, emergency eye wash and shower station test water, and swimmer rinsing;
- Atmospheric condensate including refrigeration, air conditioning and compressor condensate;
- Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands;
- Discharges from potable water sources not subject to an NPDES permit such as NPDES Permit No. CAG140001 (statewide National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit for Drinking Water system Discharges to waters of the United States) or subsequent superseding NPDES renewal permits;
- Residential and emergency service vehicle car washing;
- Dechlorinated swimming pool discharges;
  - Residual chlorine, algaecide, filter backwash, or other pollutants from swimming pools must be eliminated prior to discharging to the MS4; and
  - The discharge of saline swimming pool water must be directed to the sanitary sewer, landscaped areas, or other pervious surfaces that can accommodate the volume of water, unless the saline swimming pool water can be discharged via a pipe or concrete channel directly to a naturally saline water body (e.g. San Diego Bay or the Pacific Ocean).
- Seawater infiltration where the seawater is discharged back into the seawater source;
- Building fire suppression system maintenance discharges (e.g. sprinkler line flushing) not otherwise regulated by this Order;
- Non-stormwater discharges explicitly authorized elsewhere in this Order;
- Non-stormwater discharges from special events such as motion picture productions and foam fun runs:
  - The Discharger must track and log special event discharges to determine the frequency of special event discharges; and
  - The Discharger must identify and implement BMPs to prevent pollutant discharges.
- Water used to control dust;
- Fire hydrant flushing;

- Discharges from non-emergency fire-fighting activities;
- Discharges incidental to military readiness activities are allowed. Discharges must not result in a violation of the water quality objectives, including the protection of the marine aquatic life beneficial use**:**
  - The Discharger must track and log military readiness activity discharges to determine the frequency of military readiness activity discharges.
  - The Discharger must identify and implement BMPs to prevent pollutant discharges.

4.5.2. Conditions for Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges

The non-stormwater discharges identified in section 4.5.1 above are authorized by this Order only if all the following conditions are satisfied:

4.5.2.1. The non-stormwater discharges are not in violation of any San Diego Water Board requirement;

4.5.2.2. The non-stormwater discharges are not in violation of any municipal or federal agency ordinance or requirement;

4.5.2.3. BMPs are included in the SWMP(s) for Small Military Base MS4 Areas and in the SWPPP(s) for industrial areas that are designed to do the following:

- Prevent or reduce the contact of non-stormwater discharges with significant materials or equipment; and
- Minimize, to the extent practicable, the flow or volume of non-stormwater discharges;

4.5.2.4. The non-stormwater discharges do not contain quantities of pollutants that may cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality standards;

4.5.2.5. The non-stormwater discharges and identified sources in industrial areas are visually inspected quarterly in accordance with the SWPPP(s) to ensure adequate BMP implementation and effectiveness; and

4.5.2.6. The non-stormwater discharges from Industrial Low Risk and Industrial High Risk Areas are reported in the Stormwater Annual Report required under section 3.2.3 of the MRP (Attachment E) of this Order.

4.5.3. Identification of Non-Stormwater Significant Sources of Pollutants

Where the Discharger or the San Diego Water Board determines that any individual or category of non-stormwater discharge(s) listed in section 4.5.1 above may be a significant source of pollutants to waters of the United States or physically interconnected MS4, or poses a threat to water quality standards (e.g. beneficial uses), the individual or category of non-stormwater discharge(s) must be addressed by the Discharger as an illicit discharge(s) and prohibited through ordinance, order, or similar means unless the discharge is from a non-anthropogenic source. For a non-anthropogenic source determined to be a significant source of pollutants, the Discharger must either prohibit the

discharge or develop and implement appropriate control measures to prevent the discharge of pollutants to the MS4.

4.5.4. Emergency Firefighting Discharges

Emergency firefighting flows (i.e., flows necessary for the protection of life or property) are excluded from the effective prohibition against non-stormwater and need only be addressed where they are identified as significant sources of pollutants to waters of the United States. This does not include relief water from the emergency fire suppression system discharged through Discharge Point NGD-004. The Discharger should develop and encourage implementation of BMPs to reduce or eliminate pollutants in emergency firefighting discharges to the MS4s and receiving waters within its jurisdiction. During emergency situations, priority of efforts should be directed toward life, property, and the environment (in descending order). BMPs should not interfere with immediate emergency response operations or impact public health and safety.

4.5.5. Non-Emergency Firefighting Discharges

Non-emergency firefighting discharges (i.e., discharges from controlled or practice blazes, firefighting training, and maintenance activities not associated with building fire suppression systems) must be addressed by a program, to be developed and implemented by the Discharger, to reduce or eliminate pollutants in such discharges from entering the MS4 or the receiving water. Building fire suppression system maintenance discharges (e.g. sprinkler line flushing) to the MS4 must be addressed as illicit discharges unless BMPs are implemented to prevent pollutants associated with such discharges from entering the MS4.

4.5.6. Incidental Runoff from Landscaped Areas

Incidental runoff is defined landscape irrigation that escapes the area of intended use. The Discharger shall control incidental runoff thorough the following means:

- Detection of leaks (e.g. broken sprinkler heads) and correction of the leaks within 72 hours of learning of the leaks;
- Proper design and aiming of sprinkler heads; and
- Elimination of landscape irrigation during precipitation events.

The discharge of incidental runoff from landscaped areas that is not controlled by the above requirements is prohibited.

5. Receiving Water Limitations - Not Applicable

6. Provisions

The Discharger shall comply with the provisions listed below. In the event that there is any conflict, duplication, or overlap between provisions specified by this Order, the more stringent provision shall apply.

6.1. Standard Provisions

6.1.1. Federal Standard Provisions

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

6.1.2. San Diego Water Board Standard Provisions

The Discharger shall comply with the following provisions:

6.1.2.1. This Order shall not be construed as replacement or substitution for any necessary federal, State, and local approvals. The Discharger is responsible for compliance with all applicable federal, State, and local laws, regulations and ordinances for handling, transport, treatment, and the discharge of waste and shall obtain authorization from applicable regulatory agencies prior to the commencement of discharge. In the event of any violation or threatened violation of the conditions of this Order, the violation or threatened violation shall be subject to any remedies, penalties, process, or sanctions as provided for under State and federal law, including the Water Code and the CWA.

6.1.2.2. This Order expires on March 31, 2032, after which, the terms and conditions of this Order are automatically continued pending issuance of new WDRs, provided that all requirements of USEPA's NPDES regulations at 40 CFR, section 122.6 and the State's regulations at California Code of Regulation (CCR) Title 23, section 2235.4 regarding the continuation of expired orders and WDRs are met.

6.1.2.3. A copy of this Order shall be made available to all personnel/staff (including field staff) involved with the compliance of this Order.

6.1.2.4. The Discharger shall comply with any interim limitations established by addendum, enforcement action, or revised WDRs that have been or may be adopted by the San Diego Water Board.

6.1.2.5. If any applicable toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is promulgated under CWA section 307(a) for a toxic pollutant and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation on the pollutant in this Order, the San Diego Water Board may institute proceedings under these regulations to modify or revoke and reissue this Order to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition.

6.1.2.6. For the purposes of this Order, the term permit, individual permit, and WDRs, shall have the same meaning as the term Order used elsewhere in this Order.

6.2. Monitoring and Reporting Program Requirements

6.2.1. The Discharger shall comply with the monitoring and reporting program (MRP), and future revisions thereto, in Attachment E of this Order.

6.2.2. Reports required to be submitted to the San Diego Water Board shall be submitted electronically using California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS).

Notifications required to be provided to the San Diego Water Board shall be made to: sandiego@waterboards.ca.gov and shall include "Order No. R9-2027-0011" in the subject heading.

6.3. Special Provisions

6.3.1. Reopener Provisions

6.3.1.1. 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.

6.3.1.2. This Order may be reopened and modified in accordance with NPDES regulations at 40 CFR parts 122 and 124, as necessary, to include additional conditions or limitations based on newly available information or to implement any USEPA approved, new, State water quality objective.

6.3.1.3. This Order may be re-opened and modified for cause at any time prior to its expiration under any of the following circumstances:

6.3.1.3.1. Present or future investigations demonstrate that the discharge(s) regulated by this Order may have the potential to cause or contribute to adverse impacts on water quality and/or beneficial uses.

6.3.1.3.2. New or revised water quality objectives come into effect, or any TMDL is adopted or revised that is applicable to the Discharger.

6.3.1.3.3. Modification is warranted to those provisions of this Order addressing compliance with water quality standards in the receiving water or those provisions of this Order laying out an iterative process for implementation of management practices to achieve compliance with water quality standards in the receiving water.

6.3.1.3.4. Modification is warranted to incorporate additional effluent limitations, prohibitions, and requirements, based on the results of additional monitoring required by the MRP (Attachment E) of this Order.

6.3.1.3.5. Modification of the receiving waters monitoring and reporting requirements and/or special studies requirements of this Order is necessary for cause, including but not limited to 1) revisions necessary to implement recommendations from Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCWRP); 2) revisions necessary to develop, refine, implement, and/or coordinate a regional monitoring program; and/or 3) revisions necessary to develop and implement improved monitoring and assessment programs in

keeping with San Diego Water Board Resolution No. R9-2012-0069, *Resolution in Support of a Regional Monitoring Framework*.

6.3.1.3.6. Modification is warranted to address chronic toxicity in facility wastewater discharges, stormwater discharges, or receiving waters through new or revised effluent limitations or other permit toxicity requirements or to implement new, revised, or newly interpreted water quality standards applicable to chronic toxicity.

6.3.1.3.7. Modification is warranted to revise the aquatic toxicity provisions if the Supreme Court determines that the test of significant toxicity cannot be used in NPDES permits and the State Water Board suspends or revises the aquatic toxicity water quality standards.

6.3.1.3.8. The Discharger has requested, and submitted technical information demonstrating to the satisfaction of the San Diego Water Board, that technology-based or water-quality based effluent limitations may be adjusted on a pollutant-by-pollutant or discharge-by-discharge basis to reflect credit for pollutants in the Discharger's intake water in conformance with the applicable requirements of 40 CFR section 122.45(g) and section 1.4.4 of the State Water Board's *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (SIP).

6.3.1.3.9. The Discharger has submitted technical information in accordance with the Ocean Plan to the satisfaction of the San Diego Water Board documenting the basis for a mixing zone of initial dilution for stormwater discharges to the Pacific Ocean.

6.3.1.4. The filing of a request by the Discharger for modifications, revocation and reissuance, or termination of this Order, or a notification of planned change in or anticipated noncompliance with this Order does not stay any condition of this Order.

6.3.2. BMP Plans and Pollution Prevention Plans

6.3.2.1. BMP Plans and Pollution Prevention Plan for Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering Discharges (Utility Vault Plan)

The Discharger shall implement its Utility Vault Plan(s) for utility vault and manhole dewatering discharges to prevent the discharge of pollutants into the receiving waters at levels that would contribute to the degradation of the receiving waters or otherwise adversely affect the beneficial uses of the receiving water. At a minimum, the Utility Vault Plan(s) shall be maintained and implemented in accordance with Attachment H of this Order to prevent, or minimize the potential for, the release of pollutants to waters of the State and waters of the United States.

The Discharger may develop a joint Utility Vault Plan for multiple Facilities.

6.3.2.2. BMP Plan(s)

The Discharger shall develop and implement BMP Plans for the following discharges;

At NBC:

- Military readiness activity discharges
- Pier boom, fender and mooring cleaning;
- Pier washing wastewater;
- Small boat rinsing;
- Special event discharges; and
- Weight test water

At NBPL:

- USS Arco floating dry dock flood water;
- Marine mammal enclosure cleaning;
- Marine mammal pools;
- Military readiness activity discharges
- Pier boom, fender, and mooring cleaning;
- Pier washing wastewater;
- Returned unused San Diego Bay water;
- Small boat rinsing;
- Special event discharges;
- Topside Chlorinator/Dechlorinator; and
- Weight test water

At NBSD:

- Military readiness activity discharges
- Pier boom, fender, and mooring cleaning;
- Pier washing wastewater;
- Special event discharges; and
- Weight test water

At NGD & AFDM-15:

- NGD caisson ballast dewatering;
- NGD emergency fire suppression water and saltwater supply;
- NGD flood water and saltwater rinse; and
- NGD seawater cooling overboard
- AFDM-15 floating dry dock flood water

The implementation of the BMP Plans shall prevent the discharge of pollutants into the receiving waters at levels that would contribute to the degradation of the receiving waters or otherwise adversely affect the beneficial uses of the receiving water. At a minimum, the BMP Plans shall be developed and implemented in accordance with Attachment I of this Order to prevent, or minimize the potential for, the release of pollutants to waters of the State and waters of the United States.

6.3.2.3. Pollution Prevention Plan for Industrial Stormwater

The Discharger shall prepare and implement a pollution prevention plan (PPP) for stormwater discharges associated with the Industrial High Risk Areas for chronic toxicity, copper, and zinc (Discharge Points specified in Attachment M of this Order).

The PPP shall be developed in accordance with Water Code section 13263.3(d)(2). The minimum requirements for the PPP are outlined in section 6.2.3.3 of the Fact Sheet (Attachment F) of this Order. A work plan and time schedule for preparation of the PPP shall be completed and submitted to the San Diego Water Board within 90 days of the effective date of this Order. The PPP shall be completed and submitted to the San Diego Water Board within 9 months of the effective date of this Order.

The Discharger may develop a joint PPP for Industrial Stormwater for multiple facilities.

6.3.3. Flood and Runoff Protection Requirements

All waste treatment, containment, and disposal facilities shall be protected against erosion, overland runoff, and other impacts resulting from a 100-year, 24-hour storm event as defined by the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Atlas 14 Point Precipitation Frequency Estimates (available at: https://hdsc.nws.noaa.gov/hdsc/pfds/pfds_map_cont.html).

6.3.4. Sewage Collection System

NBC, NBPL, and NBSD must each individually enroll in and comply with State Water Board Order No. WQ 2022-0103-DWQ, *Statewide Waste Discharge Requirements General Order for Sanitary Sewer Systems* (statewide General SSS Order), and any subsequent amendments to or reissuance of the statewide General SSS Order, as a condition of this Order. The Discharger must also enroll in and comply with San Diego Water Board Order No. R9-2007-0005, *Waste Discharge Requirements for Sewage Collection Agencies in the San Diego Region* (Regional General SSS Order), and any subsequent amendments to or reissuances of the Regional General SSS Order, as a condition of this Order. The Discharger must submit its application to enroll under Order No. WQ 2022-0103-DWQ within 90 calendar days of the adoption of this Order. The application for coverage under Order No. WQ 2022-0103-DWQ will also serve as application for coverage under Order No. R9-2007-0005.

6.3.5. Mixing Zones and Dilution Credits for Industrial High Risk Stormwater Areas

The Discharger may, at their discretion, propose a work plan for a detailed study to support a Basin Plan amendment on the possible application of chronic toxicity effluent limitations with mixing zones and dilution credits applicable to industrial stormwater discharges to San Diego Bay. The study may also encompass the possible application of mixing zones and dilution credits applicable to municipal stormwater discharges.

The work plan shall include the following elements:

- A detailed proposal describing the goals, technical approach, methods, data evaluation framework, and a schedule for completion of all study activities and submission of a draft Basin Plan amendment for consideration of adoption by the San Diego Water Board;
- Formation of a stakeholder advisory panel with the San Diego Water Board, USEPA, federal and State resource agencies, representatives of environmental non-governmental organizations, San Diego County Department of Health Services, and representatives of stormwater discharges to San Diego Bay. The panel shall be notified of proposed work and results; and the panel shall be provided opportunity for comment;
- An analysis of stormwater impacts to San Diego Bay that considers circulation and flushing, pollutant movement and accumulation, and fate to determine mixing zones and dilution factors appropriate for stormwater discharges to San Diego Bay. The analysis shall include consideration of relevant State of California and USEPA polices and guidance pertaining to the establishment of mixing zones and dilution credits in receiving waters; and
- Provisions for establishment of an external scientific peer review panel comprised of experts in the fields of plume dilution modeling, toxicology, and marine ecology to guide the technical approach, review the study results and make recommendations for a proposed Basin Plan amendment and toxicity monitoring strategies for stormwater discharges.

7. Compliance Determination

Compliance with the effluent limitations contained in section 4 of this Order will be determined as specified below:

7.1. General

Compliance with effluent limitations shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined in the MRP (Attachment E) and Attachment A of this Order. For purpose of reporting and administrative enforcement by the San Diego Water Board, the Discharger shall be deemed out of compliance with effluent limitations if the concentration of the constituent in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reporting level (RL) or lowest quantifiable level.

7.2. Multiple Sample Data Reduction

When determining compliance with an average annual effluent limitation (AAEL), average monthly effluent limitation (AMEL) or MDEL and more than one sample result is available, the Discharger shall compute the arithmetic mean unless the data set contains one or more reported determination 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:

7.2.1. ND DNQ Ranking

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 individual ND or DNQ determinations is unimportant.

7.2.2. Median Value

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.

7.3. Compliance with Average Monthly Effluent Limitation

If the average of daily discharges over a calendar month exceeds the average monthly effluent limitation (AMEL) 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). The average of daily discharges over the calendar month that exceeds the AMEL for a parameter will be considered out of compliance for the month only. 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. For any one calendar month during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar month.

7.4. Compliance with Average Weekly Effluent Limitation

If the average of daily discharges over a calendar week (Sunday through Saturday) exceeds the average weekly effluent limitation (AWEL) for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged and the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that week for that parameter, resulting in seven days of noncompliance. The average of daily discharges over the calendar week that exceeds the AWEL for a parameter will be considered out of compliance for that week only. If only a single sample is taken during the calendar week and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the AWEL, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that calendar week. For any one calendar week during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar week.

7.5. Compliance with Median Monthly Effluent Limit

If the median result of three independent toxicity tests, conducted within the same calendar month, and analyzed using the test of significant toxicity (TST) is a “Fail” (i.e. two out of three is “Fail”), this will represent a single violation for the purpose

of assessing mandatory minimum penalties under Water Code section 13385, though the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for each discharge day of that month for that parameter (e.g., resulting in 31 days of non-compliance in a 31-day month) for discretionary penalties. If median result is "Fail," the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for days when the discharge occurs. For any one calendar month during which fewer than 3 samples are taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar month.

7.6. Compliance with Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation

The MDEL shall apply to flow weighted 24-hour composite samples, or grab samples, as specified in the MRP (Attachment E). 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 can be made for that day.

7.7. Compliance with Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation

The instantaneous maximum effluent concentration limitation shall apply to grab sample determinations. If the analytical result of a single grab sample is higher than the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation for a parameter, an alleged 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 noncompliance with the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation).

7.8. Mass and Concentration Limitations

Compliance with mass and concentration effluent limitations for the same parameter shall be determined separately with their respective limitations. When the concentration of a constituent in an effluent sample is determined to be ND or DNQ, the corresponding MER determined from that sample concentration shall also be reported as "ND" or "DNQ."

7.9. Compliance with Single-Constituent Effluent Limitations

The Discharger shall be deemed out of compliance with an effluent limitation or discharge specification if the concentration of the constituent in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation or discharge specification and greater than or equal to the ML.

7.10. Compliance with Effluent Limitations Expressed as a Sum of Several Constituents

The Discharger is out of compliance with an effluent limitation that applies to the sum of a group of chemicals (e.g., PCBs) if the sum of the individual pollutant concentrations is greater than the effluent limitation. Individual pollutants of the

group will be considered to have a concentration of zero if the constituent is reported as ND or DNQ.

7.11. Mass Emission Rate

The mass emission rate (MER), in lbs/day, shall be obtained from the following calculation for any calendar day:

MER (lbs/day) = 8.34 x Q x C

In which Q and C are the flow rate in MGD and the constituent concentration in mg/L, respectively, and 8.34 is a conversion factor (lbs/gallon of water). If a composite sample is taken, then C is the concentration measured in the composite sample and Q is the average flow rate occurring during the period over which the samples are composited.

7.12. Chronic Toxicity

The discharge is subject to determination of “Pass” or “Fail” from a chronic toxicity test using the TST statistical t-test 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, and Appendix B, Table B-1. The null hypothesis (H_0) for the TST statistical approach is the following:

Mean Discharge IWC Response ≤ 0.75 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.” This is a t-test (formally Student’s t-test), a statistical analysis comparing two sets of replicate observations—in the case of whole effluent toxicity (WET), only two test concentrations (i.e. a control and IWC). The purpose of this statistical test is to determine if the means of the two sets of observations are different (i.e. if the IWC or receiving water concentration differs from the control (the test result is “Pass” or “Fail”)). The Welch’s t-test employed by the TST statistical approach is an adaptation of Student’s t-test and is used with two samples having unequal variances.

The MDEL for chronic toxicity is exceeded when a chronic toxicity test, analyzed using the TST statistical approach, results in “Fail” for the sub-lethal endpoint and the “Percent Effect” is ≥ 50% for the survival endpoint or the sub-lethal endpoint if there is no survival endpoint. The MMEL for chronic toxicity is exceeded and a violation will be flagged when two or more toxicity tests initiated in a calendar month result in a “Fail” in accordance with the TST approach for any endpoint.

The MDEL and MMEL for chronic toxicity are set at the IWC for the discharge (100% effluent) and expressed in units of the TST statistical approach (“Pass” or “Fail,” “Percent Effect”). All NPDES effluent compliance monitoring for the chronic toxicity MDEL and MMEL shall be reported using the 100 percent effluent concentration and negative control, expressed in units of the TST. The TST hypothesis (H_0) (see above) is statistically analyzed using the IWC and a negative

control. Effluent toxicity tests shall be run using a multi-concentration test design when required by *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms, Third Edition (EPA-821-R-02-014)* or *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms, First Edition (EPA-600-R-95-136).*

7.13. Total Residual Chlorine

Handheld chlorine measuring devices that are U.S. EPA-approved are appropriate to measure residual chlorine in the field for compliance determination. The minimum level of a hand-held chlorine meter used to determine compliance with the total chlorine residual effluent limitations is 0.1 mg/L or lower. A discharge monitoring result with a total residual chlorine concentration greater than or equal to 0.1 mg/L shall be deemed out of compliance with a chlorine effluent limitation. Due to other possible interferences of these handheld devices, if readings are false positives, these will not be evaluated for compliance if explanation of cause of false positive is provided.

ATTACHMENT A - DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Part 1 - Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
AAEL	Average Annual Effluent Limitation
AMEL	Average Monthly Effluent Limitation
ASBS	Areas of Special Biological Significance
AWEL	Average Weekly Effluent Limitation
Basin Plan	Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin
BAT	Best Available Technology Economically Achievable
BCT	Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology
BMP	Best Management Practice
BPJ	Best Professional Judgment
BPT	Best Practicable Treatment Control Technology
Caltrans	California Department of Transportation
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CIWQS	California Integrated Water Quality System
CNRSW	Commander, Navy Region Southwest
CTR	California Toxics Rule
CWA	Clean Water Act
DDW	State Water Board's Division of Drinking Water
DMR	Discharger Monitoring Report
DNQ	Detected, but Not Quantified
ECA	Effluent Concentration Allowance
E. coli	Escherichia Coli
ERA	Exceedance Response Action
FCTCPAC	Fleet Combat Training Center, Pacific
FITCPAC	Fleet Intelligence Training Center, Pacific
FLC	Fleet Logistics Center
gpd	Gallons per Day
gpm	Gallons per Minute
IWC	In-Stream Waste Concentration
lbs/day	Pounds per Day
LTA	Long Term Average
MDEL	Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation
MDL	Method Detection Limit
MEP	Maximum Extent Practicable
MER	Mass Emission Rate
MGRF	Mission Gorge Recreational Facility
mg/L	Milligrams per Liter
ML	Minimum Level
ml/L	Milliliter per Liter

Abbreviation	Definition
MMEL	Median Monthly Effluent Limitation
MPCD	Marine Pollution Control Device
MPN	Most Probable Number
MRP	Monitoring and Reporting Program
MWTC	Camp Michael Monsoor Mountain Warfare Training Center
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
MSF	Magnetic Silencing Facility
NAB	Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado
NAL	Numeric Action Level
NALF	Naval Auxiliary Landing Field
NASNI	Naval Air Station, North Island
NASSCO	National Steel and Shipbuilding Company
NATSOM	Naval Training Site Otay Mesa
NAVFAC SW	Naval Facilities Southwest
NAVSEA	Naval Sea Systems Command
NBC	Naval Base Coronado
NBPL	Naval Base Point Loma
NBSD	Naval Base San Diego
ND	Not Detected
NGD	Naval Graving Dock
NIWC	Naval Information Warfare Center
NMCSD	Naval Medical Center, San Diego
NOEL	No Observed Effect Level
NOLF	Naval Outlying Landing Field, Imperial Beach
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NR	Not Reported
NRRF	Naval Radio Receiving Facility
NTR	National Toxics Rule
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)
Ocean Plan	California Ocean Plan, Water Quality Control Plan Ocean Waters of California
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Work
PPP	Pollution Prevention Plan
QAPP	Quality Assurance Project Plan
QSE	Qualifying Storm Event
REC-1	Contact Water Recreation Beneficial Use
RL	Reporting Level
ROWD	Report of Waste Discharge
RPA	Reasonable Potential Analysis
RTSWS	Remote Training Site Warner Springs
SAL	Stormwater Action Level
San Diego Water Board	California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region
SCCWRP	Southern California Coastal Waters Research Project
Sediment Quality Plan	Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries - Part 1 Sediment Quality

Abbreviation	Definition
SEL	Stormwater Effluent Limit
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SQO	Sediment Quality Objective
SSTC	Silver Strand Training Complex
State Water Board	State Water Resources Control Board
SWMP	Stormwater Management Plan
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRMC	Southwest Regional Maintenance Center
TBEL	Technology-Based Effluent Limitations
Thermal Plan	Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries
TIE	Toxicity Identification Evaluation
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TRE	Toxicity Reduction Evaluation
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
TST	Test of Significant Toxicity
U.S.	United States
UNDS	Uniform National Discharge Standards
USEPA	United Stated Environmental Protection Agency
Water Code	California Water Code
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirement
WEF	Water Environment Federation
WET	Whole Effluent Toxicity
WLA	Waste Load Allocation
WQBEL	Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitation
µg	Microgram
µg/L	Micrograms per Liter
USCG	United States Coast Guard

Part 2 - Glossary of Common Terms

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:

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

where: Σx is the sum of the measured ambient water concentrations, and n is the number of samples

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

Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL)
The highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week (Sunday through Saturday),

calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week.

Beneficial Uses
The uses of water necessary for the survival or well-being of man, plants, and wildlife. These uses of water serve to promote the tangible and intangible economic, social, and environmental goals. "Beneficial Uses" of the waters of the State that may be protected against include, but are not limited to, domestic, municipal, agricultural and industrial supply; power generation; recreation; aesthetic enjoyment; navigation; and preservation and enhancement of fish, wildlife, and other aquatic resources or preserves. In the Basin Plan, existing beneficial uses are uses that were attained in the surface or ground water on or after November 28, 1975; and potential beneficial uses are uses that would probably develop in future years through the implementation of various control measures. “Beneficial Uses” are equivalent to "Designated Uses" under federal law. (Water Code, § 13050(f).)

Best Management Practices (BMPs)
Defined in title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) section 122.2 as schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the United States. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

Bioaccumulative Pollutants
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.

Calendar Month
For purpose of chronic toxicity testing, a period of time from a day of one month to the day before the corresponding day of the next month if the corresponding day exists, or if not to the last day of the next month (e.g., from January 1 to January 31, from June 15 to July 14, or from January 31 to February 28).

Calendar Quarter(s)
A period of time defined as three consecutive calendar months.

California Code of Regulations (CCR)
The official compilation and publication of the regulations adopted or repealed by State agencies pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act (APA). Properly adopted regulations that have been filed with the Secretary of State have the force of law.

Chronic Toxicity
Chronic toxicity is the measure of the sub-lethal adverse response of aquatic organisms from exposure to chemical or physical agents, and/or their synergistic effects in effluent or receiving water. Certain chronic toxicity tests include an additional measurement of lethality. Compliance with the effluent limitation for chronic toxicity in this Order is demonstrated by conducting chronic toxicity tests for the effluent as described in section 8.10 of this Order and section 3.3 of the MRP (Attachment E), and in accordance with the Test of Significant Toxicity statistical approach.

Clean Water Act (CWA)
An act passed by the United States Congress to control water pollution. It was formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972

(Public Law 92-500), 33 U.S.C. 1251 et. Seq., as amended by: Public Law 96-483; Public Law 97-117; Public Laws 95-217, 97-117, 97-440, and 100-04.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)
The codification (arrangement of) the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register by the executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government. Title 40 of the CFR contains the environmental regulations.

CIWQS
The California Integrated Water Quality System is a computer system used by the State and Regional Water Quality Control Boards to track information about places of environmental interest, manage permits and other orders, track inspections, and manage violations and enforcement activities.

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

Composite Sample
Sample composed of two or more discrete samples of at least 100 milliliters collected at periodic intervals during the operating hours of a facility over a 24-hour period. The aggregate sample will reflect the average water quality covering the compositing or sample period.

Contamination
“Contamination” means an impairment of the quality of the waters of the State by waste to a degree which creates a hazard to the public health through poisoning or through the spread of disease. “Contamination” includes any equivalent effect resulting from the disposal of waste, whether or not waters of the State are affected. (Water Code, § 13050(k).)

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

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

For composite sampling, if one 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.

Deflooding
Deflooding is the process of using pumps to release water following docking or undocking of vessels from the graving dock or following launching from building ways.

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. A dilution credit is calculated from the dilution ratio or determined through conducting a mixing zone study or modeling of the discharge and receiving water.

Effluent Concentration Allowance (ECA)
ECA is a value derived from the water quality criterion or objective, dilution credit, and ambient background concentration that is used, in conjunction with the coefficient of variation for the effluent monitoring data, to calculate a long-term average (LTA) discharge concentration. The ECA has the same meaning as waste load allocation (WLA) as used in United States 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 are waters, including coastal lagoons, located at the mouths of streams that serve as areas of mixing for fresh and ocean waters. Coastal lagoons and mouths of streams that are temporarily separated from the ocean by sandbars shall be considered estuaries. Estuarine waters shall be considered to extend from a bay or the open ocean to a point upstream where there is no significant mixing of fresh water and seawater. Estuarine waters included, but are not limited to, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, as defined in Water Code section 12220, Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait downstream to the Carquinez Bridge, and appropriate areas of the Smith, Mad, Eel, Noyo, Russian, Klamath, San Diego, and Otay rivers. Estuaries do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

Evolution
Evolution in the context of this Order refers to the process of docking and undocking a vessel in the NGD including flooding and deflooding.

First Flush
Stormwater runoff that occurs between the time a storm event begins and when a minimum of 1 inch of precipitation has been collected in a rain gauge or equivalent measurement device at a location on the site which is representative of precipitation at the site. A storm event is a period of rainfall that is preceded by at least seven days without rainfall.

Flooding
Flooding is the process of allowing water to flow into a graving dock or building ways through the opening of gates or valves.

Illicit Discharge
Illicit discharge means any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not composed entirely of stormwater except discharges pursuant to a NPDES permit (other than the NPDES permit for discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer) and discharges resulting from fire fighting activities.

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

Installation
A designated site under a naval facility.

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 effluent 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 effluent 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:

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

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

Median Monthly Effluent Limit (MMEL)
An effluent limit based on the median results of three independent toxicity tests, conducted within the same calendar month, and analyzed using the TST. The MMEL is exceeded when the median result (i.e., two out of three) is a “fail.”

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 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). part 136, Attachment B.

Military Readiness Activity Discharges
Military Readiness Activity Discharges include realistic testing of military equipment to maintain or enhance the readiness of military forces that may result in incidental discharges to the storm drain or receiving waters of such discharges limited to those similar in characteristics and volume to authorized non-storm water discharges identified in this order. Examples include seawater return and dechlorinated potable water discharges.

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, 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.

Naval Base Complex
Combination of multiple sites or installations under the coordination of a naval base. There are three naval base complexes regulated under this Order: Naval Base Coronado Complex, Naval Base Pont Loma Complex, and Naval Base San Diego Complex.

Not Detected (ND)
Sample results which are less than the laboratory's MDL.

Nuisance
"Nuisance" means anything which meets all of the following requirements: (1) Is injurious to health, or is indecent or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property. (2) Affects at the same time an entire community or neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons, although the extent of the annoyance or damage inflicted upon individuals may be unequal. (Water Code, § 13050(m).)

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 environmental medium, unless clear environmental benefits of such an approach are identified to the satisfaction of the State Water Board or San Diego Water Board.

Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP)
A PPP is a plan for implementing pollution prevention containing, at a minimum, the elements identified in Water Code section 13263.3(d)(2).

Qualifying Storm Event (QSE)
A QSE is a precipitation event that:
(1) Has a quantitative precipitation forecast of 0.25 inches or more within a 24-hour period;

(2) Produces a discharge for at least one drainage area; and
(3) Is preceded by 48 hours with no discharge from any drainage area.

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 San Diego 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.

Seawater Cooling Overboard Discharge
The discharge of seawater from a dedicated system that provides noncontact cooling water for other vessel systems.

Significant Difference
Defined as a statistically significant difference in the means of two distributions of sampling results at the 95 percent confidence level.

Significant Quantities
Volumes, concentrations, or masses of pollutants that can cause or threaten to cause pollution, contamination, or nuisance; adversely impact human health or the environment; and/or cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable water quality standard for the receiving water or any receiving water limitation.

Significant Spills
Include, but are not limited to, releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under section 311 of the CWA (see 40 CFR §§ 110.10 and 117.21) or section 102 of CERCLA (see 40 CFR § 302.4).

Small Military Base MS4 Areas
Small Military Base MS4 Areas are areas where no industrial activities occur. Areas designated as Small Military Base MS4 Areas are subject to the technology-based standard of maximum extent practicable (MEP) and stormwater management plan (SWMP) requirements

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

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

where:

x is the observed value
μ is the arithmetic mean of the observed value
n is the number of samples

Stormwater

Includes stormwater runoff, snowmelt runoff, and stormwater surface runoff and drainage. It excludes infiltration and runoff from agricultural land.

Stormwater Discharge Associated with Industrial Activity
The discharge from any conveyance that is used for collecting and conveying stormwater and that is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw materials storage areas at an industrial plant. The term does not include discharges from facilities or activities excluded from the NPDES program under 40 CFR Part 122. For the facilities identified in the Fact Sheet of this Order, the term includes, but is not limited to, stormwater discharges from industrial plant yards; immediate access roads and rail lines used or traveled by carriers of raw materials, manufactured products, waste material, or by-products used or created by the facility; material handling sites; refuse sites; sites used for the application or disposal of process waste waters; sites used for residual treatment, storage areas (including tank farms) for raw materials, and intermediate and final products; and areas where industrial activity has taken place in the past and significant materials remain and are exposed to stormwater. For the purposes of this paragraph, material handling activities include storage, loading and unloading, transportation, or conveyance of any raw material, intermediate product, final product, by-product, or waste product. The term excludes areas located on plant lands separate from the plant's industrial activities, such as office buildings and accompanying parking lots as long as the drainage from the excluded areas is not mixed with stormwater drained from the above described areas. Industrial facilities (including industrial facilities that are federally, State, or municipally owned or operated that meet the description of the facilities referenced in this paragraph) include those facilities designated under 40 CFR § 122.26(a)(1)(v).

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)
A SWPPP is a written document that identifies the industrial activities conducted at the site, including any structural control practices, which the industrial facility operator will implement to prevent pollutants from making their way into stormwater runoff. The SWPPP also must include descriptions of other relevant information, such as the physical features of the facility, and procedures for spill prevention, conducting inspections, and training of employees. The SWPPP is intended to be a "living" document, updated as necessary, such that when industrial activities or stormwater control practices are modified or replaced, the SWPPP is similarly revised to reflect these changes.

TCDD Equivalents
TCDD equivalents shall mean the sum of the concentrations of chlorinated dibenzodioxins (CDDs) and chlorinated dibenzofurans (CDFs) multiplied by their respective toxicity factors and bioaccumulation equivalency factor, as shown in the table below:

$$\text{TCDD Equivalents} = \sum C_x \cdot TEF_x \cdot BEF_x$$

where:
C_x is the measured or estimated concentration of congener x
TEF_x is the toxicity equivalency factor for congener x
BEF_x is the bioaccumulation equivalency factor for congener x

Isomer Group	Minimum Level (pg/L)	Toxicity Equivalency Factor (TEF)	Bioaccumulation Equivalency Factor (BEF)
2,3,7,8-tetra CDD	10	1.0	1.0
1,2,3,7,8-penta CDD	50	1.0	0.9
1,2,3,4,7,8-hexa CDDs	50	0.1	0.3
1,2,3,6,7,8-hexa CDDs	50	0.1	0.1

Isomer Group	Minimum Level (pg/L)	Toxicity Equivalency Factor (TEF)	Bioaccumulation Equivalency Factor (BEF)
1,2,3,7,8,9-hexa CDDs	50	.01	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-hepta CDD	50	0.01	0.05
octa CDD	100	0.0003	0.01
2,3,7,8-tetra CDF	10	0.1	0.8
1,2,3,7,8-penta CDF	50	0.03	0.2
2,3,4,7,8-penta CDF	50	0.3	1.6
1,2,3,4,7,8-hexa CDFs	50	0.1	0.08
1,2,3,6,7,8-hexa CDFs	50	0.1	0.2
1,2,3,7,8,9-hexa CDFs	50	0.1	0.6
2,3,4,6,7,8-hexa CDFs	50	0.1	0.7
1,2,3,6,7,8-hepta CDFs	50	0.01	0.01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-hepta CDFs	50	0.1	0.4
octa CDF	100	0.0003	0.02

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.)

Water Quality Objectives
Numerical or narrative limits on constituents or characteristics of water designed to protect designated beneficial uses of the water.

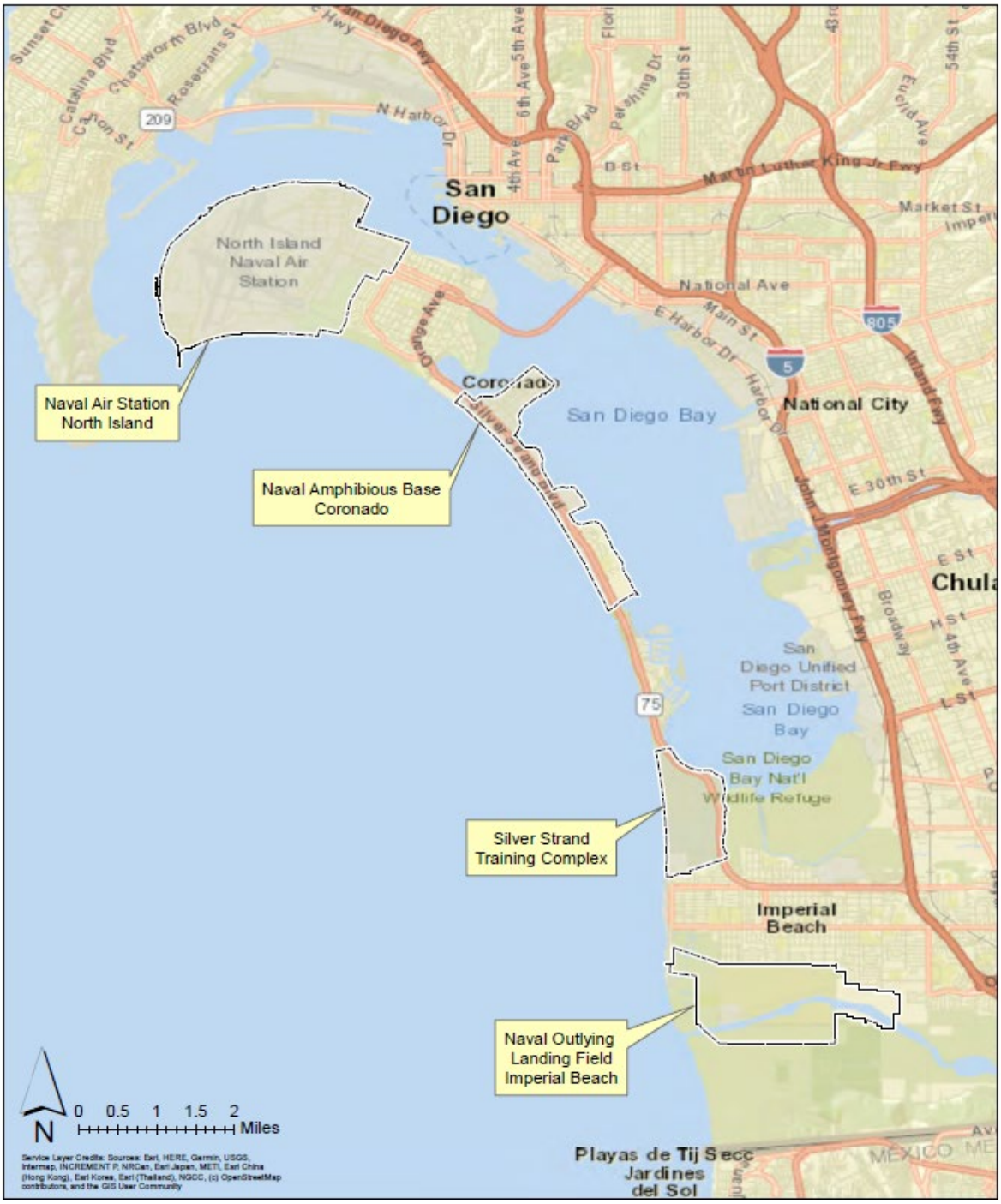
Water Quality Standards
Water quality standards, as defined in CWA section 303(c) and 40 CFR section 131.6, consist of 1) the beneficial uses of a water body, 2) criteria (referred to as water quality objectives in California law) to protect those uses, and 3) an anti-degradation policy. Under State law, the water boards establish beneficial uses and water quality objectives in their water quality control or basin plans. Together with an anti-degradation policy (State Water Board Resolution 68-16), these beneficial uses and water quality objectives serve as water quality standards under the CWA. In CWA parlance, State beneficial uses are called “designated uses” and State water quality objectives are called “criteria.” Throughout this Order, the relevant term is used depending on the statutory scheme. The water quality standards described in section V of this Order are enforceable receiving water limitations for the surface water bodies for which they are established.

ATTACHMENT B - MAPS

List of Maps

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Figure B-6. Naval Base San Diego Topographic Map 7

Figure B-1. Naval Base Coronado Installations [1]



[1] Additional installations are listed in Table 1 of this Order.

Figure B-2. Naval Base Coronado Topographic Map

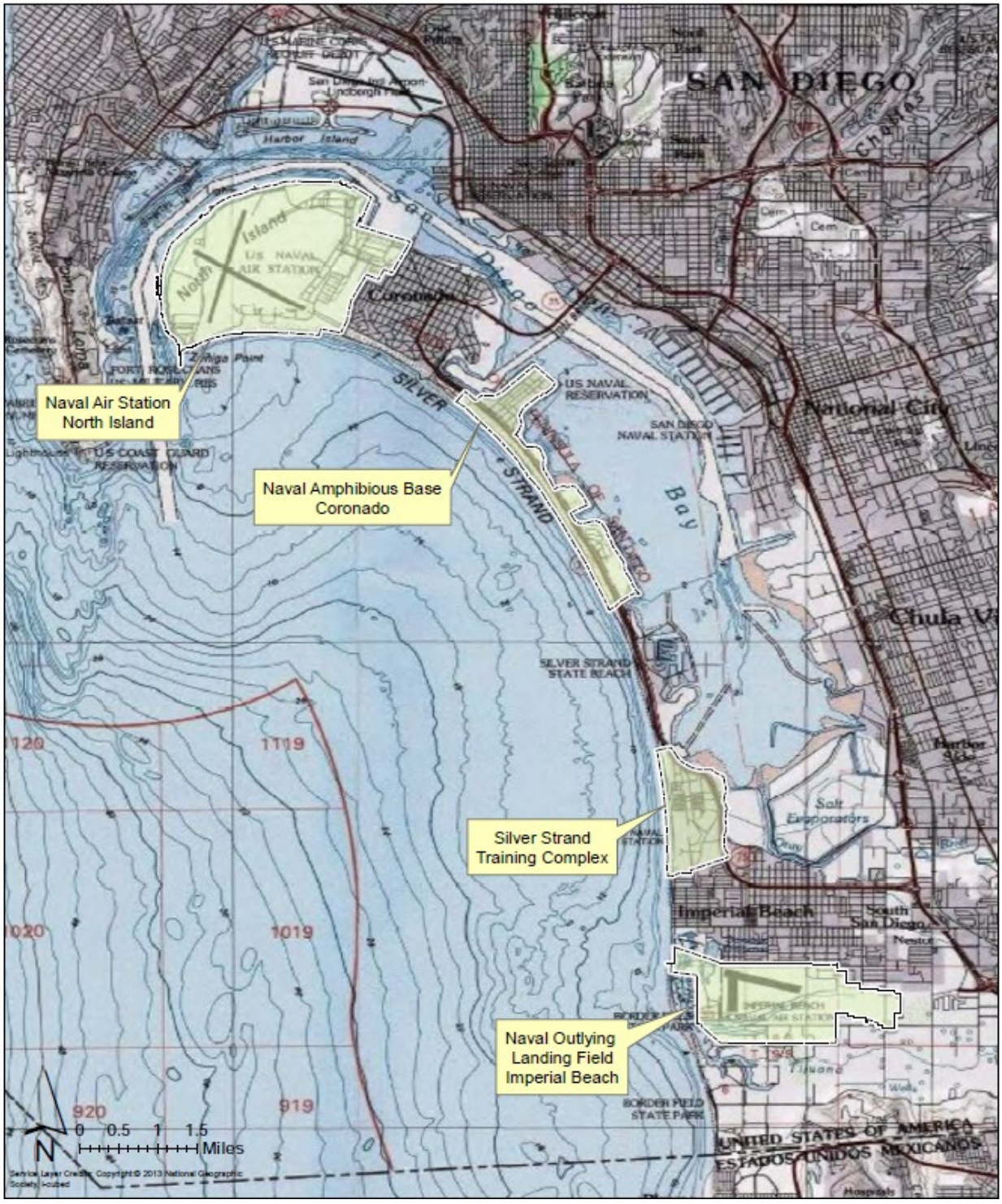


Figure B-3. Naval Base Point Loma Campuses and Special Areas



Figure B-4. Naval Base Point Loma Topographic Map

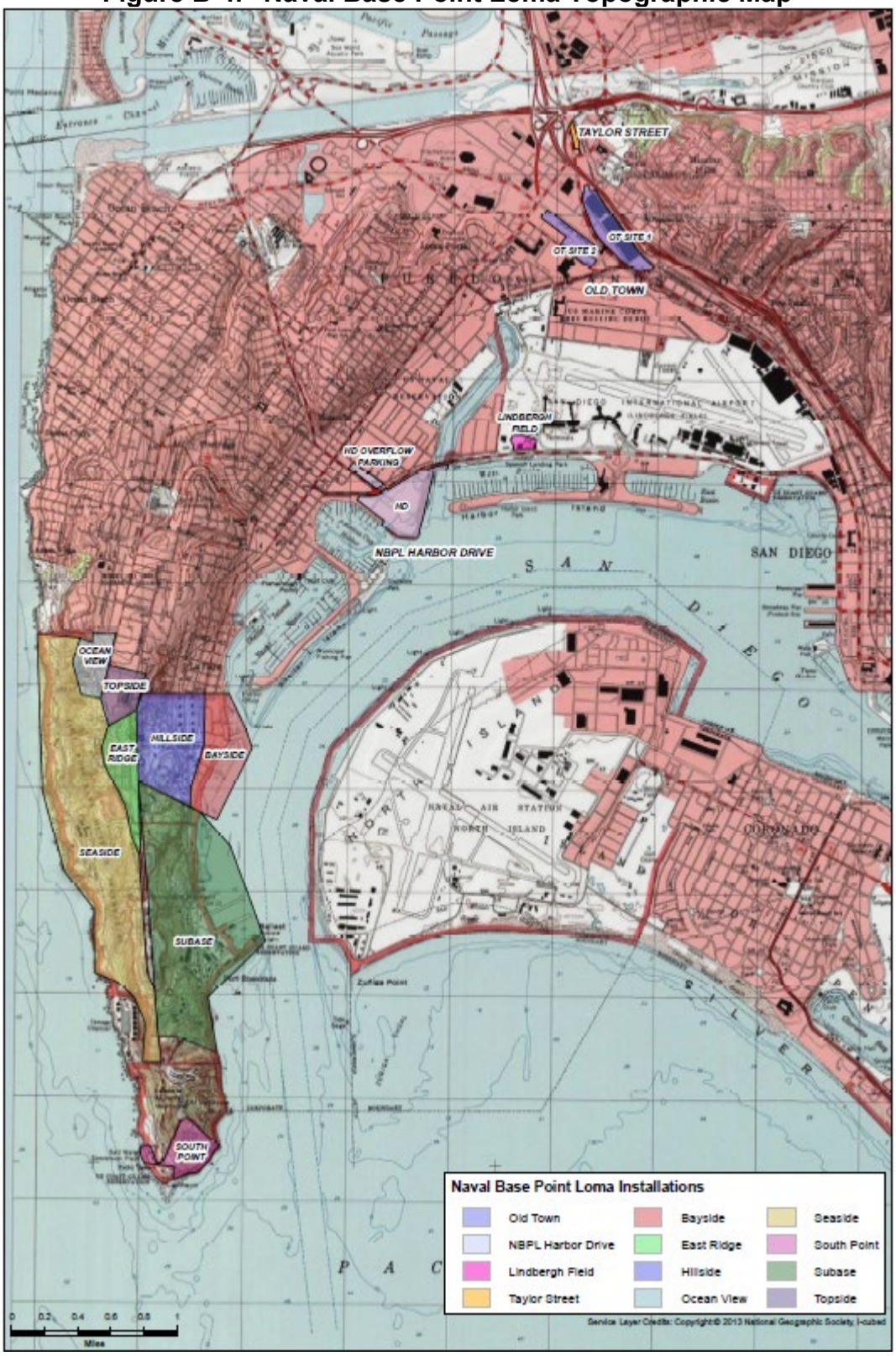


Figure B-5. Naval Base San Diego Installations

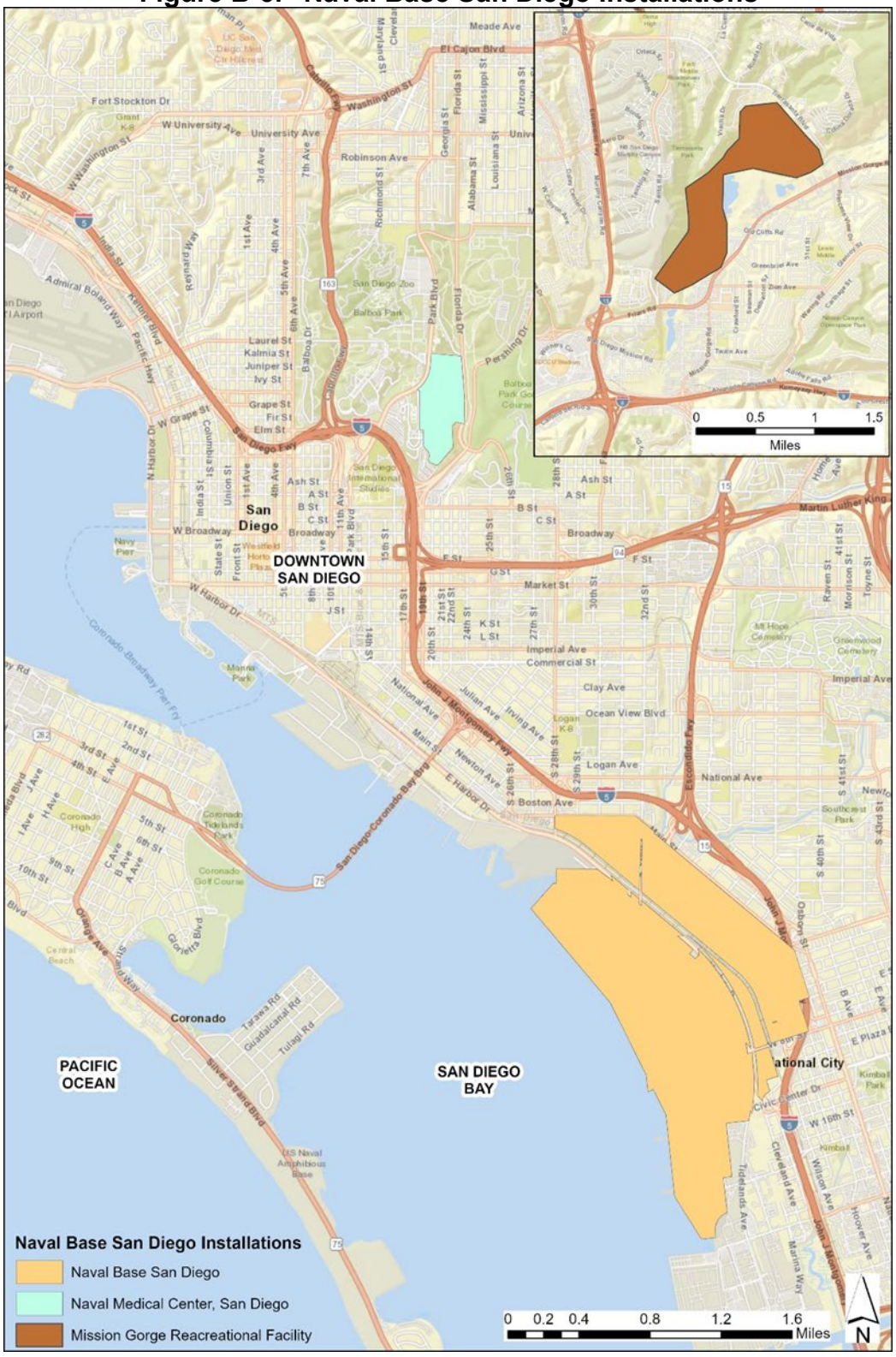
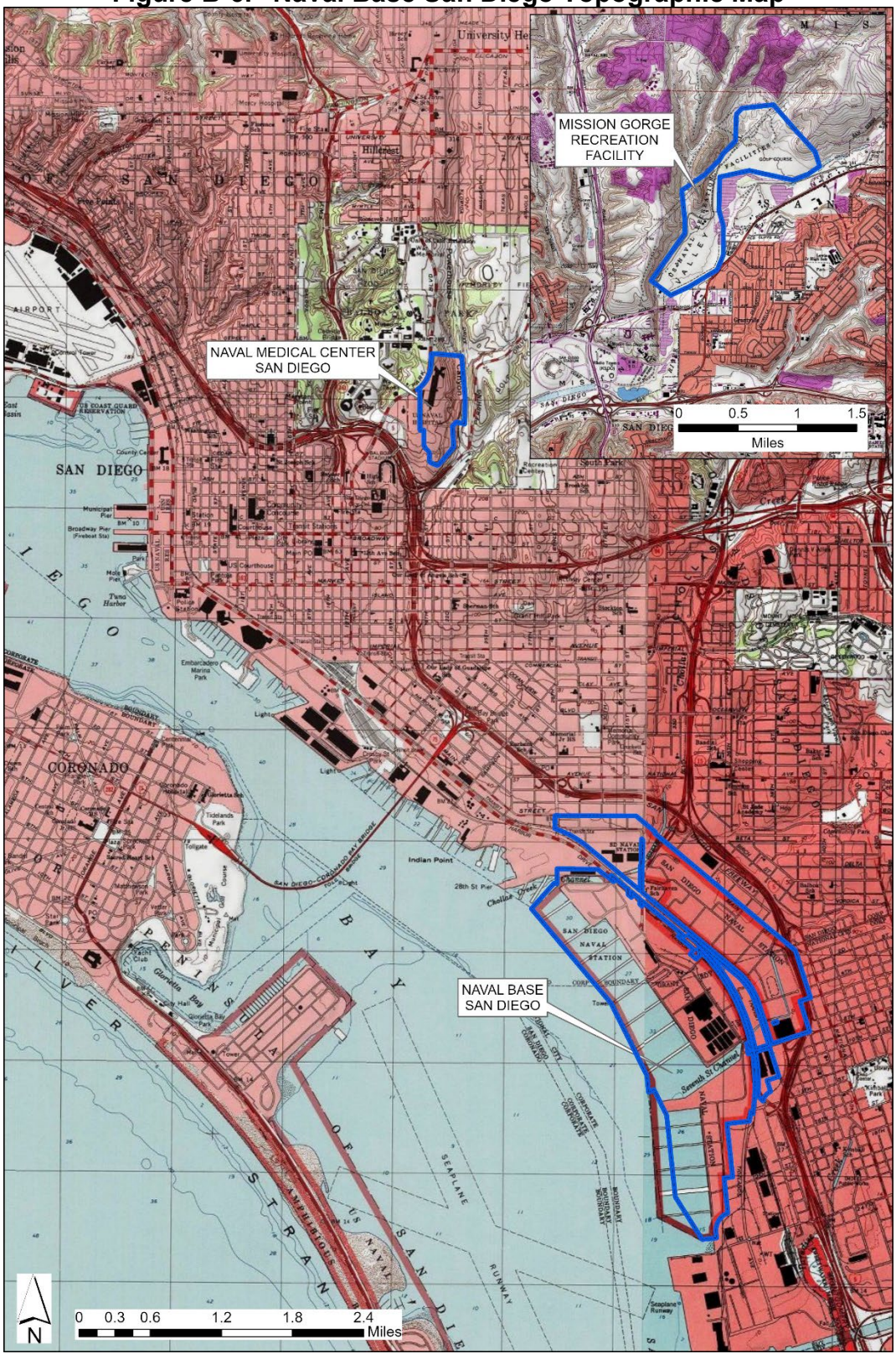


Figure B-6. Naval Base San Diego Topographic Map



ATTACHMENT C - FLOW SCHEMATICS

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Figure C-1. Naval Base Coronado Pier Washing

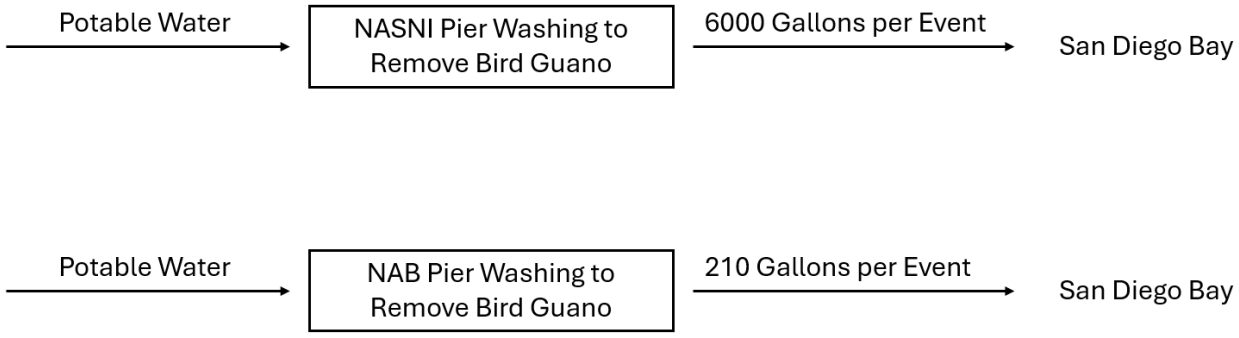


Figure C-2. Naval Base Coronado Small Boat Rinsing

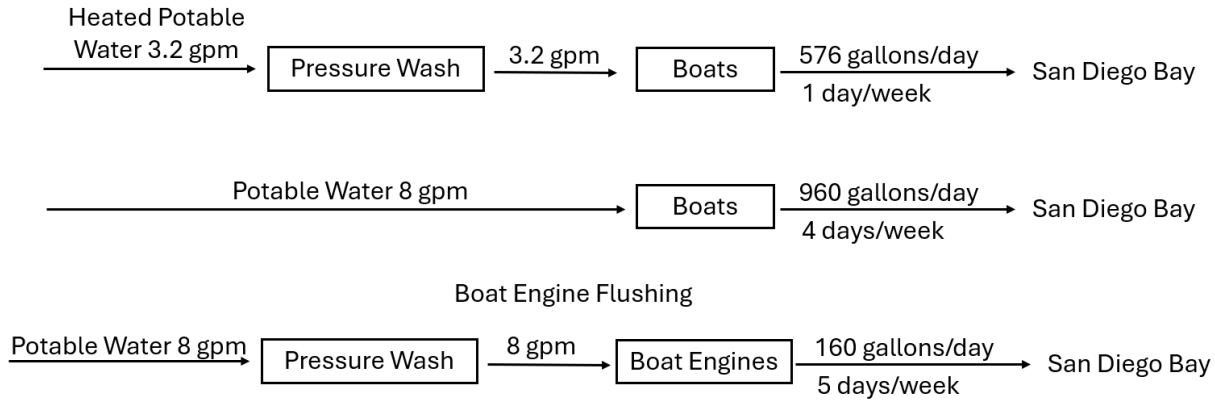


Figure C-3. Naval Base Coronado Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering

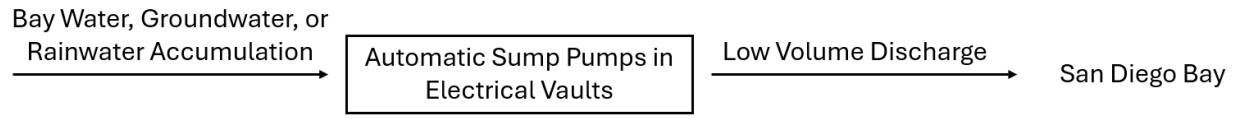


Figure C-4. Naval Base Coronado Weight Test Water

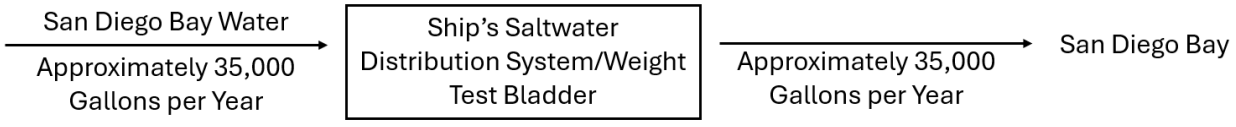


Figure C-5. Naval Base Point Loma Chlorinator/Dechlorinator

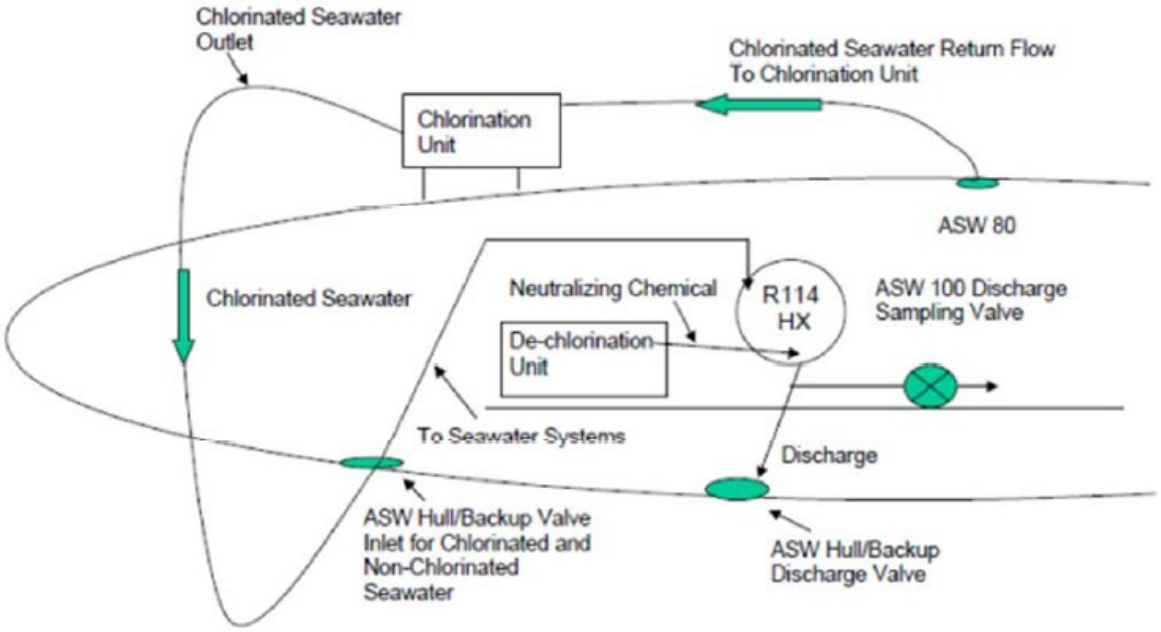


Figure C-6. Naval Base Point Loma Pier Washing

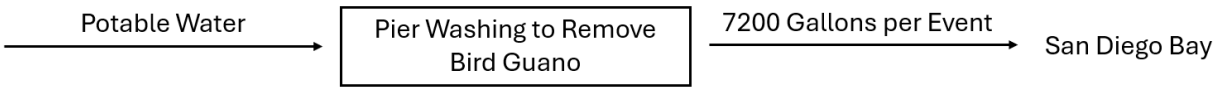


Figure C-7. Naval Base Point Loma Unused Bay Water

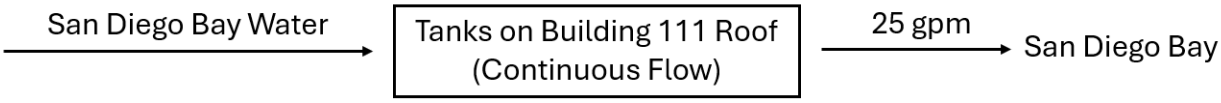


Figure C-8. Naval Base Point Loma Pier Boom Cleaning

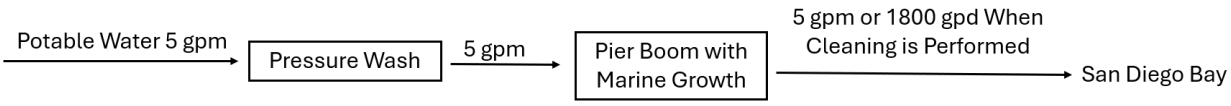


Figure C-9. Naval Base Point Loma Small Boat Rinsing

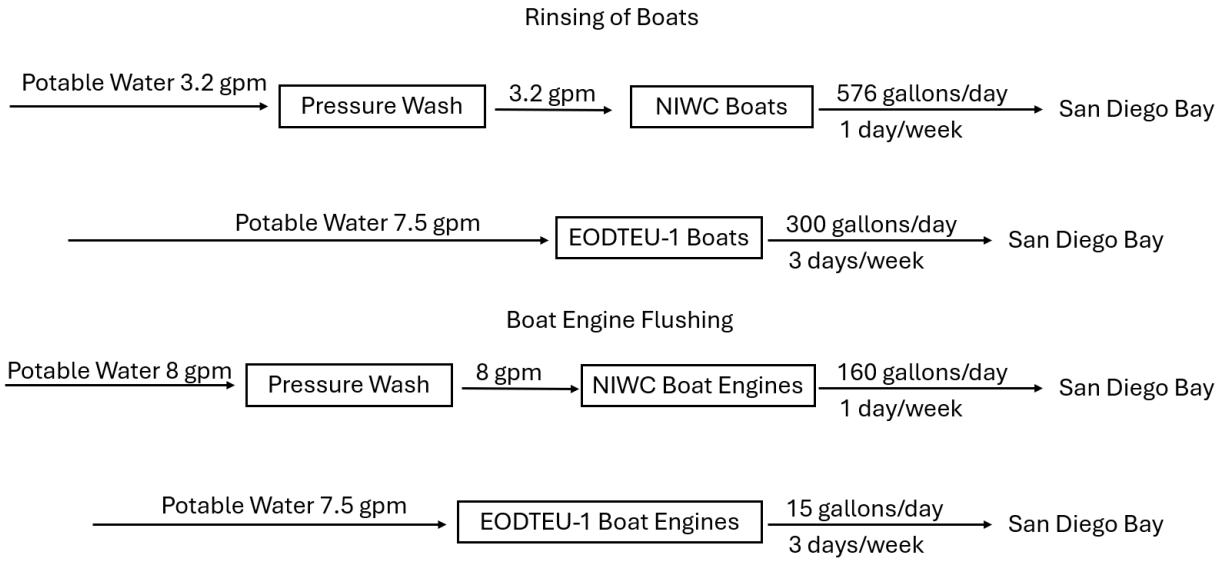


Figure C-10. Naval Base Point Loma Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering

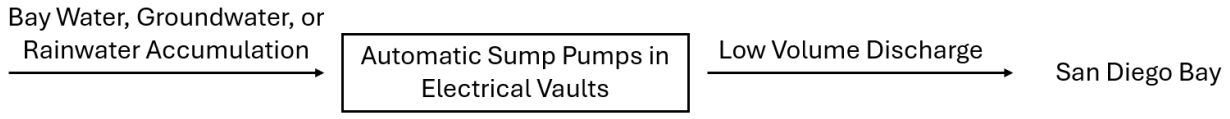


Figure C-11. Naval Base Point Loma Marine Mammal Pools



Figure C-12. Naval Base Point Loma Marine Mammal Enclosure Cleaning

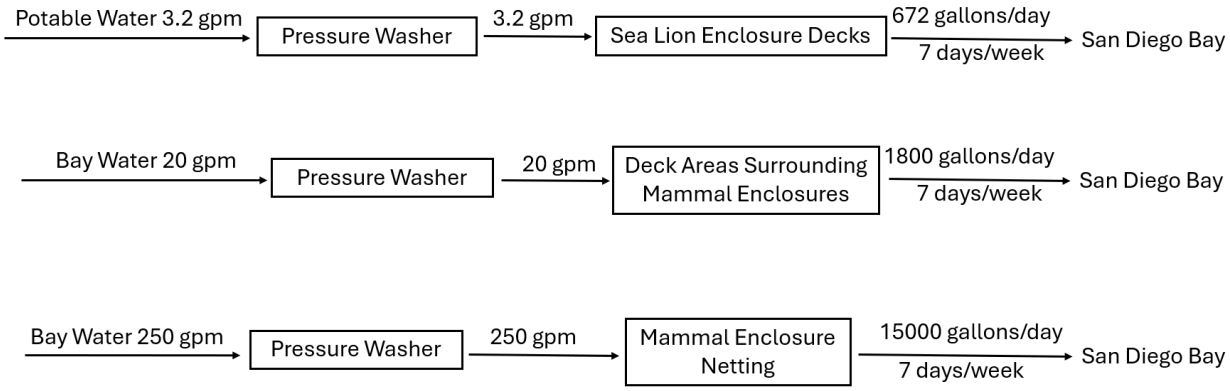


Figure C-13. Naval Base Point Loma Weight Test Water

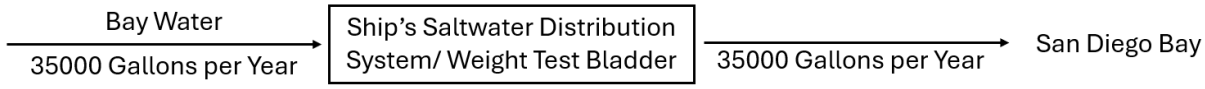
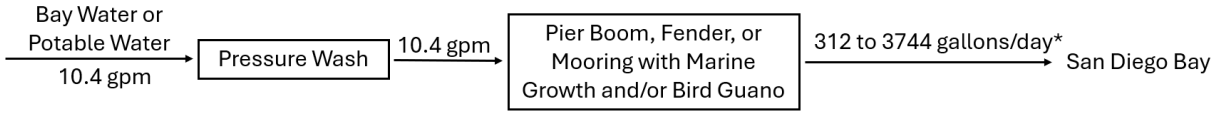
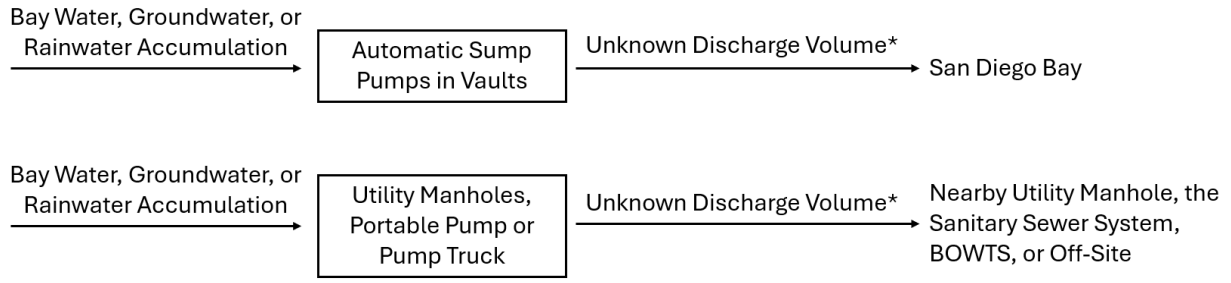


Figure C-14. Naval Base San Diego Pier Boom, Fender, and Mooring Cleaning



* The pressure washer discharges approximately 10.4 gpm for 0.5 to 6 hours per day when cleaning is performed. Cleaning is performed approximately 30 days per year.

Figure C-15. Naval Base San Diego Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering



* The discharge volume varies based on the amount of water that has accumulated in the vault or manhole.

Figure C-16. Naval Base San Diego Weight Test Water

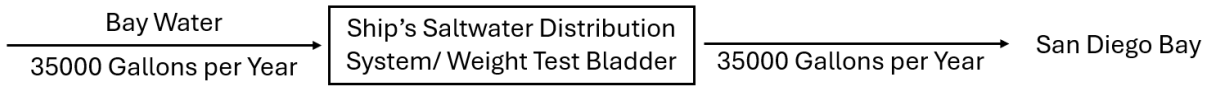


Figure C-17. Naval Base San Diego Special Event Discharge

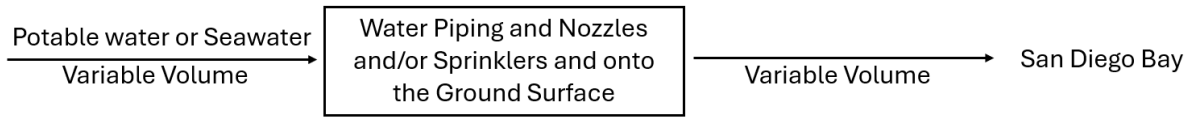


Figure C-18. Naval Base San Diego Pier Washing

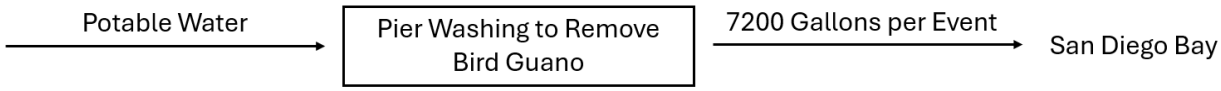
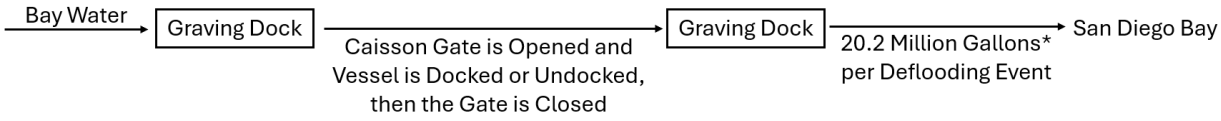
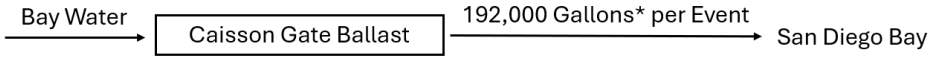


Figure C-19. Naval Graving Dock Flood Water and Saltwater Rinse Discharge



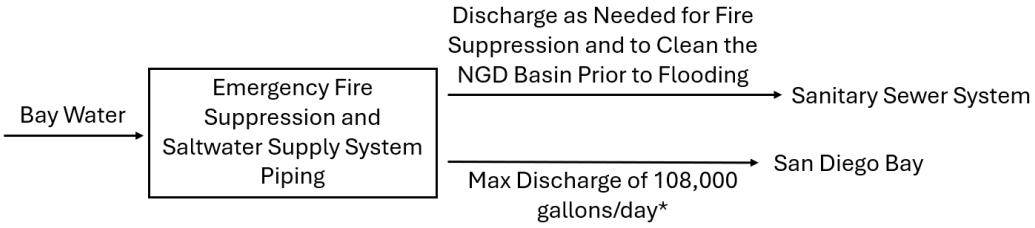
*A maximum discharge of 20.2 million gallons (depending on the tide and to the level that the NGD basin is filled) of captured San Diego Bay water occurs per deflooding event. The NGD is deflooded twice per vessel repair evolution (once for docking, once for undocking). There may be as few as two, or as many as six, vessel repair evolutions per year. The resulting estimated maximum discharge volume ranges from 80.8 to 242.4 million gallons of captured San Diego Bay water per year.

Figure C-20. Naval Graving Dock Caisson Ballast Dewatering



*Approximately 192,000 gallons of San Diego Bay water captured in the caisson gate ballast are discharged per dewatering event. The caisson gate ballast is dewatered twice per vessel repair evolution (once for docking, once for undocking). There may be as few as two, or as many as six, vessel repair evolutions per year. The resulting estimated discharge volume ranges from approximately 432,000 to 1,296,000 gallons of captured San Diego Bay water per year.

Figure C-21. Naval Graving Dock Emergency Fire Suppression System and Saltwater Supply System Discharges



*The emergency fire suppression and saltwater supply system is generally operational and pressurized only when a vessel is in the NGD for repairs. When the system is functioning properly, there is typically no discharge to San Diego Bay. When the variable frequency drive component of the system fails, pressure relief water discharge is created at a maximum rate of approximately 108,000 gallons per day. Assuming an average of three docking events in a year and the presence of a vessel in the dock for 180 days during the year, the approximate annual discharge volume would be 19,440,000 gallons.

ATTACHMENT D - STANDARD PROVISIONS

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ATTACHMENT D - STANDARD PROVISIONS

1. Permit Compliance

The Discharger must comply with all standard provisions and with those additional conditions that are applicable under 40 CFR section 122.42.

1.1. Duty to Comply

1.1.1. The Discharger must comply with all of the terms, requirements, and conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the California Water Code (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. (Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) sections 122.41(a); Water Code, sections 13261, 13263, 13265, 13268, 13000, 13001, 13304, 13350, 13385.)

1.1.2. 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 section 122.41(a)(1).)

1.2. 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 section 122.41(c).)

1.3. 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 section 122.41(d).)

1.4. Proper Operation and Maintenance

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

1.5. Property Rights

1.5.1. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges. (40 CFR section 122.41(g).)

1.5.2. 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 section 122.5(c).)

1.6. Inspection and Entry

The Discharger shall allow the San Diego Water Board, State Water Board, United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and/or their authorized representatives (including an authorized contractor acting as their representative), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents, as may be required by law, to (33 United States Code (U.S.C.) section 1318(a)(4)(b); 40 CFR section 122.41(i); Water Code, sections 13267, 13383):

1.6.1. 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. section 1318(a)(4)(b)(i); 40 CFR section 122.41(i)(1); Water Code, sections 13267, 13383);

1.6.2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order (33 U.S.C. section 1318(a)(4)(b)(ii); 40 CFR section 122.41(i)(2); Water Code, sections 13267, 13383),;

1.6.3. Inspect and document by picture[6], at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order (33 U.S.C. section 1318(a)(4)(b)(ii); 40 CFR section 122.41(i)(3); Water Code, sections 13267, 13383); and

1.6.4. 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. section 1318(a)(4)(b); 40 CFR section 122.41(i)(4); Water Code, sections 13267, 13383.)

1.7. Bypass

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

"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

[6] To protect national security, this section does not authorize the San Diego Water Board, State Water Board, USEPA, or their authorized representatives (inspectors) to take photographs. However, the Discharger shall document compliance by taking photographs. After the photographs have been reviewed and cleared by the Discharger's security team, the inspector shall be permitted to review the photographs at the Discharger's facility to verify compliance. The Discharger shall not be required to copy or transmit the photographs. The Discharger shall maintain the photographs for five years for compliance purposes.

mean economic loss caused by delays in production. (40 CFR section 122.41(m)(1)(ii).)

1.7.1. 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 1.7.3, 1.7.4, and 1.7.5 below. (40 CFR section 122.41(m)(2).)

1.7.2. Prohibition of Bypass

Bypass is prohibited, and the San Diego Water Board may take enforcement action against a Discharger for bypass, unless (40 CFR section 122.41(m)(4)(i)):

1.7.2.1. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage (40 CFR section 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A));

1.7.2.2. 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 section 122.41(m)(4)(i)(B)); and

1.7.2.3. The Discharger submitted notice to the San Diego Water Board as required under Standard Provisions - Permit Compliance 1.7.4 below. (40 CFR section 122.41(m)(4)(i)(C).)

1.7.3. The San Diego Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the San Diego Water Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Standard Provisions - Permit Compliance 1.7.3 above. (40 CFR section 122.41(m)(4)(ii).)

1.7.4. Notice

1.7.4.1. 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. The notice shall be sent to the San Diego Water Board. As of December 2023, a notice shall also be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions - Reporting 5.10 below. Notices shall comply with 40 CFR part 3, 40 CFR section 122.22, and 40 CFR part 127. (40 CFR section 122.41(m)(3)(i).)

1.7.4.2. Unanticipated Bypass

The Discharger shall submit a notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting V.E below (24-hour notice). The notice shall be sent to the San Diego Water Board. As of December 2023, a notice

shall also be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions - Reporting 5.10 below. Notices shall comply with 40 CFR part 3, 40 CFR section 122.22, and 40 CFR part 127. (40 CFR section 122.41(m)(3)(ii).)

1.8. 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 section 122.41(n)(1).)

1.8.1. 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 1.8.2 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 section 122.41(n)(2).)

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

1.8.2.1. An upset occurred and that the Discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset (40 CFR section 122.41(n)(3)(i));

1.8.2.2. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated (40 CFR section 122.41(n)(3)(ii));

1.8.2.3. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting 5.5.2.2 below (24-hour notice) (40 CFR section 122.41(n)(3)(iii)); and

1.8.2.4. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions - Permit Compliance 1.3. above. (40 CFR section 122.41(n)(3)(iv).)

1.8.3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the Discharger seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof. (40 CFR section 122.41(n)(4).)

2. Permit Action

2.1. General

This order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Discharger for a modification, revocation and reissuance,

or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any order condition. (40 CFR section 122.41(f).)

2.2. 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 section 122.41(b).)

2.3. Transfers

This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the San Diego Water Board. The San Diego Water Board may require modification or revocation and reissuance of this 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 sections 122.41(l)(3), 122.61.)

3. Monitoring

3.1. Representative Samples

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

3.2. Approved Test Procedures

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 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:

3.2.1. 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

3.2.2. 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 sections 122.21(e)(3),122.41(j)(4), 122.44(i)(1)(iv).)

4. Records

4.1. Records Retention

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 San Diego Water Board Executive Officer at any time. (40 CFR section 122.41(j)(2).)

4.2. Records of monitoring information shall include:

4.2.1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements (40 CFR section 122.41(j)(3)(i));

4.2.2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements (40 CFR section 122.41(j)(3)(ii));

4.2.3. The date(s) analyses were performed (40 CFR section 122.41(j)(3)(iii));

4.2.4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses (40 CFR section 122.41(j)(3)(iv));

4.2.5. The analytical techniques or methods used (40 CFR section 122.41(j)(3)(v)); and

4.2.6. The results of such analyses. (40 CFR section 122.41(j)(3)(vi).)

4.3. Confidentiality

Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied (40 CFR section 122.7(b)):

4.3.1. The name and address of any permit applicant or Discharger (40 CFR section 122.7(b)(1)); and

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

5. Reporting

5.1. Duty to Provide Information

The Discharger shall furnish to the San Diego Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA within a reasonable time, any information which the San Diego Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order or to determine compliance with this Order. Upon request, the Discharger shall also furnish to the San Diego Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA copies of

records required to be kept by this Order. (40 CFR section 122.41(h); Water Code, sections 13267, 13383.)

5.2. Signatory and Certification Requirements

5.2.1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the San Diego Water Board, State Water Board, and/or USEPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions - Reporting 5.2.2, 5.2.3, 5.2.4, 5.2.5, and 5.2.6 below. (40 CFR section 122.41(k).)

5.2.2. 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 USEPA). (40 CFR section 122.22(a)(3).).

5.2.3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the San Diego Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA shall be signed by a person described in Standard Provisions - Reporting 5.2.2 above, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

5.2.3.1. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Standard Provisions - Reporting 5.2.2 above (40 CFR section 122.22(b)(1));

5.2.3.2. 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 section 122.22(b)(2)); and

5.2.3.3. The written authorization is submitted to the San Diego Water Board and State Water Board. (40 CFR section 122.22(b)(3).)

5.2.4. If an authorization under Standard Provisions - Reporting 5.2.3 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 5.2.3 above must be submitted to the San Diego 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 section 122.22(c).)

5.2.5. Any person signing a document under Standard Provisions - Reporting 5.2.2 or 5.2.3 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 section 122.22(d).)

5.2.6. Any person providing the electronic signature for documents described in Standard Provisions - 5.2.1, 5.2.2, or 5.2.3 that are submitted electronically shall meet all relevant requirements of Standard Provisions - Reporting 5.2 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 CFR section 122.22(e).)

5.3. Monitoring Reports

5.3.1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the monitoring and reporting program (Attachment E) in this Order. (40 CFR section 122.41(l)(4).)

5.3.2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the San Diego 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 5.10. and comply with 40 CFR part 3, 40 CFR section 122.22, and 40 CFR part 127. (40 CFR section 122.41(l)(4)(i).)

5.3.3. 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 San Diego Water Board or State Water Board. (40 CFR section 122.41(l)(4)(ii).)

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

5.4. 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 section 122.41(l)(5).)

5.5. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

5.5.1. The Discharger shall report any noncompliance, including noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided by orally within 24 hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of the

circumstances. A report shall also be provided within five business 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 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.

5.5.2. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours:

5.5.2.1. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 CFR section 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A).)

5.5.2.2. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 CFR section 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B).)

5.5.3. The San Diego 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 section 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B).)

5.6. Planned Changes

The Discharger shall give notice to the San Diego 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 section 122.41(l)(1)):

5.6.1. 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 section 122.41(l)(1)(i)); or

5.6.2. 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 section 122.41(l)(1)(ii).)

5.6.3. 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 7.1.1.). (40 CFR section 122.41(l)(1)(ii).)

5.7. Anticipated Noncompliance

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

5.8. Other Noncompliance

The Discharger shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Standard Provisions - Reporting 5.3., 5.4., and 5.5. above at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Standard Provision - Reporting 5.5. 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 5.5. and the applicable required data in appendix A to 40 CFR part 127. The San Diego 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 section 122.41(l)(7).)

5.9. 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 San Diego Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA, the Discharger shall promptly submit such facts or information. (40 CFR section 122.41(l)(8).)

5.10. 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). USEPA 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)]. USEPA will update and maintain this listing. (40 CFR section 122.41(l)(9).)

6. Enforcement

The San Diego 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.

ATTACHMENT E - MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

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ATTACHMENT E - MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP)

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 National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. California Water Code (Water Code) section 13383 also authorizes the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region (San Diego Water Board) to establish monitoring, inspection, entry, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. Pursuant to this authority, this monitoring and reporting program (MRP) establishes conditions for the Department of the Navy (Discharger) to conduct routine or episodic self-monitoring of the discharges regulated under this Order at specified effluent and receiving water monitoring locations. The MRP requires the Discharger to report the results to the San Diego Water Board with information necessary to evaluate discharge characteristics and compliance status. While the San Diego Water Board is not required to consider MRP costs, it recognizes that monitoring and reporting costs can be a significant burden. The San Diego Water Board estimates that the burden and cost of compliance with the MRP may range from $3.7 million to $4 million per year. The San Diego Water Board has assessed this MRP to reduce and eliminate unnecessary or overlapping monitoring and reporting requirements where appropriate. The MRP is reasonable given the needs and benefits of the reports.

The purpose of the MRP is to determine and ensure compliance with effluent limitations and other requirements established in this Order, assess treatment and best management practice (BMP) efficiency, characterize effluents, and characterize the receiving water and the effects of the discharge on the receiving water. The MRP also specifies requirements concerning the proper use, maintenance, and installation of monitoring equipment and methods, and the monitoring type intervals and frequency necessary to yield data that are representative of the activities and discharges regulated under this Order.

The framework for this monitoring program has the following two main components that comprise a range of spatial and temporal scales:

1) **Core Monitoring and Reporting.** The primary purpose of core monitoring and reporting, overall, is to 1) determine compliance with effluent limits, 2) identify numeric action level (NAL) exceedances 3) observe and communicate onsite conditions affecting the discharge of pollutants into receiving waters, and 4) identify any impacts to receiving water quality in the vicinity of the discharges. Core monitoring may also be used for other purposes, such as identifying data trends.

2) **Regional Monitoring.** Regional monitoring provides information necessary to make assessments over large areas and serves to evaluate cumulative effects of all anthropogenic inputs. Regional monitoring data also assists in the interpretation of core monitoring studies. In the event that a regional monitoring effort takes place during the permit cycle in which the MRP does not specifically address regional monitoring, the San Diego Water Board may allow relief from aspects of core monitoring components in order to encourage participation pursuant to section 5 of this MRP.

1. General Monitoring Provisions

1.1. Representative Samples

Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. All samples shall be taken at the monitoring locations specified in section 2 of this MRP below and, unless otherwise specified, before the monitoring flow joins or is diluted by any other waste stream, body of water, or substance. Monitoring locations shall not be changed without notification to and the approval of the San Diego Water Board.

1.2. USEPA Testing Guidelines

Monitoring must be conducted according to United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) test procedures approved at 40 CFR part 136, *Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants Under the Clean Water Act*, as amended, unless other test procedures are specified in this Order. Alternative test procedures not specified in this Order are subject to San Diego Water Board and USEPA approval.

1.3. Records Retention

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 this MRP, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order. Records of monitoring information shall include information required under Attachment D, Standard Provisions, section 4. Records shall be maintained for a minimum of five years from the date of sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended by request of the San Diego Water Board or by USEPA at any time.

1.4. Approved Laboratory

Data produced and reports submitted pursuant to this Order shall be generated by a laboratory accredited by the State of California (State) Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP). The laboratory must hold a valid certificate of accreditation for the analytical test method specified in 40 CFR part 136, an alternative test procedure approved by USEPA, or by the San Diego Water Board when there are no methods specified for a pollutant at 40 CFR part 136. The laboratory must include quality assurance or quality control (QA/QC) data in all data reports required by this Order and submit electronic data as required by the San Diego Water Board. Data generated using field tests is exempt pursuant to Water Code section 13176. Additional information can be found on the ELAP website (https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/labs/index.html).

1.5. Calibrated Instruments

All monitoring instruments and devices used by the Discharger to fulfill the prescribed monitoring program shall be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary to ensure their continued accuracy. Appropriate flow measurement

devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The flow measurement devices shall be installed, calibrated at least once per year (i.e., no more than 12 months between calibrations) or more frequently, and maintained to ensure that the accuracy of the measurement is consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. The flow measurement devices selected shall be capable of measuring flows with a maximum deviation of less than ±5 percent from true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes.

1.6. Quality Assurance Plan

The Discharger shall have, and implement, an acceptable written quality assurance (QA) plan for laboratory analyses. Duplicate chemical analyses must be conducted on a minimum of 10 percent of the samples or at least one sample per month, whichever is greater. A similar frequency shall be maintained for analyzing spiked samples. The Discharger should have a success rate equal or greater than 80 percent.

1.7. Minimum Levels

The Discharger shall ensure that analytical procedures used to evaluate compliance with effluent limitations established in this Order use minimum levels (MLs) no greater than the applicable effluent limitation and are consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR part 136 or otherwise approved by USEPA and authorized by the San Diego Water Board. The MLs defined in Appendix 4 of the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (SIP) and in Appendix II of the *Water Quality Plan, Ocean Waters of California* (Ocean Plan) are applicable to these discharges. If no authorized ML value is below the effluent limitation, then the method must achieve an ML no greater than the applicable lowest ML value provided in Appendix 4 of the SIP or Appendix II the Ocean Plan.

1.8. Discharge Monitoring Report - Quality Assurance Study

When requested by the San Diego Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA, the Discharger shall participate in the Discharge Monitoring Report - Quality Assurance (DMR-QA) Study. DMR-QA evaluates the analytical ability of the laboratories that perform self-monitoring analyses.

If required, the Discharger shall ensure that the results of the DMR-QA Study or the most recent Water Pollution Performance Evaluation Study are submitted annually to the State Water Board at the following address:

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

1.9. Modification of the MRP

The Discharger may submit a written request to the San Diego Water Board to modify any requirements in this MRP (e.g., reduce or eliminate monitoring of specified pollutants, reduce monitoring frequencies, change monitoring locations). The Executive Officer is authorized to act on behalf of the San Diego Water Board on any matter within this MRP, unless such delegation is unlawful under Water Code section 13223 or this MRP explicitly states otherwise.

2. Discharge and Monitoring Locations

2.1. Discharge and Monitoring Location Descriptions

The Discharger shall establish the following monitoring locations at Naval Base Coronado (NBC), Naval Base Point Loma (NBPL), Naval Base San Diego (NBSD), and the Naval Graving Dock (NGD) to demonstrate compliance with the effluent limitations, discharge specifications, and other requirements in this Order.

2.1.1. Naval Base Coronado Discharge and Monitoring Locations

Table E-1. NBC Discharge and Monitoring Locations

Discharge Type	Discharge/Monitoring Location	NBC Monitoring Location Description
Small Boat Rinsing Wastewater	NBC-BR-001 through NBC-BR-004	Water sampling is not required for this discharge at the time of adoption of this Order
Pier Washing	at any pier	Water sampling is not required for this discharge at the time of adoption of this Order
Weight Test Water	at any pier	Water sampling is not required for this discharge at the time of adoption of this Order
Military Readiness Activity	various locations	Water sampling is not required for this discharge at the time of adoption of this Order
Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	NBC-UV-001 through NBC-UV-013	A location where a representative sample of utility vault and manhole dewatering can be obtained
Industrial Stormwater	See Attachment M	The Discharger shall identify stormwater monitoring locations at a point prior to or at the point of discharge for all “Industrial Low Risk Areas” and “Industrial High Risk Areas,” as identified in Attachment M of this Order. The Discharger shall establish monitoring locations as described in section 2.2 of the MRP.
Municipal Stormwater	See Attachment M	The Discharger shall identify stormwater monitoring locations at a point prior to or at the point of discharge for Small Military Base Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Areas (Small Military Base MS4 Areas), as identified in Attachment M of this Order. The Discharger shall establish monitoring locations sufficient to meet the requirements described in section 3.2.1 of the MRP.

2.1.2. Naval Base Point Loma Discharge and Monitoring Locations

Table E-2. NBPL Discharge and Monitoring Locations

Discharge Type	Discharge/Monitoring Location	NBPL Monitoring Location Description
Chlorinator/ Dechlorinator	NBPL-CS-001 through NBPL-CS-003	A location where a representative sample of the topside chlorinator units can be obtained
Marine Mammal Pool Water	NBPL-MP-001 and NBPL-MP-002	Water sampling is not required for this discharge at the time of adoption of this Order
Mammal Enclosure Cleaning Wastewater	NBPL-ME-001 through NBPL-ME-003	Water sampling is not required for this discharge at the time of adoption of this Order
Returned Unused Bay Water	NBPL-UBW-001	Water sampling is not required for this discharge at the time of adoption of this Order
Pier Boom, Fender, and Mooring Cleaning Wastewater	NBPL-BW-001	Water sampling is not required for this discharge at the time of adoption
Small Boat Rinsing Wastewater	NBPL-BR-001 through NBPL-BR-003	Water sampling is not required for this discharge at the time of adoption of this Order
Pier Washing	at any pier	Water sampling is not required for this discharge at the time of adoption of this Order
Weight Test Water	at any pier	Water sampling is not required for this discharge at the time of adoption of this Order
Military Readiness Activity	various locations	Water sampling is not required for this discharge at the time of adoption of this Order
Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	NBPL-UV-001 through NBPL-UV-18	A location where a representative sample of utility vault and manhole dewatering can be obtained
Floating Dry Dock Flood Water	NBPL-ARCO-01	Water sampling is not required for this discharge at the time of adoption of this Order
Industrial Stormwater	See Attachment M	The Discharger shall identify stormwater monitoring locations at a point prior to or at the point of discharge for all “Industrial Low Risk Areas” and “Industrial High Risk Areas,” as identified in Attachment M of this Order. The Discharger shall establish monitoring locations as described in section 2.2 of the MRP.

Discharge Type	Discharge/Monitoring Location	NBPL Monitoring Location Description
Municipal Stormwater	See Attachment M	The Discharger shall identify stormwater monitoring locations at a point prior to or at the point of discharge for Small Military Base MS4 Areas, as identified in Attachment M of this Order. The Discharger shall establish monitoring locations sufficient to meet the requirements described in section 3.2.1 of the MRP.

2.1.3. Naval Base San Diego Discharge and Monitoring Locations

Table E-3. NBSD Discharge and Monitoring Locations

Discharge Type	Discharge/Monitoring Location	NBSD Monitoring Location Description
Pier Boom, Fender, And Mooring Cleaning Wastewater	NBSD-BC-001	Water sampling is not required for this discharge at the time of adoption of this Order
Pier Washing	at any pier	Water sampling is not required for this discharge at the time of adoption of this Order
Weight Test Water	at any pier	Water sampling is not required for this discharge at the time of adoption of this Order
Military Readiness Activity	various locations	Water sampling is not required for this discharge at the time of adoption of this Order
Special Events	various locations	Water sampling is not required for this discharge at the time of adoption of this Order
Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	NBSD-UV-001 through NBSD-UV-012	A location where a representative sample of utility vault and manhole dewatering can be obtained
Industrial Stormwater	See Attachment M	The Discharger shall identify stormwater monitoring locations at a point prior to or at the point of discharge for all “Industrial Low Risk Areas” and “Industrial High Risk Areas,” as identified in Attachment M of this Order. The Discharger shall establish monitoring locations as described in section 2.2 of the MRP.
Municipal Stormwater	See Attachment M	The Discharger shall identify stormwater monitoring locations at a point prior to or at the point of discharge for Small Military Base MS4 Areas, as identified in Attachment M of this Order. The Discharger shall establish monitoring locations sufficient to meet the requirements described in section 3.2.1 of the MRP.

2.1.4. Naval Graving Dock Discharge and Monitoring Locations

Table E-4. NGD Discharge and Monitoring Locations

Discharge Type	Discharge/Monitoring Location	NGD Monitoring Location Description
Intake Water	NGD-INT-001	A location where a representative sample of the intake or source water for discharges from the NGD at monitoring locations NGD-001, NGD-003, and NGD-004 can be obtained, prior to any contact with pollutants originating from operations at the NGD or any other point source discharge.
Flood Water	NGD-001	A location where a representative sample of the graving dock flood water can be obtained. For newly constructed vessels, the sample shall be collected when the graving dock is full of water and ready to launch the vessel immediately before the gate is opened. For repair of vessels with a preexisting copper-based antifouling hull coating, samples shall be collected prior to the vessel's entry and exit from the graving dock as follows: For entering vessels, the sample shall be collected when the graving dock is full of water, before the gate is opened, and before the vessel enters the graving dock. For exiting vessels, the sample shall be collected immediately before the flood water is deep enough to reach the vessel hull
Caisson Ballast Dewatering	NGD-003	A location where a representative sample of the caisson ballast dewatering can be obtained.
Emergency Fire Suppression/Saltwater Supply Water	NGD-004	A location where a representative sample of the emergency fire suppression/saltwater supply water can be obtained.
Seawater Cooling Overboard	NGD-005	Water sampling is not required for this discharge at the time of adoption of this Order
Industrial Stormwater	See Attachment M	The Discharger shall identify stormwater monitoring locations at a point prior to or at the point of discharge for all "Industrial Low Risk Areas" and "Industrial High Risk Areas," as identified in Attachment M of this Order. The Discharger shall establish monitoring locations as described in section 2.2 of the MRP.

2.2. Updated Industrial Stormwater Monitoring Locations Plan

The Discharger shall prepare and submit, no later than six months after the effective date of this Order, an Industrial Stormwater Monitoring Location Plan to identify representative monitoring locations for industrial stormwater discharges from Industrial Low Risk Areas and Industrial High Risk Areas. The plan shall contain the following information:

- The criteria and methods used to identify the representative monitoring locations;
- A description of monitoring locations for each Industrial Low Risk Area and Industrial High Risk Area stormwater discharge point. Where a single drainage area, or similar drainage areas to the same receiving water, discharge to multiple discharge points, the Discharger may propose a single monitoring location for that drainage area (or similar drainage areas), provided the Discharger submits supporting rationale demonstrating that a single monitoring location is representative for that drainage area (or similar drainage areas) (i.e., similar industrial activities and best management practices (BMPs)); and
- A tabulation of the proposed representative monitoring locations for industrial stormwater discharges from and Industrial Low Risk Areas and Industrial High Risk Areas. The tabulation shall include the discharge points, the representative monitoring locations for each discharge point, and a brief description of the representative monitoring location (including the drainage area for stormwater discharges only).

The Discharger shall implement the Industrial Stormwater Monitoring Location Plan unless otherwise directed in writing by the San Diego Water Board. The Discharger shall comply with any conditions set by the San Diego Water Board, including modification of proposed monitoring locations.

The Discharger may request to implement the Industrial Stormwater Monitoring Locations Plans submitted under Order Nos. R9-2013-0064, R9-2014-0037, and R9-2015-0117 if monitoring locations are still representative.

In the Stormwater Annual Report for industrial stormwater discharges, the Discharger shall submit a summary of any proposed changes to the representative monitoring locations, a rationale for each change in monitoring location, and a certification that all monitoring locations are representative of their respective discharge locations.

3. Core Monitoring Requirements

3.1. Industrial Process Wastewater

3.1.1. Intake Water

Intake water is included in the core monitoring requirements for industrial process wastewater because results are used to determine compliance for some industrial process discharges. The Discharger shall monitor intake water at Monitoring Location NGD-INT-001 immediately prior to the discharging from the NGD at Discharge Points NGD-001, NGD-003, and NGD-004 to determine

the background concentration of copper. The monitoring requirements for NGD intake water are designed to answer the following primary question:

- What is the concentration of total recoverable copper at Monitoring Location NGD-INT-001 prior to the discharge from the NGD at Discharge Points NGD-001, NGD-003, and NGD-004?

The Discharger shall monitor the intake water for the NGD at monitoring location NGD-INT-001 as described in Table E-5 below.

Table E-5. Intake Water Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Copper, Total Recoverable	Micrograms per Liter (µg/L)	Grab	1/Event [1]	[2]

[1] An NGD event is a docking or undocking evolution of a vessel in the dry dock.

[2] Intake water samples shall be analyzed for copper according to USEPA method 1638 or 1640. The commonly used USEPA method 200.7 (Trace Elements-ICP) has been found to give inaccurate copper readings in saline-matrix samples due to interference with the sodium-argon complex, which has a molecular weight similar to copper. USEPA method 1638 (ICP/MS) or 1640 (On-Line Chelation) will eliminate the sodium-argon complex before the sample is tested for copper. No inaccurate readings for other metals in a saline-matrix sample analyzed by USEPA method 200.7 are known.

As specified in section 1.4.4 of the SIP, in order for intake water credits to be applicable, the intake water and maximum ambient background concentration of the pollutant must exceed the most stringent applicable criterion for that pollutant, the intake water credits must be consistent with any TMDL applicable to the discharge, and the intake water must be from the same water body as the receiving water. To demonstrate that the intake water is from the same water body as the receiving water, the discharger must show that:

- The ambient background concentration of the pollutant in the receiving water, excluding any amount of the pollutant in the facility's discharge, is similar to that of the intake water;
- There is a direct hydrological connection between the intake and discharge points;
- The water quality characteristics are similar in the intake and receiving waters; and
- The intake water pollutant would have reached the vicinity of the discharge point in the receiving water within a reasonable period of time and with the same effect had it not been diverted by the discharger.

3.1.2. Ballast Water

The requirements for the NGD Caisson ballast water (Discharge Location NGD-003) are designed to answer the following primary questions:

- Is the dry dock caisson in good condition?
- What are the concentrations of pollutants in the discharges associated with the NGD flood water and saltwater rinse?
- Does the discharge comply with the effluent limitations?

3.1.2.1. NGD Caisson Ballast Water Monitoring Requirements

The Discharger shall monitor NGD caisson ballast water discharges at Monitoring Location NGD-003 as specified in Table E-6 below.

Table E-6. NGD Caisson Ballast Water Discharge Effluent Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency [1]	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	Gallons per Day (GPD)	Grab or Estimate	1/Day	Estimate
Temperature	°F	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Settleable Solids	ml/L	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	1/Event	[2]
pH	Standard Units	Grab	1/Event	[3]
Turbidity	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Chronic Toxicity	Pass/Fail and Percent Effect	Grab	1/Event	[2],[5]
Antimony, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Beryllium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Chromium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Event	[4]
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Silver, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Event	[2]

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency [1]	Required Analytical Test Method
Thallium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Acenaphthene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Acrolein	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Asbestos	fibers per liter	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Benzene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Benzidine	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Cyanide, Total	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
1,1,1-trichloreothane	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
1,1-dichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
1,1,2-trichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Chloroethane	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
2-chloroethyl vinyl ethers	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
2-chloronaphthalene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Parachlorometa cresol	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Chloroform	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
2-chlorophenol	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
1,2-dichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
1,3-dichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
1,4-dichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
3,3-dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency [1]	Required Analytical Test Method
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
2,4-dichlorophenol	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
1,2-dichloropropane	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
1,3-dichloropropylene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
2,4-dimethylphenol	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
2,4-dinitrotoluene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
2,6-dinitrotoluene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
1,2-diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Fluoranthene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
4-bromophenyl phenyl ether	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Methylene chloride	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Methyl chloride	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Methyl bromide	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Bromoform	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Isophorone	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Naphthalene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
2-nitrophenol	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
4-nitrophenol	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
2,4-dinitrophenol	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
N-nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency [1]	Required Analytical Test Method
N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Phenol	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Butyl benzyl phthalate	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Di-N-Butyl Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Di-n-octyl phthalate	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Dimethyl phthalate	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Benzo(a) anthracene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Benzo(a) pyrene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Benzo(b) fluoranthene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Benzo(k) fluoranthene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Chrysene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Acenaphthylene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Anthracene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Benzo(ghi) perylene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Fluorene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Phenanthrene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Dibenzo(a,h) anthracene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Pyrene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Toluene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Aldrin	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Dieldrin	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Chlordane	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
4,4-DDT	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
4,4-DDE	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
4,4-DDD	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency [1]	Required Analytical Test Method
Alpha-endosulfan	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Beta-endosulfan	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Endosulfan sulfate	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Endrin	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Endrin aldehyde	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Heptachlor	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Heptachlor epoxide	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Alpha-BHC	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Beta-BHC	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Gamma-BHC	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Delta-BHC	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
PCB-1242 (Arochlor 1242)	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
PCB-1254 (Arochlor 1254)	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
PCB-1221 (Arochlor 1221)	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
PCB-1232 (Arochlor 1232)	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
PCB-1248 (Arochlor 1248)	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
PCB-1260 (Arochlor 1260)	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
PCB-1016 (Arochlor 1016)	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Toxaphene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
2,3,7,8-TCDD	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
TCDD Equivalents	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]

[1] Monitoring is not required during any period where there is no discharge. An NGD event is a docking or undocking evolution of a vessel in the dry dock.
[2] As specified in 40 CFR part 136.
[3] Field test with pre and post calibrated portable instrument, or laboratory sample in accordance with 40 CFR part 136.
[4] Samples shall be analyzed for copper according to USEPA method 1638 or 1640. The commonly used USEPA method 200.7 (Trace Elements-ICP) has been found to give inaccurate copper readings in saline-matrix samples due to interference with the sodium-argon complex, which has a molecular weight similar to copper. USEPA method 1638 (ICP/MS) or 1640 (On-Line Chelation) will eliminate the sodium-argon complex before the sample is tested for copper. No inaccurate readings for other metals in a saline-matrix sample that is analyzed by USEPA method 200.7 are known.
[5] As specified in section 4.2 of this MRP.

3.1.2.2. Certification

The Discharger shall submit United States Navy and American Society for Testing and Material (ASTM) reports certifying the integrity of the NGD caisson annually in accordance with Table E-20.

3.1.3. Emergency Fire Suppression

The monitoring requirements for the NGD emergency fire suppression (Discharge Location NGD-004) are designed to answer the following primary questions:

What are the concentrations of pollutants in the discharges associated with the NGD emergency fire suppression water?

Does the discharge comply with the effluent limitations?

3.1.3.1. NGD Emergency Fire Suppression Effluent Monitoring Requirements

The Discharger shall monitor NGD emergency fire suppression discharges at Monitoring Location NGD-004 as specified in Table E-7 below.

Table E-7. NGD Emergency Fire Suppression Effluent Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency [1]	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	Gallons per Day (GPD)	Grab or Estimate	1/Day	Estimate
Temperature	°F	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Settleable Solids	ml/L	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	1/Event	[2]
pH	Standard Units	Grab	1/Event	[3]
Turbidity	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Chronic Toxicity	Pass/Fail and Percent Effect	Grab	1/Event	[2],[5]
Antimony, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Beryllium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Chromium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Event	[4]

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency [1]	Required Analytical Test Method
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Silver, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Thallium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Acenaphthene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Acrolein	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Asbestos	fibers per liter	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Benzene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Benzidine	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Cyanide, Total	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
1,1,1-trichloreothane	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
1,1-dichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
1,1,2-trichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Chloroethane	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
2-chloroethyl vinyl ethers	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
2-chloronaphthalene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Parachlorometa cresol	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Chloroform	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency [1]	Required Analytical Test Method
2-chlorophenol	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
1,2-dichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
1,3-dichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
1,4-dichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
3,3-dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
2,4-dichlorophenol	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
1,2-dichloropropane	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
1,3-dichloropropylene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
2,4-dimethylphenol	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
2,4-dinitrotoluene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
2,6-dinitrotoluene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
1,2-diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Fluoranthene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
4-bromophenyl phenyl ether	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Methylene chloride	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Methyl chloride	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Methyl bromide	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Bromoform	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Isophorone	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Naphthalene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency [1]	Required Analytical Test Method
2-nitrophenol	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
4-nitrophenol	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
2,4-dinitrophenol	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
N-nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Phenol	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Butyl benzyl phthalate	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Di-N-Butyl Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Di-n-octyl phthalate	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Dimethyl phthalate	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Benzo(a) anthracene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Benzo(a) pyrene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Benzo(b) fluoranthene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Benzo(k) fluoranthene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Chrysene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Acenaphthylene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Anthracene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Benzo(ghi) perylene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Fluorene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Phenanthrene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Dibenzo(a,h) anthracene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Pyrene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Toluene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency [1]	Required Analytical Test Method
Aldrin	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Dieldrin	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Chlordane	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
4,4-DDT	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
4,4-DDE	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
4,4-DDD	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Alpha-endosulfan	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Beta-endosulfan	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Endosulfan sulfate	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Endrin	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Endrin aldehyde	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Heptachlor	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Heptachlor epoxide	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Alpha-BHC	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Beta-BHC	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Gamma-BHC	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Delta-BHC	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
PCB-1242 (Arochlor 1242)	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
PCB-1254 (Arochlor 1254)	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
PCB-1221 (Arochlor 1221)	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
PCB-1232 (Arochlor 1232)	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
PCB-1248 (Arochlor 1248)	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
PCB-1260 (Arochlor 1260)	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
PCB-1016 (Arochlor 1016)	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Toxaphene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
2,3,7,8-TCDD	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
TCDD Equivalents	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]

[1] Monitoring is not required during any period where there is no discharge. An NGD event is a docking or undocking evolution of a vessel in the dry dock.
[2] As specified in 40 CFR part 136.
[3] Field test with pre and post calibrated portable instrument, or laboratory sample in accordance with 40 CFR part 136.
[4] Samples shall be analyzed for copper according to USEPA method 1638 or 1640. The commonly used USEPA method 200.7 (Trace Elements-ICP) has been found to give inaccurate copper readings in saline-matrix samples due to interference with the sodium-

argon complex, which has a molecular weight similar to copper. USEPA method 1638 (ICP/MS) or 1640 (On-Line Chelation) will eliminate the sodium-argon complex before the sample is tested for copper. No inaccurate readings for other metals in a saline-matrix sample that is analyzed by USEPA method 200.7 are known.

[5] As specified in section 4.2 of this MRP.

3.1.4. Flood Water and Saltwater Rinse

3.1.4.1. Naval Graving Dock

The monitoring requirements for the NGD flood water and saltwater rinse (Discharge Location NGD-001) are designed to answer the following primary questions:

- What are the concentrations of pollutants in the discharges associated with the NGD flood water and saltwater rinse?
- Does the discharge comply with the effluent limitations?
- Are BMPs successfully preventing pollution from the Naval Graving Dock?

3.1.4.1.1. NGD Flooding Notification Requirements

The Discharger shall provide written notification to the San Diego Water Board 72 hours prior to the flooding of its graving dock. If the graving dock has to be flooded on short notice and the 72-hour notification time cannot be met, the Discharger shall notify the San Diego Water Board as early as possible and include information on why the notification time could not be met.

3.1.4.1.2. NGD Flooding Documentation

The Discharger shall document the condition of the NGD prior to each flooding and include photographs that accurately represent the condition of the NGD immediately prior to each flooding. The documentation shall include the date and time of the NGD use, inspector’s name, title, and any corrective actions taken. The Discharger does not need to record the condition of the NGD prior to the flooding when the NGD has not had industrial activity occur and a flooding evolution is required for training or other purposes. If flooding is to occur at night, photographs may be taken during daylight hours as close to flooding as possible.

The Discharger shall submit documentation of the facility conditions including photos quarterly to the California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) in accordance with Table E-20 of this MRP. Photo documentation must be available prior to quarterly submittal if requested by the San Diego Water Board. If the NGD was not flooded during the quarter, the Discharger shall document in the quarterly SMR that no flooding occurred during that period.

3.1.4.1.3. NGD Flood Water and Saltwater Rinse Effluent Monitoring Requirements

The Discharger shall monitor NGD flood water and saltwater rinse discharges at Monitoring Location NGD-001 as specified in Table E-8 below.

Table E-8. NGD Flood Water and Saltwater Rinse Discharge Effluent Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency [1]	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	Gallons per Day (GPD)	Grab or Estimate	1/Day	Estimate
Temperature	°F	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	Milligrams per Liter (mg/L)	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Settleable Solids	ml/L	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	1/Event	[2]
pH	Standard Units	Grab	1/Event	[3]
Turbidity	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Chronic Toxicity	Pass/Fail and Percent Effect	Grab	1/Event	[2],[5]
Antimony, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Beryllium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Chromium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Event	[4]
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Silver, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Thallium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Event	[2]
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Event	[2]

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency [1]	Required Analytical Test Method
Acenaphthene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Acrolein	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Asbestos	fibers per liter	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Benzene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Benzidine	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Cyanide, Total	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
1,2,4-trichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
1,1,1-trichloreothane	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
1,1-dichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
1,1,2-trichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Chloroethane	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
2-chloroethyl vinyl ethers	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
2-chloronaphthalene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Parachlorometa cresol	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Chloroform	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
2-chlorophenol	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
1,2-dichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
1,3-dichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
1,4-dichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
3,3-dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
2,4-dichlorophenol	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency [1]	Required Analytical Test Method
1,2-dichloropropane	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
1,3-dichloropropylene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
2,4-dimethylphenol	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
2,4-dinitrotoluene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
2,6-dinitrotoluene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
1,2-diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Fluoranthene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
4-bromophenyl phenyl ether	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Methylene chloride	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Methyl chloride	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Methyl bromide	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Bromoform	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Isophorone	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Naphthalene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
2-nitrophenol	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
4-nitrophenol	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
2,4-dinitrophenol	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
4,6-dinitro-o-cresol	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
N-nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency [1]	Required Analytical Test Method
Phenol	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Butyl benzyl phthalate	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Di-N-Butyl Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Di-n-octyl phthalate	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Dimethyl phthalate	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Benzo(a) anthracene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Benzo(a) pyrene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Benzo(b) fluoranthene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Benzo(k) fluoranthene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Chrysene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Acenaphthylene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Anthracene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Benzo(ghi) perylene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Fluorene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Phenanthrene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Dibenzo(a,h) anthracene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Pyrene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Toluene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Aldrin	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Dieldrin	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Chlordane	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
4,4-DDT	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
4,4-DDE	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
4,4-DDD	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Alpha-endosulfan	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Beta-endosulfan	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency [1]	Required Analytical Test Method
Endosulfan sulfate	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Endrin	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Endrin aldehyde	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Heptachlor	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Heptachlor epoxide	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Alpha-BHC	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Beta-BHC	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Gamma-BHC	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Delta-BHC	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
PCB-1242 (Arochlor 1242)	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
PCB-1254 (Arochlor 1254)	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
PCB-1221 (Arochlor 1221)	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
PCB-1232 (Arochlor 1232)	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
PCB-1248 (Arochlor 1248)	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
PCB-1260 (Arochlor 1260)	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
PCB-1016 (Arochlor 1016)	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
Toxaphene	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
2,3,7,8-TCDD	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]
TCDD Equivalents	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	[2]

[1] Monitoring is not required during any period where there is no discharge. An NGD event is a docking or undocking evolution of a vessel in the dry dock.
[2] As specified in 40 CFR part 136.
[3] Field test with pre and post calibrated portable instrument, or laboratory sample in accordance with 40 CFR part 136.
[4] Samples shall be analyzed for copper according to USEPA method 1638 or 1640. The commonly used USEPA method 200.7 (Trace Elements-ICP) has been found to give inaccurate copper readings in saline-matrix samples due to interference with the sodium-argon complex, which has a molecular weight similar to copper. USEPA method 1638 (ICP/MS) or 1640 (On-Line Chelation) will eliminate the sodium-argon complex before the sample is tested for copper. No inaccurate readings for other metals in a saline-matrix sample that is analyzed by USEPA method 200.7 are known.
[5] As specified in section 4.2 of this MRP.

3.1.4.2. Floating Dry Docks

The requirements for the USS ARCO floating dry dock and AFDM-15 floating dry dock flood water (Discharge Locations NBPL-ARCO-01 and NBSD-AFDM-01) are designed to answer the following primary questions:

- Are BMPs successfully preventing pollution from the floating dry docks?
- Are the dry docks adequately cleaned prior to flooding?
- Is contact between pollutants and San Diego Bay waters prevented prior to flooding?

3.1.4.2.1. Floating Dry Dock Flooding Notification Requirements

The Discharger shall provide written notification to the San Diego Water Board at least 72 hours prior to the flooding of the USS ARCO or AFDM-15 floating dry dock. If the dry dock must be flooded on short notice and the 72-hour notification time cannot be met, the Discharger shall notify the San Diego Water Board as early as possible and include information on why the notification time could not be met.

3.1.4.2.2. Floating Dry Dock Flooding Documentation

The Discharger shall document the condition of the USS ARCO or AFDM-15 floating dry dock prior to each flooding and include photographs that accurately represent the condition of the floating dry dock immediately prior to each flooding. The documentation shall include the date and time of the floating dry dock use, inspector's name, title, and any corrective actions taken. The Discharger does not need to record the condition of the floating dry dock prior to the flooding when the floating dry dock has not had industrial activity occur and a flooding evolution is required for training or other purposes. If flooding is to occur at night, photographs may be taken during daylight hours as close to flooding as possible.

The Discharger shall submit documentation of the facility conditions including photos quarterly to CIWQS in accordance with Table E-20 of this MRP. Photo documentation must be available prior to quarterly submittal if requested by the San Diego Water Board. If the floating dry docks were not flooded during the quarter, the Discharger shall document in the quarterly SMR that no flooding occurred during that period.

3.1.5. Marine Mammal Enclosure Cleaning and Pools

The Discharger shall submit a log of marine mammal enclosure cleaning and pool discharges at Discharge Location Nos. NBPL-ME-001 through NBPL-ME-003, NBPL-MP-001, and NBPL-MP-002 annually in accordance with Table E-20 of this MRP. The log shall include the date of discharge, location, approximate discharge quantity, number and type of mammals, and any other relevant comments. Any significant changes in the operation of the Marine Mammal Pools and potential impacts to receiving water quality shall also be noted in the log. The log is designed to address the following primary questions:

- How much are the marine mammal pools used?
- Are the marine mammal pools a major source of pollutants?
- Is the discharge changing over time?

3.1.6. Military Readiness Activity Discharges

The monitoring requirements for military readiness activity discharges (discharges at various locations at any of the facilities) are designed to answer the following primary questions:

- How often do military readiness activity discharges occur?
- Are BMPs successfully preventing pollution from military readiness activity?

3.1.6.1. Military Readiness Activity Notification Requirements

The Discharger shall provide written notification to the San Diego Water Board 72 hours prior to the start of the military readiness activity. If the military readiness activity is to occur on short notice and the two-week notification time cannot be met, the Discharger shall notify the San Diego Water Board as early as possible and include information on why the notification time could not be met.

The notification shall include date, location, duration, approximate discharge volume and potential pollutants present, water source, visual assessment of discharge and receiving water quality, and any other relevant comments.

3.1.6.2. Military Readiness Activity Discharge Log

The Discharger shall submit a military readiness activity discharge log annually in accordance with Table E-20 of this MRP. The annual military readiness activity discharge log shall document the number and estimated volume of military readiness activity discharges, the purpose of the discharge, a description of the pollutants that were discharged, the location(s) of the discharge, and visual observations of the discharge and the receiving water. Visual observations of the discharge and receiving water shall include an assessment of the presence or absence of floating and suspended materials, oil and grease, discolorations, turbidity, odors, and trash or other debris.

3.1.7. Pier Boom, Fender, and Mooring Cleaning

The monitoring requirements for pier boom, fender, and mooring cleaning (Discharge Locations NBPL-BW-001 and NBSD-BC-001) are designed to answer the following primary questions:

- How often do pier boom, fender, and mooring discharges occur?
- Are BMPs successfully preventing pollution from pier boom, fender, and mooring cleaning?
- Is the discharge changing over time?

No planned pier boom, fender, or mooring cleaning discharges occur at NBC, but BMPs are still required. This is to prevent pollution caused by an unplanned discharge.

3.1.7.1. Pier Boom, Fender, and Mooring Cleaning Discharge Log

The Discharger shall submit a pier boom, fender, and mooring cleaning discharge log annually in accordance with Table E-20. The pier boom, fender, and mooring cleaning discharge log shall include the date, location, duration, approximate discharge quantity, visual observations of discharge and receiving water quality, and any other relevant comments. Visual observations of the discharge and receiving water shall include an assessment of the presence or absence of floating and suspended materials, oil and grease, discolorations, turbidity, odors, and trash or other debris.

3.1.8. Pier Washing

The monitoring requirements for pier washing are designed to answer the following primary questions:

- How often do pier washing discharges occur?
- Are BMPs successfully preventing pollution from pier washing?
- Is the discharge changing over time?

3.1.8.1. Pier Washing Wastewater Discharge Log

The Discharger shall submit a log of pier washing wastewater discharges at Discharge Locations PW-001 annually. The log shall include the date, location, duration, approximate discharge volume, water source, visual assessment of discharge and receiving water quality, and any other relevant comments. Visual observations of the discharge and receiving water shall include an assessment of the presence or absence of floating and suspended materials, oil and grease, discolorations, turbidity, odors, and trash or other debris. The Discharger shall also report any significant changes in the operation of its pier washing wastewater discharges and potential impacts to receiving water quality annually in accordance with Table E-20 of this MRP.

3.1.9. Returned Unused Bay Water

The monitoring requirements for returned unused bay water (Discharge Location NBPL-UBW-001) are designed to answer the following primary questions:

- Are BMPs successfully preventing pollution from returned unused bay water?
- Is the discharge changing over time?

3.1.9.1. Returned Unused Bay Water Discharge

The Discharger shall report any significant changes in the operation of its returned unused bay water discharges and potential impacts to receiving water quality annually in accordance with Table E-20 of this MRP.

3.1.10. Small Boat Rinsing

The monitoring requirements for small boat rinsing (Discharge Locations: NBC-BR-001 through NBC-BR-004 and NBPL-BR-001 through NBPL-BR-003) are designed to answer the following primary questions:

- Are BMPs successfully preventing pollution from small boat rinsing?
- Is the discharge changing over time?

3.1.10.1. Small Boat Rinsing Discharge

The Discharger shall report any significant changes in the operation of its small boat rinsing discharges and potential impacts to receiving water quality annually in accordance with Table E-20 of this MRP.

3.1.11. Special Events

The monitoring requirements for special event discharge (discharges at various locations at any of the Facilities) are designed to answer the following primary questions:

- How often do special event discharges occur?
- Are BMPs successfully preventing pollution from special events?

3.1.11.1. Special Event Notification Requirement

The Discharger shall provide written notification to the San Diego Water Board two weeks prior to the start of the special event. If the special event is to occur on short notice and the two-week notification time cannot be met, the Discharger shall notify the San Diego Water Board as early as possible and include information on why the notification time could not be met.

The notification shall include date, location, duration, approximate discharge volume and potential pollutants present, water source, visual assessment of discharge and receiving water quality, and any other relevant comments.

3.1.11.2. Special Event Discharge Log

The Discharger shall submit a special event discharge log annually in accordance with Table E-20 of this MRP. The annual special event discharge log shall document the number and estimated volume of special event discharges, the purpose of the discharge, a description of the pollutants that may be discharged, the location(s) of the discharge, and visual observations of the discharge and the receiving water. Visual observations of the discharge and receiving water shall include an assessment of the presence or absence of floating and suspended materials, oil and grease, discolorations, turbidity, odors, and trash or other debris.

3.1.12. Topside Chlorinator/Dechlorinator

The monitoring requirements for Topside Chlorinator/Dechlorinator (Monitoring Locations NBPL-CS-001 through NBPL-CS-003) are designed to answer the following primary questions:

- Does the effluent meet limitations of this Order thereby ensuring that water quality standards are achieved in the receiving water?
- What is the mass of the constituents that are discharged annually?
- Is the effluent concentration or mass changing over time?

3.1.12.1. Topside Chlorinator/Dechlorinator Effluent Requirements

The Discharger shall monitor Topside Chlorinator/Dechlorinator discharges at Monitoring Locations NBPL-CS-001 through NBPL-CS-003 as specified in Table E-9 below.

Table E-9. Topside Chlorinator/Dechlorinator Unit Effluent Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow [1]	GPD	Grab or Estimate	1/Quarter	Estimate
pH	Standard Units	Grab	1/Quarter	[2], [5]
Chlorine, Total Residual [3]	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter [6]	[2], [4]

[1] Flow measurement refers to the flow from the cooling water system while chlorination is occurring.
[2] As specified in 40 CFR 136.
[3] Total Residual Chlorine shall be measured at a point after dechlorination and before discharge to San Diego Bay.
[4] The Discharger may use the analytical test method for chlorine sampling of Chlorine, Total Residual - Titrimetric, DPD-FAS, method number 330.4 described in EPA/600/4-79/020, Methods for Chemical Analysis for Water and Wastes. For ship onboard monitoring of Total Residual Chloring, the CHEMetrics, Inc. K-2500 Total Chloring Test Kit, DPD method, or equivalent may be used for this purpose.
[5] Field test with pre- and post-calibrated portable instrument, or laboratory sample in accordance with 40 CFR 136.
[6] If samples are collected more frequently, all data shall be submitted with the quarterly report.

3.1.13. Utility Vault and Manhole Discharges

The monitoring requirements for utility vault and manhole discharges (Monitoring Locations: NBC-UV-001 through NBC-UV-013, NBPL-UV-001 through NBPL-UV-018, and NBSD-UV-001 through NBSD-UV-012) are designed to answer the following primary questions:

- How often do utility vault and manhole discharges occur?
- Is the discharge a source of pollutants?
- Does the constituent concentrations reach the numeric action levels (NALs) in Attachment G of this Order?

3.1.13.1. Utility Vault and Manhole Effluent Monitoring Requirements

The Discharger shall monitor utility vault and manhole dewatering discharges at a minimum of three representative monitoring locations, including at least one electrical vault discharge and one manhole discharge as specified in Table E-10 below.

Table E-10. Utility Vault and Manhole Discharge Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	GPD	Grab or Estimate	1/Year	Estimate
Oil and Grease [1]	mg/L	Grab	1/Year	[2]
pH [1]	Standard Units	Grab	1/Year	[2]
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) [1]	mg/L	Grab	1/Year	[2]
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons—Gasoline Range Organics [3]	mg/L	Grab	1/Year	[2]
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons—Diesel Range Organics [4]	mg/L	Grab	1/Year	[2]

[1] If the results from all samples collected in two consecutive monitoring years meet the NALs in Attachment G, the discharger can remove the parameter from the monitoring program.
[2] As specified in 40 CFR part 136.
[3] TPH Gasoline (TPH-g) - Report benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene, and xylene.
[4] TPH Diesel (TPH-d).

3.1.13.2. Utility Vault and Manhole Discharge Log

The Discharger shall submit a utility vault and manhole discharge log annually with the Utility Vault Report described in section 3.1.12.3 of this MRP. For vaults with automatic sump pumps, the log shall include the total volume of each discharge point for each calendar quarter. For vaults or manholes that are dewatered manually, the log shall describe the estimated annual volume, flow rate, location of the discharge, date, and receiving water body. The Discharger is not required to enter utility vaults if there is a human health or safety concern. If a Discharger cannot comply with these requirements due to human health or safety concerns, the Discharger shall submit a description of the circumstances for omitting required information.

3.1.13.3. Utility Vault Report

The Discharger shall submit a Utility Vault Report in the Annual SMR in accordance with Table E-20 of this MRP. The Utility Vault Report shall contain, at minimum, the following information:

- The utility vault and manhole discharge log.
- An executive summary that includes a discussion of utility vault compliance and/or violation(s) of this Order.
- The results of the annual Utility Vault Plan evaluation and any revisions to the Utility Vault Plan in accordance with section 3.5.2 of Attachment H.
- A summary of monitoring data generated with comparison to NALs.

- A summary of relevant field observations.

3.1.14. Weight Test Water

The monitoring requirements for weight test water discharges are designed to answer the following primary question:

- Are BMPs successfully preventing pollution from weight test water discharges?

Weight test water discharge is equivalent to an UNDS discharge. The Discharger shall certify annually in accordance with Table E-20 that bags used in the process were clean.

3.2. Stormwater

3.2.1. Non-Industrial Stormwater

3.2.1.1. Small Military Base Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Areas

The Small Military Base MS4 monitoring program is designed to address the following primary questions:

- Is the stormwater management plan (SWMP) being properly implemented?
- Is the facility achieving the standard of reducing pollutants in Small Military Base MS4 discharges to the maximum extent practicable (MEP)?

3.2.1.1.1. Small Military Base MS4 Monitoring Plan

Within 24 months of the effective date of this Order, the Discharger shall prepare and submit to the San Diego Water Board a Small Military Base MS4 Monitoring Plan for monitoring discharges and pollutants in non-industrial stormwater discharges from Small Military Base MS4 Areas designed to answer the monitoring questions above. The Discharger may submit a single Small Military Base MS4 Monitoring Plan that covers all the facilities or individual plans for each facility. The monitoring plan(s) shall include the following information:

- A list of pollutants to be monitored in non-industrial stormwater and non-stormwater from Small Military Base MS4 Areas.
- Specific monitoring procedures for pollutants identified by the Discharger, with the goal of evaluating SWMP implementation throughout the Facilities. Dry weather monitoring also has the goal of identifying and eliminating unauthorized non-stormwater discharges.
- A minimum subset of three representative monitoring locations for stormwater and dry weather discharges within the Small Military Base MS4 Areas of each facility. These monitoring locations shall be sampled for pollutants identified by each Discharger.
- A schedule for monitoring. Pollutant monitoring shall be performed a minimum of twice per year at the representative monitoring locations for stormwater, and twice per year for dry weather discharges,

beginning 24 months after the effective date of this Order. Dry weather stations only need to be sampled if there is unauthorized non-stormwater flowing at the time of sampling.

- A program for visual observations for the Discharger to identify and correct unauthorized non-stormwater discharges.

The Discharger shall implement the Small Military Base MS4 Monitoring Plan(s) no later than 60 days after submission, unless otherwise directed in writing by the San Diego Water Board. The Discharger shall comply with any conditions set by the San Diego Water Board, including modification of proposed monitoring locations and constituents.

Monitoring results shall be submitted in the Stormwater Annual Reports in accordance with Table E-20 of this MRP.

3.2.2. Industrial Stormwater

The industrial stormwater monitoring program is designed to address the following primary questions:

- Does the runoff comply with permit effluent limitations for toxicity thereby ensuring water quality standards are achieved in the receiving water?
- Do constituent concentrations reach the NALs in Table G-1 of Attachment G?
- Is the stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) being properly implemented?
- Is the facility achieving standards of best available technology economically achievable (BAT) and best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT)?

3.2.2.1. Low Risk Areas

The Discharger shall monitor stormwater discharges from Industrial Low Risk Areas at NBC, NBPL, and NBSD as described in Table E-11 below.

Table E-11. Industrial Low Risk Area Stormwater Discharge Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency [1]	Required Analytical Method
Discharge Volume	Gallons	Estimate [2]	Two qualifying storm events (QSEs) per semiannual period	Estimate
pH	Standard Units	Grab	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[3]

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency [1]	Required Analytical Method
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
TSS	mg/L	Grab	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Copper, Total Recoverable [5]	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Zinc, Total Recoverable [5]	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Other Pollutants [6]	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]

[1] Sampling shall occur during qualifying storm events, or if collected, prior to release to receiving water. If there are no qualifying storm events during the semiannual period, then sampling shall occur as soon as possible.

[2] The volume of stormwater discharge can be estimated by multiplying: (amount of rainfall in feet) x (square feet of surface area) x (impervious factor).

[3] Field test with pre-calibrated and post-verification of portable instrument, or laboratory sample in accordance with 40 CFR part 136.

[4] As specified in 40 CFR part 136.

[5] After four consecutive sample events where parameters are not detected or below the Annual NAL values, analysis for those parameters may be discontinued at any affected outfall. Results from Order Nos. R9-2013-0064, R9-2014-0037, or R9-2015-0117 may be used for evaluation. The San Diego Water Board may approve discontinuation of analysis for parameters with sources attributable solely to the presence of 1) the parameters in the natural background that has not been disturbed by industrial activities or 2) non-industrial sources.

[6] Pollutants that are likely to be present in stormwater discharges in significant quantities shall be sampled. The pollutants shall be selected based upon the pollutant source assessment required in section 7 of Attachment G of this Order. If these pollutants are not detected in significant quantities after two consecutive sampling events, the Discharger may eliminate the pollutant from future analysis until the pollutant is likely to be present again. The Discharger shall select appropriate analytical test methods that indicate the presence of pollutants in stormwater discharges in significant quantities.

3.2.2.2. NBC High Risk Areas

The Discharger shall monitor stormwater discharges from Industrial High Risk Areas at NBC as described in Table E-12 below.

Table E-12. NBC Industrial High Risk Area Stormwater Discharge Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency [1]	Required Analytical Method
Discharge Volume	Gallons	Estimate [2]	Two QSEs per semiannual period	Estimate
pH	Standard Units	Grab	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[3]
TSS	mg/L	Grab	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Chemical Oxygen Demand	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Ammonia	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Phosphorus	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Nitrate+Nitrite Nitrogen [5]	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Aluminum, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Copper, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency [1]	Required Analytical Method
Iron, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Lead, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Magnesium, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Mercury, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Nickel, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Selenium, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Silver, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Zinc, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Chronic Toxicity [7]	Pass/Fail and Percent Effect	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4],[6]
Other Pollutants [8]	µg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]

[1] Sampling shall occur during qualifying storm events, or if collected, prior to release to receiving water. If there are no qualifying storm events during the semiannual period, then sampling shall occur as soon as possible

[2] The volume of stormwater discharge can be estimated by multiplying: (amount of rainfall in feet) x (square feet of surface area) x (impervious factor).

[3] Field test with pre-calibrated and post-verification portable instrument, or laboratory sample in accordance with 40 CFR part 136.

[4] As specified in 40 CFR part 136.

[5] After four consecutive sample events where parameters are not detected or below the Annual NAL values, analysis for those parameters may be discontinued at any affected outfall. Results from Order R9-2015-0117 may be used for evaluation. The San Diego Water Board may approve discontinuation of analysis for parameters with sources attributable solely to the presence of 1) the parameters in the natural background that has not been disturbed by industrial activities or 2) non-industrial sources.

[6] The presence of chronic toxicity in the stormwater shall be determined as specified in section 4 of this MRP.

[7] Chronic toxicity shall be sampled at one representative industrial high risk stormwater discharge location.

[8] Pollutants that are likely to be present in stormwater discharges in significant quantities shall be sampled. The pollutants shall be selected based upon the pollutant source assessment required in section 7 of Attachment G of this Order, visual observations, and inspection records. If these pollutants are not detected in significant quantities after two consecutive sampling events, the Discharger may eliminate the pollutant from future analysis until the pollutant is likely to be present again. The Discharger shall select appropriate analytical test methods that indicate the presence of pollutants in stormwater discharges in significant quantities.

3.2.2.3. NBPL High Risk Areas

The Discharger shall monitor stormwater discharges from Industrial High Risk Areas at NBPL as described in Table E-13 below.

Table E-13. NBPL Industrial High Risk Area Stormwater Discharge Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Method
Discharge Volume	Gallons	Estimate [2]	Two QSEs per semiannual period	Estimate
pH	Standard Units	Grab	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[3]
TSS	mg/L	Grab	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Chemical Oxygen Demand [5]	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Method
Ammonia	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Phosphorus	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Nitrate+Nitrite Nitrogen [5]	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Aluminum, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Copper, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Iron, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Lead, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Magnesium, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Mercury, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Nickel, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Method
Selenium, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Silver, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Zinc, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Chronic Toxicity [7]	Pass/Fail and Percent Effect	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4],[6]
Other Pollutants [8]	µg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]

[1] Sampling shall occur during qualifying storm events, or if collected, prior to release to receiving water. If there are no qualifying storm events during the semiannual period, then sampling shall occur as soon as possible.

[2] The volume of stormwater discharge can be estimated by multiplying: (amount of rainfall in feet) x (square feet of surface area) x (impervious factor).

[3] Field test with pre-calibrated and post-verification portable instrument, or laboratory sample in accordance with 40 CFR part 136.

[4] As specified in 40 CFR part 136.

[5] After four consecutive sample events where parameters are not detected or below the Annual NAL values, analysis for those parameters may be discontinued at any affected outfall. Results from Order R9-2014-0037 may be used for evaluation. The San Diego Water Board may approve discontinuation of analysis for parameters with sources attributable solely to the presence of 1) the parameters in the natural background that has not been disturbed by industrial activities or 2) non-industrial sources.

[6] The presence of chronic toxicity in the stormwater shall be determined as specified in section 4 of this MRP.

[7] Chronic toxicity shall be sampled at one representative industrial high risk stormwater discharge location.

[8] Pollutants that are likely to be present in stormwater discharges in significant quantities shall be sampled. The pollutants shall be selected based upon the pollutant source assessment required in section 7 of Attachment G of this Order, visual observations, and inspection records. If these pollutants are not detected in significant quantities after two consecutive sampling events, the Discharger may eliminate the pollutant from future analysis until the pollutant is likely to be present again. The Discharger shall select appropriate analytical test methods that indicate the presence of pollutants in stormwater discharges in significant quantities.

3.2.2.4. NBSD High Risk Areas

The Discharger shall monitor stormwater discharges from Industrial High Risk Areas at NBSD as described in Table E-14 below.

Table E-14. NBSD Industrial High Risk Area Stormwater Discharge Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency [1]	Required Analytical Method
Discharge Volume	Gallons	Estimate [2]	Two QSEs per semiannual period	Estimate
pH	Standard Units	Grab	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[3]
TSS	mg/L	Grab	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Chemical Oxygen Demand [5]	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Ammonia	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Phosphorus	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Nitrate+Nitrite Nitrogen [5]	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Aluminum, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency [1]	Required Analytical Method
Copper, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Iron, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Lead, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Magnesium, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Mercury, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Nickel, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Selenium, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Silver, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Zinc, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Chronic Toxicity [7]	Pass/Fail and Percent Effect	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4],[6]
Other Pollutants [8]	µg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]

[1] Sampling shall occur during qualifying storm events, or if collected, prior to release to receiving water. If there are no qualifying storm events during the semiannual period, then sampling shall occur as soon as possible.

[2] The volume of stormwater discharge can be estimated by multiplying: (amount of rainfall in feet) x (square feet of surface area) x (impervious factor).

[3] Field test with pre-calibrated and post-verification portable instrument, or laboratory sample in accordance with 40 CFR part 136.
[4] As specified in 40 CFR part 136.
[5] After four consecutive sample events where parameters are not detected or below the Annual NAL values, analysis for those parameters may be discontinued at any affected outfall. Results from Order R9-2013-0064 may be used for evaluation. The San Diego Water Board may approve discontinuation of analysis for parameters with sources attributable solely to the presence of 1) the parameters in the natural background that has not been disturbed by industrial activities or 2) non-industrial sources.
[6] The presence of chronic toxicity in the stormwater shall be determined as specified in section 4 of this MRP.
[7] Chronic toxicity shall be sampled at one representative industrial high risk stormwater discharge location.
[8] Pollutants that are likely to be present in stormwater discharges in significant quantities shall be sampled. The pollutants shall be selected based upon the pollutant source assessment required in section 7 of Attachment G of this Order, visual observations, and inspection records. If these pollutants are not detected in significant quantities after two consecutive sampling events, the Discharger may eliminate the pollutant from future analysis until the pollutant is likely to be present again. The Discharger shall select appropriate analytical test methods that indicate the presence of pollutants in stormwater discharges in significant quantities.

3.2.2.5. NGD High Risk Areas

The Discharger shall monitor stormwater discharges from Industrial High Risk Areas at NGD as described in Table E-15 below.

Table E-15. NGD Industrial High Risk Area Stormwater Discharge Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency [1]	Required Analytical Method
Discharge Volume	Gallons	Estimate [2]	Two QSEs per semiannual period	Estimate
pH	Standard Units	Grab	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[3]
TSS	mg/L	Grab	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Chemical Oxygen Demand [5]	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency [1]	Required Analytical Method
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Ammonia	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Phosphorus	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Nitrate+Nitrite Nitrogen [5]	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Aluminum, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Copper, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Iron, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Lead, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Magnesium, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Mercury, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency [1]	Required Analytical Method
Nickel, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Selenium, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Silver, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Zinc, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]
Chronic Toxicity [7]	Pass/Fail and Percent Effect	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4],[6]
Other Pollutants [8]	µg/L	Grab or Composite	Two QSEs per semiannual period	[4]

[1] Sampling shall occur during qualifying storm events, or if collected, prior to release to receiving water. If there are no qualifying storm events during the semiannual period, then sampling shall occur as soon as possible.

[2] The volume of stormwater discharge can be estimated by multiplying: (amount of rainfall in feet) x (square feet of surface area) x (impervious factor).

[3] After four consecutive sample events where parameters are not detected or below the Annual NAL values, analysis for those parameters may be discontinued at any affected outfall. Results from Order R9-2013-0064 may be used for evaluation. The San Diego Water Board may approve discontinuation of analysis for parameters with sources attributable solely to the presence of 1) the parameters in the natural background that has not been disturbed by industrial activities or 2) non-industrial sources.

[4] As specified in 40 CFR part 136.

[5] Field test with pre-calibrated and post-verification portable instrument, or laboratory sample in accordance with 40 CFR part 136.

[6] The presence of chronic toxicity in the stormwater shall be determined as specified in section 4 of this MRP.

[7] Chronic toxicity shall be sampled at one representative industrial high risk stormwater discharge location.

[8] Pollutants that are likely to be present in stormwater discharges in significant quantities shall be sampled. The pollutants shall be selected based upon the pollutant source assessment required in section 7 of Attachment G of this Order, visual observations, and inspection records. If these pollutants are not detected in significant quantities after two consecutive sampling events, the Discharger may eliminate the pollutant from future analysis until the

pollutant is likely to be present again. The Discharger shall select appropriate analytical test methods that indicate the presence of pollutants in stormwater discharges in significant quantities.

3.2.2.6. Sampling Frequency Reduction Certification for Industrial Areas

3.2.2.6.1. The Discharger is eligible to reduce the number of QSEs sampled each reporting year in accordance with the following requirements:

- Results from four consecutive QSEs did not exceed any NALs; and
- The Discharger is in full compliance with the requirements of this Order and has updated, certified and submitted all documents, data, and reports required by this Order during the time period in which samples were collected.

3.2.2.6.2. The Discharger will be required to submit a Sampling Frequency Reduction Certification that certifies that the conditions in section 3.2.2.6.1 of this MRP have been met.

3.2.2.6.3. The San Diego Water Board may notify the Discharger that it may not reduce the number of QSEs sampled each reporting year if the Discharger is subject to an enforcement action.

3.2.2.6.4. The San Diego Water Board may reduce sampling requirements unless the San Diego Water Board notifies that Discharger that:

- The Sampling Frequency Reduction Certification has been rejected, or
- Additional supporting documentation must be submitted.

The Discharger is ineligible for sampling frequency reduction until the San Diego Water Board provides Sampling Frequency Reduction Certification approval.

3.2.2.6.5. Upon Sampling Frequency Reduction Certification approval, each Discharger shall collect and analyze samples from one QSE within the first half of each reporting year (July 1 to December 31), and one QSE within the second half of each reporting year (January 1 to June 30). All other monitoring, sampling, and reporting requirements remain in effect.

3.2.2.6.6. The Discharger loses its sampling frequency reduction eligibility if an NAL exceedance occurs.

3.2.2.7. Chollas Creek Stormwater Sampling and Analysis

The discharge of stormwater to Chollas Creek shall be sampled and analyzed at five discharge points as specified in Table E-16 below:

Table E-16. Stormwater Discharges to Chollas Creek Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency [1]	Required Analytical Method
Discharge Volume	Gallons	Estimate [2]	One QSE per semiannual period	Estimate
Copper, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	One QSE per semiannual period	[3]
Lead, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	One QSE per semiannual period	[3]
Zinc, Total Recoverable	mg/L	Grab or Composite	One QSE per semiannual period	[3]
E. coli	CFU/100mL	Grab	One QSE per semiannual period	[3]
Enterococci	CFU/100mL	Grab	One QSE per semiannual period	[3]
Total Coliform	CFU/100mL	Grab	One QSE per semiannual period	[3]

[1] Sampling shall occur during a QSE, or if collected, prior to release to receiving water. If there are no QSEs during the year, then sampling shall occur as soon as possible. If there are no QSEs during the fifth year and conditions for administrative extension are met, then sampling shall occur as soon as possible.

[2] The volume of stormwater discharge can be estimated by multiplying: (amount of rainfall in feet) x (square feet of surface area) x (impervious factor). There are 7.5 gallons per cubic foot. If flow is measured at a location for the duration of the storm event, that value can also be used to report the discharge volume.

[3] As specified in 40 CFR part 136.

3.2.2.8. Visual Observations for Industrial Stormwater Discharges

3.2.2.8.1. Visual observations shall be conducted at the same time sampling occurs at a discharge location. At each discharge location where a sample is obtained, the Discharger shall observe the discharge of stormwater associated with industrial activity.

3.2.2.8.2. The Discharger shall ensure that visual observations of discharge(s) from contained stormwater are conducted at the time of discharge. If the

discharge is not likely to occur during scheduled facility operating hours (based upon rainfall forecasts and containment freeboard), the visual observations of the contained stormwater shall be conducted prior to the discharge. Visual observations shall confirm that the discharge is complying with the Discharge Prohibitions in section 3 and Attachment J of this Order.

3.2.2.8.3. If a Discharger is employing volume-based or flow-based treatment BMPs, any bypass that occurs while the visual observations and/or sampling of stormwater discharges are conducted shall be sampled.

3.2.2.8.4. The Discharger shall visually observe and record the presence or absence of floating and suspended materials, oil and grease, discolorations, turbidity, odors, trash or other debris, and source(s) of any observed pollutants.

3.2.2.8.5. In the event that a discharge location is not visually observed during the sampling event, the Discharger shall record which discharge locations were not observed during sampling or that there was no discharge from the discharge location. The Discharger shall provide an explanation in the Annual Report for uncompleted sampling event visual observations.

3.2.2.8.6. The Discharger shall maintain records of all visual observations. Records shall include the condition of the water, date, approximate time, locations observed, name of person(s) that conducted the observations, and any response actions and/or additional SWPPP revisions necessary in response to the visual observations.

3.2.2.8.7. The Discharger shall revise BMPs as necessary when the visual observations indicate pollutant sources have not been adequately addressed in the SWPPP.

3.2.2.9. Stormwater Monitoring Provisions

3.2.2.9.1. The Discharger shall monitor stormwater discharges at Industrial Low Risk Areas, Industrial High Risk Areas, and Chollas Creek during QSEs as described in Tables E-9 through E-14 of this MRP. A QSE is a precipitation event that:

(1) Has a quantitative precipitation forecast of 0.25 inches or more within a 24-hour period;

(2) Produces a discharge for at least one drainage area; and

(3) Is preceded by 48 hours with no discharge from any drainage area.

3.2.2.9.2. Samples shall be collected from each sampling location within four hours of the start of discharge or start of facility operations if the QSEs occurs within

the previous 12-hour period (i.e., storms that began the previous night) and the discharge is still representative.

3.2.2.9.3. Sample collection is required during scheduled facility operating hours and when sampling conditions are safe.

3.2.2.9.4. Sampling of stored or contained stormwater shall occur at the time the stored or contained stormwater is discharged.

3.2.2.9.5. Composite samples shall be flow-weighted stormwater samples for the duration of the storm. If composite samples are collected, all parameters identified in Tables E-9 through E-14 with a sample type of grab or composite must be analyzed using composite samples.

3.2.2.9.6. In the event that the QSE in a semiannual period does not produce a discharge that can be sampled at one or more sampling locations, the Discharger shall record which sampling locations were observed that did not discharge, and collect samples from those locations during the next QSE(s) that produces a discharge in that semiannual period.

3.2.2.9.7. If the Discharger fails to collect a sample at one or more sampling locations that did produce a discharge, the Discharger shall fulfill the sampling requirement from an additional QSE that produces a discharge. For each discharge location, the maximum number of stormwater samples required per reporting year is four.

3.2.2.9.8. The requirements in section 3.2.2 of this MRP will go into effect on July 1st of the year following the effective date of this Order. Until then, the Discharger shall continue to implement the stormwater monitoring requirements in Order Nos. R9-2013-0064, R9-2014-0037, and/or R9-2015-0117.

3.2.3. Stormwater Annual Reports

The Discharger shall submit a Stormwater Annual Report that includes the Industrial Low Risk Areas, Industrial High Risk Areas, Chollas Creek, and Small Military Base MS4 Areas annually on September 1 of each year. These reports can be submitted jointly or individually. The Stormwater Annual Report shall cover the monitoring conducted during the annual stormwater monitoring period (i.e., July 1 through June 30). The Stormwater Annual Report shall include the following:

- Identification of any changes to risk level designations of Industrial No Exposure, Industrial Low Risk, Industrial High Risk, and Small Military Base MS4 Areas at the Facility, as defined in section 4.3.1 of this Order;
- A spill and illicit discharge log as described under Attachment E Section 3.5.1 of this Order;
- A list of days with precipitation and the precipitation amount;

- If there were no stormwater discharges during the monitoring period, a statement certifying that no stormwater discharges occurred during the monitoring period;
- A comparison of sampling results to NALs, including a description of any NAL exceedances and the corrective actions implemented to address the NAL exceedance(s);
- A summary and evaluation of visual observations and sampling and analysis results;
- The Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation Report as required by section 9 of Attachment G;
- Laboratory reports;
- A list of authorized and non-authorized non-stormwater discharges; and

3.3. Non-Stormwater Discharges

3.3.1. Visual Observations for Non-Stormwater Discharges

3.3.1.1. The Discharger shall visually assess each drainage area once per quarter for the presence or indications of prior, current, or potential unauthorized non-stormwater discharges and their sources.

3.3.1.2. The Discharger shall visually observe the facilities' authorized non-stormwater discharges and their sources.

3.3.1.3. The quarterly visual observations shall be conducted during daylight hours, prior to precipitation, and during scheduled facility operating hours, which are the time periods when the facility is staffed to conduct any function related to industrial activity, but excluding time periods where only routine maintenance, emergency response, security, and/or janitorial services are performed.

3.3.1.4. The Discharger shall report the presence of or the indication of any non-stormwater discharge, pollutant characteristics (floating and suspended material, oil and grease, discoloration, turbidity, odor, etc.), and source.

3.3.1.5. The Discharger shall maintain records of the personnel performing the visual observations, the dates and approximate time each drainage area and non-stormwater discharge was observed, and the response taken to eliminate unauthorized non-stormwater discharges and to reduce or prevent pollutants from contacting non-stormwater discharges. The SWPPP shall be revised, as necessary, and implemented in accordance with Attachment G of this Order.

3.3.1.6. The Discharger shall provide an explanation in their Annual Reports for any uncompleted non-stormwater discharge visual observations.

3.4. Visual Observation and Sample Collection Exceptions

The Discharger shall be prepared to collect samples and conduct visual observations at the beginning of the semiannual period until the minimum

requirements of section 3.2.2 of this MRP are completed with the following exceptions:

3.4.1. The Discharger is not required to collect samples or conduct visual observations during dangerous weather conditions, such as flooding and electrical storms, or outside of the scheduled facility operating hours. However, the Discharger is not precluded from collecting samples or conducting visual observations outside of scheduled facility operating hours.

3.4.2. If the Discharger does not collect the required samples or conduct the visual observations during a wet season due to these exceptions, then the Discharger shall include an explanation in the Annual Report of why the sampling or visual observations were not conducted.

3.4.3. The Discharger shall ensure that their industrial stormwater discharge sampling locations are representative of drainage areas associated with industrial activities, where practicable. The stormwater discharge observed and collected from these sampling locations shall be representative of the stormwater discharge generated in each drainage area. For sheet flow, the Discharger shall determine the appropriate sampling location(s) which represent industrial stormwater discharges generated from the corresponding drainage area.

3.4.4. The Discharger shall identify practicable alternate sample collection locations representative of the facilities' stormwater discharges if:

(1) Specific drainage areas at their Facility are affected by stormwater run-on from off-site areas or on-site non-industrial areas; or

(2) Specific sampling locations are difficult to sample such as submerged discharge outlets, dangerous discharge location accessibility.

3.5. Spill and Illicit Discharge Reports and Log

The Spill and Illicit Discharge Reports and Log is designed to answer the following questions:

- Are there more frequent and/or bigger spills at this facility than at other similar facilities?
- Are spills and illicit discharges properly addressed and are measures being taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of them in the future?

3.5.1. The Discharger shall log and report all spills of significant quantities to surface waters and all illicit discharges of any quantity within the facility including spills and illicit discharges from vessels that are at the facility for service. The spill/illicit discharge reports shall identify the following:

- The time and date of the spill or illicit discharge;
- The cause of the spill or illicit discharge;
- The materials or wastes involved in the spill or illicit discharge;
- The estimated volume of the spill or illicit discharges;

- The specific location where the spill or illicit discharge originated including stormwater risk level;
- The fate of the spill or illicit discharge (e.g., San Diego Bay, etc.);
- The physical extent or size of the area(s) affected by the spill;
- Whether the spill or illicit discharge contained pollutants;
- The public agencies notified;
- The corrective actions taken or planned; and
- The measures taken or planned to prevent or minimize future spills or illicit discharges.

3.5.2. The Discharger shall include in their Annual Reports, a log of the spills and illicit discharges that occurred in or on industrial stormwater risk areas of the facilities between July 1 through June 30 of each year. The spills and illicit discharge log report shall indicate the total number of spills and illicit discharges for the year, categorize the spills and illicit discharges, and provide the percentages of each type of spill or illicit discharge in a graphical representation. The summary report shall also provide a description of the efforts the Discharger used during the annual reporting period to prevent or minimize spills. The reports shall be submitted annually to the San Diego Water Board in accordance with Table E-20 of this MRP.

3.6. Receiving Water and Sediment

The receiving water and sediment monitoring requirements set forth below are designed to measure the effects of the discharges on the receiving waters, including effects on water quality, sediments, and marine life. The receiving water monitoring program is designed to address the following primary questions:

- Does the receiving water meet water quality standards?
- Are the receiving water conditions getting better or worse over time?
- What is the relative contribution of the discharges to pollution in the receiving water?
- What are the effects of the discharge on the receiving waters?
- Are the benthic communities degraded as a result of the discharge?
- Is the sediment quality changing over time?
- Are the fish and shellfish safe to eat?

Receiving water and sediment monitoring shall be conducted as specified below. This program is intended to document conditions within the waste field, at other areas where discharge impacts might be reasonably expected, and at reference stations. Station location, sampling, sample preservation, and analyses, when not specified, shall be by methods approved by the San Diego Water Board. The monitoring program may be modified by the San Diego Water Board at any time.

The Discharger may also submit a list of proposed changes with supporting rationale to these monitoring requirements that it considers to be appropriate to the San Diego Water Board for approval.

All receiving water and sediment monitoring shall be conducted in accordance with restrictions and requirements established by the State of California Department of Fish and Wildlife and this Order. During monitoring events, sample stations shall be located using a land-based microwave positioning system or a satellite positioning system such as global positioning system (GPS).

In the event that the Discharger is unable to obtain a sample from a monitoring station due to safety, legal, or other reasons, collection of samples at the station can be omitted. If practicable, an effort should be made to return to the sampling station that was omitted and collect the sample within the same reporting period. In the event that a monitoring location is omitted, the Discharger shall submit a statement to the San Diego Water Board containing, at a minimum, the following information:

- Any monitoring station that was omitted;
- The date the monitoring station was omitted; and
- A description of the circumstances for omitting the collection of data at the monitoring station.

3.6.1. Monitoring Responsibility

Receiving water monitoring and, if applicable, sediment monitoring shall be performed by the Discharger or through the Discharger's participation in a regional or water body monitoring coalition or both as determined by the San Diego Water Board.

3.6.2. Monitoring Coalition Reopener

To achieve maximum efficiency and economy of resources, the Discharger may establish or join a San Diego Bay water body monitoring coalition. If a San Diego Bay monitoring coalition is formed, revised monitoring requirements will be established to ensure that appropriate monitoring is conducted in a timely manner.

3.6.3. Receiving Water and Sediment Monitoring Plan

The Discharger shall prepare and submit a joint Receiving Water and Sediment Monitoring Plan no later than twelve months following the effective date of this Order. The Receiving Water and Sediment Monitoring Plan shall contain the following elements:

3.6.3.1. Quality Assurance Project Plan

The Receiving Water and Sediment Monitoring Plan shall include a Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) describing the project objectives and organization, functional activities, and quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) protocols for the water and sediment monitoring.

3.6.3.2. Sampling and Analysis Plan

A Sampling and Analysis Plan must be proposed based on methods or metrics described in 40 CFR part 136, *Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants Under the Clean Water Act*. The Sampling and Analysis Plan shall include a list of chemical analytes for the water column, sediment, and fish tissue, as well as the monitoring frequency and sample station locations.

3.6.3.3. Receiving Water Monitoring

The Sampling and Analysis Plan shall propose the pollutants to be monitored, and the frequency and timing for water column sampling to be performed in San Diego Bay. At a minimum, monitoring shall include the pollutants and frequency in Table E-17 and E-18 below. The proposed sampling shall be based upon results of the conceptual model described in section 3.6.3.10 of this MRP.

Table E-17. Receiving Water Column Monitoring Requirements for Facilities without Graving Docks

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Sampling Frequency
Temperature	°F	Grab	1/Year
pH	Standard Units	Grab	1/Year
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/l	Grab	1/Year
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Copper, Total Recoverable [1]	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Chronic Toxicity	Pass/Fail and Percent Effect	Grab	2/Year [2]
E. coli	CFU/100mL	Grab	1/Year
Enterococci [3]	CFU/100mL	Grab	1/Year
Total Coliform	CFU/100mL	Grab	1/Year
Remaining CTR Priority Pollutants	µg/L	Grab	1/5 Years

[1] Copper shall be analyzed according to method 1638 or 1640. The commonly used USEPA method 200.7 (Trace Elements-ICP) has been found to give inaccurate copper readings in saline-matrix samples due to interference with the sodium-argon complex, which has a molecular weight similar to copper. Method 1638 (ICP/MS) or 1640 (On-Line Chelation) will eliminate the sodium-argon complex before the

sample is tested for copper. No inaccurate readings for other metals in a saline-matrix sample analyzed by method 200.7 are known.

[2] The Discharger shall monitor receiving water chronic toxicity twice per year. The receiving water chronic toxicity sample shall be collected in the receiving water adjacent to a storm drain outfall sampled during the storm event. The data for this chronic toxicity sampling shall be reported annually in both the Annual Stormwater Report and Receiving Water Monitoring Reports.

[3] Detection methods used for enterococci shall be those presented in USEPA publication USEPA 600/4-85/076, *Test Methods for Escherichia coli and Enterococci in Water by Membrane Filter Procedure*, listed under 40 CFR part 136, and any other method approved by the San Diego Water Board.

Table E-18. Receiving Water Column Monitoring Requirements for Facilities with Graving Docks

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Sampling Frequency
Temperature	°F	Grab	1/Year
pH	Standard Units	Grab	1/Year
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/l	Grab	1/Year
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	mg/L	Grab	1/Year
Chronic Toxicity	Pass/Fail and Percent Effect	Grab	2/Year [1]
Antimony, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Beryllium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Dissolved Organic Carbon	mg/L	Grab	1/Year
Chromium VI, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Copper, Dissolved	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Copper, Total Recoverable [2]	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Silver, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Thallium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Zinc, Dissolved	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Year

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Sampling Frequency
Cyanide, Total	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Asbestos	fibers per liter	Grab	1/Year
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
TCDD Equivalents	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Acrolein	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Benzene	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Bromoform	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Chloroethane	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Chloroform	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
1,1-Dichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
1,2-Dichloropropane	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
1,3-Dichloropropylene	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Methyl Bromide	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Methyl Chloride	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride)	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Toluene	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Trichloroethylene (Trichloroethene)	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	Grab	1/Year

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Sampling Frequency
2-Chlorophenol	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
2,4-Dichlorophenol	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
2,4-Dimethylphenol	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
4,6-Dinitro-o-Resol (2-Methyl-4,6- Dinitrophenol)	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
2-Nitrophenol	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
4-Nitrophenol	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Parachlorometa Cresol (3 Methyl 4-Chlorophenol)	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Pentachlorophenol	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Phenol	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Acenaphthene	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Acenaphthylene	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Anthracene	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Benzidine	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Benzo(a)Anthracene	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Benzo(a)Pyrene	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Benzo(ghi)Perylene	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Butylbenzyl Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
2-Chloronaphthalene	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Chrysene	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	1/Year

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Sampling Frequency
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Dimethyl Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
1,2-Diphenyhydrazine	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Fluoranthene	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Fluorene	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Isophorone	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Naphthalene	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Phenanthrene	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Pyrene	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Aldrin	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
alpha-BHC	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
beta-BHC	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
gamma-BHC	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
delta-BHC	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Chlordane	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
4,4'-DDE	µg/L	Grab	1/Year

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Sampling Frequency
4,4'-DDD	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Dieldrin	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
alpha-Endosulfan	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
beta-Endosulfan	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Endosulfan Sulfate	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Endrin	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Endrin Aldehyde	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Heptachlor	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Toxaphene	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
E. coli	CFU/100mL	Grab	1/Year
Enterococci [4]	CFU/100mL	Grab	1/Year
Total Coliform	CFU/100mL	Grab	1/Year

[1] The Discharger shall monitor receiving water chronic toxicity twice per year. The receiving water chronic toxicity sample shall be collected in the receiving water adjacent to a storm drain outfall sampled during the storm event. The data for this chronic toxicity sampling shall be reported annually in both the Annual Stormwater Report and Receiving Water Monitoring Reports.

[2] Effluent samples shall be analyzed for copper according to USEPA method 1638 or 1640. The commonly used methods USEPA 6010B (Inorganics by ICP-Atomic Emission Spectroscopy) and 200.7 (Trace Elements-ICP) have been found to give inaccurate copper readings in saline-matrix samples due to interference with the sodium- argon complex, which has a molecular weight similar to copper. USEPA method 1638 (ICP/MS) or 1640 (On-Line Chelation) will eliminate the sodium-argon complex before the sample is tested for copper. No inaccurate readings for other metals in a saline-matrix sample is analyzed by USEPA methods 6010B or 200.7 are known.

[3] PCBs shall mean the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Arolclor-1254, and Arcolor1260.

[4] Detection methods used for enterococci shall be those presented in USEPA publication USEPA 600/4-85/076, *Test Methods for Escherichia coli and Enterococci in Water by Membrane Filter Procedure*, listed under 40 CFR part 136, and any other method approved by the San Diego Water Board.

3.6.3.4. Sediment Monitoring

3.6.3.4.1. Frequency

The Sampling and Analysis Plan shall propose the frequency and timing for sediment monitoring based on the results on the fate and transport of pollutants from the Conceptual Model (see section 3.6.3.10 of the MRP

below). Sediment monitoring comprised of sediment chemistry, sediment toxicity, and benthic community condition shall not be less than once per five years.

3.6.3.4.2. Station Locations

Triad station locations shall be identified after evaluating the items in the sections below.

3.6.3.4.3. Benthic Community Protection Assessment

The benthic community protection assessment shall be conducted once every five years in accordance with the methods and procedures described in Chapter IV.A.1 of the Sediment Quality Provisions and shall be used to interpret the narrative Sediment Quality Objectives (SQOs) described in Chapter III.A.2.a of the Sediment Quality Provisions. The assessment of sediment quality shall consist of the measures and integration of three lines of evidence presented in Chapters IV.A.1.a through IV.A.1.h of the Sediment Quality Provisions.

3.6.3.4.4. Field Sampling

Sediment monitoring shall be consistent with the field procedures outlined in Chapter IV.A.1.d of the Sediment Quality Provision.

3.6.3.4.5. Sediment Toxicity

Analyses of sediment toxicity shall include at minimum one short-term survival test and one sublethal test at each station. Acceptable short-term survival and sublethal test species and methods are described in Table 2 and 3 of the Sediment Quality Provisions, respectively. Assessments of sediment toxicity shall be conducted in accordance with Chapter IV.A.1.f of the Sediment Quality Provisions.

3.6.3.4.6. Benthic Community Condition

Assessments of benthic community condition shall be conducted in accordance with Chapter IV.A.1.g of the Sediment Quality Provisions. All benthic invertebrates shall be identified to the lowest possible taxon and counted. Benthic indices shall include the benthic response index, index of biotic integrity, relative benthic index, and the river invertebrate prediction and classification system.

3.6.3.4.7. Sediment Chemistry

Bulk sediment chemical analysis shall, at a minimum, include the analytes listed in Attachment K of this Order. The Discharger shall consider other toxic pollutants that may be present in the discharges or receiving water that pose a risk to benthic communities, and analytes identified in regional monitoring efforts. Sediment chemistry shall be evaluated consistent with Chapter IV.A.1.h of the Sediment Quality Provisions.

3.6.3.4.8. Multiple Lines of Evidence Analysis

The Discharger shall analyze the sediment chemistry, toxicity, and benthic communities using the multiple lines of evidence approach described in Chapter IV.A.1 of the Sediment Quality Provisions for each monitoring station.

3.6.3.5. Spatial Representation

The Water and Sediment Monitoring Plan shall be designed to ensure that the sample stations are spatially representative of the water and sediment within the water body segment or region of interest.

3.6.3.6. Human Health Assessment

The Discharger shall conduct a Tier 2 Human Health Assessment pursuant to the methods and procedures described in Chapter IV.A.2.d of the Sediment Quality Provisions once per five years at a minimum. These tools and associated assessment framework are intended to address the two components of the SQOs protecting human fish consumers:

- Assess if pollutant concentrations in sportfish pose unacceptable chemical exposure to human consumers; and
- Assess if sediment contamination at a site is a significant contributor to the sportfish contamination.

The Sampling and Analysis Plan shall describe the monitoring locations for the Tier 2 Human Health Assessment and the reasoning for selecting the locations. Bulk sediment and fish and invertebrate tissue chemical analyses shall, at a minimum, include the analytes listed in Attachment K of this Order. The Discharger shall target the following species:

(1) Spotted sand bass*, Paralabrax maculatofasciatus*;

(2) Topsmelt, *Atherinops affinis* or shiner perch, *Cymatogaster aggregate*; and

(3) California spiny lobster, *Panulirus interruptus*.

The target species shall be collected from within the site boundaries, or, if not possible, as close to the site as practicable. Fish shall be aged using otoliths or scales. For spotted sand bass, the composites recommended for tissue contaminant concentrations in Table 18 of the Sediment Quality Provisions shall be grouped based on fish age.

3.6.3.7. Wildlife and Resident Fish Assessment

The Discharger shall conduct a wildlife and resident fish assessment consistent with Chapter IV.A.3 of the Sediment Quality Provisions once per five years at a minimum. Bulk sediment and fish and invertebrate tissue chemical analyses shall, at a minimum, include the analytes listed in Attachment K of this Order. When conducting the ecological risk assessment, the policies and procedures from the following sources shall be considered:

- Office of Environmental Health and Hazzard Assessment
- California Department of Toxic Substances Control
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife
- USEPA
- National Oceanographic Atmospheric Administration
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service

3.6.3.8. Existing Data and Information

The Receiving Water and Sediment Monitoring Plan design shall take into consideration existing data and information of appropriate quality, including monitoring conducted by other entities and the Discharger for other regulatory purposes.

3.6.3.9. Strata

Identification of appropriate strata shall consider characteristics of the water body including sediment transport, hydrodynamics, depth, salinity, land uses, inputs (both natural and anthropogenic) and other factors that could affect the physical, chemical, or biological condition of the sediment.

3.6.3.10. Conceptual Model

A Conceptual Model identifying the physical and chemical factors that control the fate and transport of pollutants and receptors that could be exposed to pollutants in the water and sediment shall be developed and included in the Receiving Water and Sediment Monitoring Plan. The Conceptual Model will serve as the basis for Receiving Water and Sediment Monitoring Plan design. The Conceptual Model shall consider:

- Points of discharge into the segment of the water body or region of interest;
- Tidal flow and/or direction of predominant currents;
- Historic or legacy conditions in the vicinity;
- Nearby land and marine uses or actions;
- Beneficial Uses;
- Potential receptors of concern;
- Changes in grain size, salinity, water depth, and organic matter; and
- Other sources or discharges in the immediate vicinity.

3.6.3.11. Monitoring Stations

Monitoring stations shall be spatially representative of the water and sediment within the water body segment or region of interest and be designed to assess the impact of the collective discharges.

3.6.3.12. Monitoring Schedule

The Receiving Water and Sediment Monitoring Plan shall include a schedule for completion of all sample collection and analysis activities and submission of the Water Column Monitoring Reports and the Sediment Monitoring Report as described in section 3.6.4 of this MRP.

3.6.3.13. Receiving Water and Sediment Monitoring Plan Implementation

The Discharger or water body monitoring coalition shall implement the Receiving Water and Sediment Monitoring Plan within 90 days of submission, unless otherwise directed by the San Diego Water Board. The Discharger or water body monitoring coalition shall notify the San Diego Water Board of the intent to initiate the proposed actions no later than 60 days prior to sampling and comply with any conditions set by the San Diego Water Board.

3.6.4. Receiving Water and Sediment Monitoring Reports

The Discharger or water body monitoring coalition shall submit 1) Water Column Monitoring Reports annually by September 1st of the year after the sampling occurs, and 2) a Sediment Monitoring Report once per five years by September 1st of the year after the sampling occurs. These reports can be submitted jointly or individually. The Water Column Monitoring Reports and Sediment Monitoring Report shall contain the following information:

- A description of climatic and receiving water characteristics at the time of sampling (weather observations, floating debris, discoloration, wind speed and direction, swell or wave action, time of sampling, tide height, etc.);
- A description of the sample collection and preservation procedures used in the survey;
- A description of the specific method used for laboratory analysis;
- Laboratory reports with analysis results including any QA/QC information;
- An in-depth discussion, evaluation (e.g., detailed statistical analyses), interpretation, and tabulation of the data, including interpretations and conclusions as to whether the sediment quality objectives in this Order have been attained at each station;
- An in-depth discussion of the monitoring questions proposed in the Receiving Water and Sediment Monitoring Plan; and
- A certification that all applicable receiving water monitoring results have been submitted to the California Environmental Data Exchange Network (CEDEN), as required by section 3.6.5 of this MRP.

3.6.5. California Environmental Data Exchange Network

The Discharger shall ensure that all the receiving water monitoring results are submitted to the CEDEN or an equivalent database that is linked to CEDEN no later than 120 days after analyses have been completed or reports are received if analyses are conducted by an outside laboratory. Any data not accepted by CEDEN is not required to be submitted. A statement certifying that all applicable monitoring results have been timely uploaded into CEDEN or an equivalent database shall be submitted with the Receiving Water and Sediment Monitoring Reports described in section 3.6.4 of this MRP.

4. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) refers to the overall aggregate toxic effect of an effluent measured directly by an aquatic toxicity test. The control of WET is one approach this Order uses to control the discharge of toxic pollutants. WET tests evaluate the 1) aggregate toxic effects of all chemicals in the effluent including additive, synergistic, or antagonistic toxicity effects; 2) the toxic effects of unmeasured chemicals in the effluent; and 3) variability in bioavailability of the chemicals in the effluent.

Monitoring to assess the overall toxicity of the effluent is required to answer the following questions:

- Does the effluent comply with the effluent limitations for toxicity thereby ensuring that the water quality standards are achieved in the receiving water?
- If the effluent does not comply with the effluent limitations for toxicity, are unmeasured pollutants and/or are pollutants in combinations causing risk to aquatic life?
- Are conditions in receiving waters getting better or worse with regard to toxicity?
- What is the relative stormwater runoff contribution to the receiving water toxicity?
- What are the causes of the toxicity and the sources of the constituents responsible?

4.2. Chronic Toxicity

4.2.1. Discharge In-Stream Waste Concentration for Chronic Toxicity

The IWC for chronic toxicity is 100 percent effluent.

4.2.2. Chronic Toxicity Test Species and Methods

The Discharger shall conduct chronic toxicity tests on effluent samples, at the discharge IWC, in accordance with species and test methods in *Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms, First Edition* (EPA-600-R-95-136) and *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms, Third Edition* (EPA-821-R-02-014). Approved test species for chronic toxicity are listed in Table E-19 below.

Table E-19. Chronic Toxicity Test Species

Chronic Marine Species	Endpoints	Tier
Atherinops affinis (topsmelt)	Survival and Growth	I
Dendraster excentricus (sand dollar); *Strongylocentrotus purpuratus* (purple urchin)	Fertilization or Larval Development	I
Haliotis rufescens (red abalone)	Larval Development	I
Mytilus sp. (mussels); Crassostrea gigas (oyster)	Larval Development	I
Macrocystis pyrifera (giant kelp)	Germination and Germ-Tube Length	I

Chronic Marine Species	Endpoints	Tier
Menidia beryllina (inland silverside)	Survival and Growth	II
Americamysis bahia (mysid)	Survival and Growth	II

4.2.3. Routine Chronic Toxicity Monitoring

4.2.3.1. Stormwater Discharges from Industrial High Risk Areas

For routine chronic toxicity monitoring of stormwater discharges from Industrial High Risk Areas, the Discharger shall monitor the stormwater discharges during two QSEs each semiannual period at one representative monitoring location for Industrial High Risk Areas as described in section 3.2.2 Tables E-10 through E-13 of this MRP. The test species used for routine chronic toxicity monitoring shall be the most sensitive species as determined by the most recent species sensitivity screening. The current most sensitive species for stormwater discharges from Industrial Areas High Risk is the purple urchin, *Strongylocentrotus purpuratus.*

4.2.3.2. NGD Flood Water Discharges

For routine chronic toxicity monitoring of NGD discharges at monitoring locations NGD-001, NGD-003, and NGD-004, the Discharger shall monitor the discharge once per event as described in Tables E-6 through E-8. The test species used for routine chronic toxicity monitoring at monitoring location NGD-001 shall be the most sensitive species as determined by the most recent species sensitivity screening. The current most sensitive species for NGD discharges at monitoring locations NGD-001 is the topsmelt, *Atherinops affinis.*

4.2.4. 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 during monitoring for subsequent TIE studies, if necessary, at each sampling event. All toxicity tests shall be conducted as soon as possible following sample collection. The 36-hour sample holding time for test initiation shall be targeted. However, no more than 72 hours shall elapse before the conclusion of sample collection and test initiation.

4.2.5. Chronic Toxicity Quality Assurance and Additional Requirements

QA measures, instructions, and other recommendations and requirements are found in the test methods manual. Additional requirements are specified below.

4.2.5.1. The discharges are subject to determination of “Pass” or “Fail” from a chronic toxicity test using the TST statistical t-test approach described in *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document* (EPA 833- R-10-003, 2010). The null hypothesis (H_0) for the TST statistical approach is:

Mean Discharge IWC Response ≤ 0.75 × 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.”

This is a t-test (formally Student’s t-test), a statistical analysis comparing two sets of replicate observations—in the case of WET, only two test concentrations (i.e., a control and IWC). The purpose of this statistical test is to determine if the means of the two sets of observations are different (i.e., if the IWC or receiving water concentration differs from the control (the test result is “Pass” or “Fail”).

The Welch’s t-test employed by the TST statistical approach is an adaptation of Student’s t-test and is used with two samples having unequal variances. The relative “Percent Effect” at the discharge IWC is defined and reported as:

$$\% \text{ Effect at IWC} = \frac{\text{Mean Control Response - Mean IWC Response}}{\text{Mean Control Response}} \times 100$$

4.2.5.1.1. If the effluent toxicity test does not meet all TAC specified in the referenced test method, *Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms* (EPA/600/R-95/136, 1995), then the Discharger must resample and re-test the next discharge or QSE.

4.2.5.1.2. 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.

4.2.5.1.3. If organisms are not cultured in-house, then concurrent testing with a reference toxicant shall be conducted. If organisms are cultured in-house, then monthly reference toxicant testing is sufficient. Reference toxicant tests and effluent toxicity tests shall be conducted using the same test conditions (e.g. same test duration, etc.).

4.2.5.1.4. If either the reference toxicant or effluent toxicity tests do not meet all test acceptability criteria in the test methods manual, then the Discharger must resample and retest within 14 days or during the next discharge event.

4.2.5.1.5. The Discharger shall perform toxicity tests on final effluent samples. If the Discharger dechlorinates the final effluent, chlorine in the final effluent sample may be removed prior to conducting toxicity tests in order to simulate the dechlorination process at the facility. Ammonia, however, shall not be removed from the effluent sample prior to toxicity testing, unless explicitly authorized.

4.2.6. Chronic Toxicity Compliance Determination

4.2.6.1. Stormwater Discharges from Industrial High Risk Areas

For discharges at Industrial High Risk Areas the MDEL for chronic toxicity is exceeded and a violation will be flagged when a chronic toxicity test using the

most sensitive species results in a “Fail” at the IWC for any sub-lethal endpoint measured in the test and the Percent Effect is greater than or equal to 50% for the survival endpoint or the sub-lethal endpoint if there is no survival endpoint.

The median monthly effluent limitation (MMEL) for chronic toxicity is exceeded and a violation will be flagged when two or more chronic toxicity tests at the IWC initiated in the same calendar month result in a “Fail.”.

4.2.6.2. NGD Discharges

For NGD discharges at monitoring locations NGD-001, NGD-003, and NGD-004 the MDEL for chronic toxicity is exceeded and a violation will be flagged when a chronic toxicity test using the most sensitive species results in a “Fail” at the IWC for any sub-lethal endpoint measured in the test and the Percent Effect is greater than or equal to 50% for the survival endpoint or the sub-lethal endpoint if there is no survival endpoint.

The median monthly effluent limitation (MMEL) for chronic toxicity is exceeded and a violation will be flagged when two or more chronic toxicity tests at the IWC initiated in the same calendar month result in a “Fail.”

4.2.7. Chronic Toxicity Exceedance Follow-Up Action

4.2.7.1. Stormwater Discharges from Industrial High Risk Areas

If a chronic toxicity test during routine monitoring at an Industrial High Risk Area results in a “Fail” and a Percent Effect greater than or equal to 50%, the Discharger shall implement corrective action to abate the source of the toxicity within 24 hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of result, if the source of toxicity is known. The Discharger shall also conduct an additional toxicity test within the same calendar month that the exceedance occurred or, in the event laboratory monitoring results are not received during the same month when the sampling was performed, the next discharge event after receiving results of an exceedance. The follow-up chronic toxicity sampling event shall include a paired end-of-pipe stormwater discharge sample and a representative receiving water sample.

4.2.7.2. NGD Discharges

If a chronic toxicity test during routine monitoring exceeds the chronic toxicity MDEL, the Discharger shall implement corrective action to abate the source of the toxicity within 24 hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of the MDEL exceedance if the source of toxicity is known. The Discharger shall also conduct a follow-up chronic toxicity test on the next discharge event after receiving the results of the exceedance.

4.2.8. TRE Trigger

4.2.8.1. Stormwater Discharges from Industrial High Risk Areas

During a follow-up toxicity sampling event for an Industrial High Risk Area, if both the stormwater discharge and the concurrently collected receiving water

sample for chronic toxicity result in “Fail” at 25% or greater, the Discharger shall conduct a TRE as described in section 4.6 of this MRP. The requirement for a TRE may be waived by the San Diego Water Board on a case-by-case basis if implementation of a previously approved TRE Work Plan is already underway for the sampled discharge point.

4.2.8.2. NGD Discharges

During a follow-up toxicity sampling event at monitoring locations NGD-001, NGD-003, or NGD-004, if the chronic toxicity test results in a “Fail” using the TST approach and the Percent Effect is greater than or equal to 50%, the Discharger shall conduct a TRE as required in section 4.6 of this MRP. The requirement for a TRE may be waived by the San Diego Water Board on a case-by-case basis if implementation of a previously approved TRE Work Plan is already underway for the sampled discharge point.

4.2.9. Chronic Toxicity Species Sensitivity Screening

4.2.9.1. Stormwater Discharges from Industrial High Risk Areas

In the annual reports that are associated with sensitivity screenings, the Discharger is responsible for submitting a Chronic Toxicity Species Sensitivity Screening Work Plan describing the selected monitoring locations for the species sensitivity screening and the reason for selecting the monitoring locations.

During the first required monitoring period, the Discharger shall conduct one set of species sensitivity screening for chronic toxicity on a representative sample, which shall include one vertebrate, one invertebrate, and one aquatic plant/algae using the Tier I species described in Table E-19. If Tier I species are not available, the Discharger shall use Tier II species. The species sensitivity screening samples shall also be analyzed for the parameters required for the discharge. Samples for the species sensitivity screening shall be analyzed using the TST approach.

The most sensitive species shall be determined using the following hierarchal order:

(1) The species exhibiting the most “Fails” and the highest Percent Effect.

(2) The species exhibiting the most “Fails.”

(3) If all species result in a “Pass,” the species exhibiting the highest Percent Effect.

(4) If all species result in a “Pass” and there is no difference in Percent Effect, the species will be determined by San Diego Water Board.

If the first set of species sensitivity screening demonstrates that the most sensitive species has not changed, no additional species sensitivity screenings are required. If the first set of species sensitivity screening demonstrates that the most sensitive species differs from the current most

sensitive species, the Discharger shall conduct, at minimum, two additional sets of species sensitivity screenings.

Species sensitivity rescreening is required every five years.

4.2.9.2. NGD Discharges

During the first required monitoring period, the Discharger shall conduct one set of a species sensitivity screening for chronic toxicity on a representative sample for NGD discharges at monitoring locations NGD-001, NGD-003, and NGD-004. The species sensitivity screening shall include chronic toxicity testing on a vertebrate, invertebrate, and aquatic plant/algae using the Tier I species described in Table E-19. If Tier I species are not available, the Discharger shall use Tier II species. Samples for the species sensitivity screening shall be analyzed using the TST approach.

The most sensitive species shall be determined using the following hierarchal order:

(1) The species exhibiting the most “Fails” and the highest Percent Effect.

(2) The species exhibiting the most “Fails.”

(3) If all species result in a “Pass,” the species exhibiting the highest Percent Effect.

(4) If all species result in a “Pass” and there is no difference in Percent Effect, the species will be determined by San Diego Water Board.

If the first set of species sensitivity screening demonstrates that the most sensitive species has not changed, no additional species sensitivity screenings are required. If the first set of species sensitivity screening demonstrates that the most sensitive species differs from the current most sensitive species, the Discharger shall conduct, at minimum, two additional sets of species sensitivity screenings.

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

Species sensitivity rescreening is required every five years.

4.3. Violations

An exceedance of the MDEL or MMEL during routine monitoring is a violation. Any exceedances occurring during a TRE period shall not constitute additional violations provided that (1) the Discharger proceed with the TRE (if required) in a timely manner; and (2) the TRE are completed within one year of the initial exceedance. The San Diego Water Board has the discretion to impose additional violations and initiate an enforcement action for toxicity tests that exceed the MDEL or MMEL after one year from the initial violation. Additionally, the Discharger’s failure to conduct a TRE, as required by this Order, will result

in all exceedances being considered violations of the MDEL or MMEL and may result in the initiation of an enforcement action.

4.4. Reporting of Toxicity Monitoring Results

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 required by the test method manuals, and shall also include:

- The valid toxicity test results for the TST statistical approach, reported as "Pass" or "Fail" and "Percent Effect" at the chronic toxicity IWC for the discharge. All toxicity test results (whether identified as valid or otherwise) conducted during the monitoring period shall be reported.
- Water quality conditions of each toxicity test sample.
- The statistical analysis used 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, and Appendix B, Table B-1.
- Statistical program (e.g., TST calculator, or CETIS, etc.) output results, including graphical plots, for each toxicity test.
- Tabular data and graphical plots clearly showing the laboratory's performance for the reference toxicant for the previous 20 tests and the laboratory's performance for the control mean, control standard deviation, and control coefficient of variation for the previous 12-month period.
- Any additional quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) documentation or any additional chronic toxicity-related information, upon written request from the San Diego Water Board.

4.5. Preparation of an Initial TRE Work Plan

The Discharger shall prepare and submit an Initial TRE Work Plan to the San Diego Water Board within 90 days of the effective date of this Order. Each Operator may develop a TRE Work Plan for its respective facility or multiple Operators may develop a joint TRE Work Plan for multiple Naval Facilities. If a TRE Work Plan is developed for multiple Naval Facilities, each Operator covered by the TRE Work Plan must certify the TRE Work Plan in accordance with Standard Provisions in section 5.2 of Attachment D of this Order. If developing a joint TRE Work Plan, the Discharger must include any site-specific considerations.

The Initial TRE Work Plan shall become effective 60 days following submittal unless the San Diego Water Board provides written notification that the plan is not accepted. The Discharger shall use USEPA manual *Generalized Methodology for Conducting Industrial Toxicity Reduction Evaluations* (EPA/600-2-88/070), or the most current version, as guidance.

The Initial TRE Work Plan shall describe the steps that the Discharger intends to follow if toxicity is detected, and shall include the following:

- A description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that will be used to identify potential causes and sources of toxicity, effluent variability, and treatment efficiency;
- A description of the methods of maximizing in-house treatment efficiency and good housekeeping practices, and a list of known pollutants and their sources that have the potential to be discharged; and
- If a toxicity TIE is necessary, an indication of the person who would conduct the TIEs (i.e., an in-house expert or an outside contractor).

4.6. TRE/TIE Implementation

During the TRE/TIE implementation, minimum effluent monitoring shall continue and results for chronic toxicity tests shall be reported as detailed in section 4.4 above.

4.6.1. Detailed TRE Work Plan

After receiving a result that triggers a TRE, pursuant to section 4.1.8. of this MRP, the Discharger shall immediately initiate a TRE following the approved Initial TRE Work Plan. Within 15 days, the Discharger must submit a Detailed TRE Work Plan to the San Diego Water Board. If the San Diego Water Board does not disapprove the Detailed TRE Work Plan within 15 days, the Detailed TRE Work Plan shall become effective. The Detailed TRE Work Plan shall follow the Initial TRE Work Plan and be revised as appropriate for the toxicity event. The Detailed TRE Work Plan shall include the following revised information from the Initial TRE Work Plan:

- Further actions by the Discharger to investigate, identify, and correct the causes of toxicity;
- Further actions the Discharger will take to mitigate the effects of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity; and
- A schedule for these actions, the submittal of progress reports, and the submittal of the final report.
- At the discretion of the San Diego Water Board, the Discharger may be asked to provide additional conditions to the Detailed TRE Work Plan which may include, but is not limited to, revisions to the schedule, additional chronic toxicity monitoring, and/or implementation of a TIE.

4.6.2. TIE

Based upon the magnitude and/or persistence of the chronic toxicity, the Discharger may initiate, or the San Diego Water Board may require, a TIE as part of a TRE to identify the causes of toxicity using the same species and test method and, as guidance, 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). If a TIE is undertaken, the Discharger shall prepare and submit a TIE Work Plan containing the following elements:

- Criteria for initiating a TIE on a sample;
- Roles and responsibilities of the team conducting the TIE;
- Study design, sample treatments, and chemical analysis;
- Data evaluation and communication;
- Follow-up actions; and
- A schedule for completion of all activities and submission of a final report.

The Discharger shall implement the TIE Work Plan immediately and comply with any additional conditions set by the San Diego Water Board.

4.6.3. TRE/TIE Progress Reports

The Discharger shall submit written TRE/TIE semiannual progress reports that include the following information:

- A description of the actions that have been taken toward achieving compliance with the chronic toxicity effluent limitation for the previous six months;
- A description of all activities including data collection and other field activities which are scheduled for the next year and provide other information relating to the progress of work; and
- Any modifications to compliance plans that the Discharger proposed to the San Diego Water Board or that have been approved by the San Diego Water Board during the previous six months.

The TRE/TIE progress reports shall be submitted in accordance with the reporting schedule in Table E-20. Submission of these progress reports shall continue until the TRE/TIE is terminated.

4.6.4. TRE/TIE Termination

The TRE and/or TIE may be terminated if the source of toxicity has been identified and addressed or toxicity meets effluent limitations. The Discharger shall notify the San Diego Water Board of their intent to terminate the TRE and/or TIE. The San Diego Water Board also recognizes that toxicity may be episodic and identification of causes and reduction of sources of toxicity may not be successful in all cases. Upon approval from the San Diego Water Board, the TRE and/or TIE may be ended at any stage if routine monitoring finds there is no longer toxicity.

4.6.5. TRE/TIE Final Report

The TRE/TIE Final Report shall be submitted to the San Diego Water Board within 30 days of report completion. At minimum, the TRE/TIE Final Report should include the following:

- A description of the probable source and cause of the toxicity (if known);
- A summary of the findings including a tabulation, evaluation, and interpretation of the data generated;
- A list of corrective actions taken or planned by the Discharger to reduce toxicity so that the Discharger can achieve consistent compliance with the toxicity effluent limitation of this Order and prevent recurrence of exceedances of the limitation; and
- If the toxicity in the effluent has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue and a time schedule for the steps planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the exceedances.

5. Regional Monitoring Requirements

Regional receiving water monitoring provides information about the sources, fates, and effects of anthropogenic contaminants in the receiving water necessary to make assessments over large areas. The large-scale assessments provided by regional monitoring describe and evaluate cumulative effects of all anthropogenic inputs and enable better decision-making regarding protection of beneficial uses of receiving waters. Regional monitoring data assists in the interpretation of core monitoring by providing a more accurate and complete characterization of reference conditions and natural variability. Regional monitoring also leads to method standardization and improved quality control through intercalibration exercises. The coalitions implementing regional monitoring enable sharing of technical resources, trained personnel, and associated costs. Focusing these resources on regional issues and developing a broader understanding of pollutant effects in receiving waters enables the development of more rapid and effective response strategies. Based on all of these considerations, the San Diego Water Board supports regional approaches to monitoring receiving waters.

The Discharger shall, as directed by the San Diego Water Board, participate with other regulated entities, other interested parties, and the San Diego Water Board in development and implementation of new and improved monitoring and assessment programs for receiving waters in the San Diego Region and discharges to those waters. These programs shall be developed and implemented so as to:

- Determine the status and trends of conditions in the San Diego Region with regard to beneficial uses. For example:
    - Are fish and shellfish safe to eat?
    - Is water quality safe for swimming?
    - Are ecosystems healthy?
- Identify the primary stressors causing or contributing to conditions of concern;

- Identify the major sources of the stressors causing or contributing to conditions of concern; and
- Evaluate the effectiveness (i.e., environmental outcomes) of actions taken to address such stressors and sources.

Development and implementation of new and improved monitoring and assessment programs for receiving waters will be guided by the following:

- San Diego Water Board Resolution No. R9-2012-0069, *Resolution in Support of a Regional Monitoring Framework*;
- San Diego Water Board staff report *A Framework for Monitoring and Assessment in the San Diego Region*;
- San Diego Water Board staff report *Unified Assessment and Strategic Monitoring Approach for San Diego Bay*; and
- Other guidance materials, as appropriate.

The San Diego Water Board may modify the receiving waters monitoring and reporting requirements, regional monitoring requirements, and/or special studies requirements of this Order as necessary for cause, including but not limited to a) revisions necessary to implement recommendations from the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCWRP); b) revisions necessary to develop, refine, implement, or coordinate a regional monitoring program; and/or c) revisions necessary to develop and implement improved monitoring and assessment programs in keeping with San Diego Water Board Resolution No. R9-2012-0069, *Resolution in Support of a Regional Monitoring Framework*.

6. Asset Management Plan

The Discharger shall prepare and submit an Asset Management Plan (AMP) no later than three years following the effective date of this Order. An analysis of potential projected extreme weather impacts and mitigation measures on the facilities and their ability to meet requirements in this Order must be included. Impacts to be analyzed include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Increasing magnitude and frequency of large storms and subsequent flooding, erosion, and inflow and infiltration;
- Longer periods and intensity of drought;
- Higher sea levels, higher tides, and bigger storm surges;
- Increasing freshwater, estuarine, and ocean temperatures;
- Rising air temperatures;
- Increasing intensity and frequency of wildfires and associated power outages; and
- Any other factors as appropriate.

The AMP shall also identify actions to address the potential need to adjust permit conditions and the Discharger's pollution control program including the need to adjust

BMP sizing due to extreme weather condition projections, financing needed to pay for planned actions, and schedules to update the AMP as more information becomes available

Any impacts or risks projected to jeopardize permit compliance must be addressed by a plan that includes scheduled risk assessments and mitigation measures as needed to maintain compliance.

The Discharger may rely on existing related plans to comply with this requirement. The Discharger shall reference the applicable sections in the existing plans that are required in the AMP.

7. Reporting Requirements

7.1. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

7.1.1. Standard Provisions

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

7.1.2. Noncompliance

The Discharger shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under sections 5.5, 5.7, and 5.8 of Attachment D in this Order at the time monitoring reports are submitted.

7.2. Self-Monitoring Reports

7.2.1. Electronic Submittal

The Discharger shall electronically submit self-monitoring reports (SMRs) using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program website (https://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. SMRs must be signed and certified as required by section 5.2 of the Standards Provisions (Attachment D). The Discharger shall maintain sufficient staffing and resources to ensure it submits SMRs that are complete and timely. This includes provision for training and supervision of individuals on how to prepare and submit SMRs. Any reports not in CIWQS shall be submitted electronically to the San Diego Water Board's email at sandiego@waterboards.ca.gov or as otherwise directed by the San Diego Water Board.

7.2.2. Results

The Discharger shall report in the SMR the results for all monitoring specified in this MRP under sections 3 and 4. The Discharger shall submit monthly, quarterly, semiannual, and annual SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using USEPA-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.

7.2.3. Schedule

Monitoring periods and reporting for all required monitoring shall be completed according to the schedule in Table E-20 below:

Table E-20. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
1/Event	Effective date of this Order	Each time the graving dock is flooded to support the docking or launch (undocking) of a vessel during launch or retrieval when vessel cleaning or maintenance has been conducted	Submit with quarterly SMR
Daily	Effective date of this Order	(Midnight through 11:59 PM) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling.	Submit with quarterly SMR
Quarterly	Closest of January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 following (or on) effective date of this Order	January 1 through March 31 April 1 through June 30 July 1 through September 30 October 1 through December 31	May 1 August 1 November 1 February 1
Semiannually	Closest of January 1, or July 1 following (or on) effective date of this Order	January 1 through June 30 July 1 through December 31	August 1 February 1
Annually	Effective date of this Order	July 1 through June 30	September 1
Twice per permit term	Year 1 and 4 of the permit term	January 1 through December 31	Submit with annual SMR

7.2.4. Reporting Protocols

The Discharger shall report with each sample result the applicable MLs, 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:

7.2.4.1. 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).

7.2.4.2. 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 (± a percentage of the reported value), numerical ranges (low to high), or any other means considered appropriate by the laboratory.

7.2.4.3. Sample results less than the laboratory's MDL shall be reported as not detected (ND).

7.2.4.4. Discharger is 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.

7.2.5. Compliance Determination

Compliance with effluent limitations for priority pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined above and Attachment A of this Order. For purposes of reporting and administrative enforcement by the San Diego 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 RL.

7.2.6. 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 DNQ or ND. In those cases, the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:

7.2.6.1. 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.

7.2.6.2. 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.

7.2.7. Due Dates and Contents

The Discharger shall submit SMRs by the due dates and with the contents specified below.

7.2.7.1. Quarterly SMRs

The Discharger shall submit Quarterly SMRs by the first of the month following 30 days after the end of each calendar quarter, covering that calendar quarter. The quarterly SMR shall contain the following:

- **Cover Letter.** The Discharger shall include a cover letter that identifies any violations of the WDR and summarizes the samples obtained during the monitoring period.
- **Monitoring Results.** 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.
- **Visual Observations.** The Discharger shall report the results for all the applicable monitoring specified in section 3 of this MRP.
- **Submergence and Flooding Records.** The Discharger shall submit records of when the floating dry dock, graving dock, and building ways are flooded or submerged, including the conditions of the dock prior to each flooding event. If the floating dry docks or graving dock was not flooded during the quarter, the Discharger shall document in the quarterly report that no flooding occurred during that monitoring period.

7.2.7.2. Annual SMRs

The Discharger shall submit Annual SMRs by September 1 after each monitoring year, covering July 1 through June 30. The Annual SMR shall include the following:

- **Cover Letter.** The Discharger shall include a cover letter that identifies any violations of the WDR and summarizes the samples obtained during the monitoring period.
- **Monitoring Results.** 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.

- **Spill and Illicit Discharge Log.** The Discharger shall submit reports for all spills and illicit discharges during the monitoring period.
- **Summary of Spills and Illicit Discharges.** The spill/illicit discharge summary report shall indicate the total number of spills and illicit discharges for the year, categorize the spills and illicit discharges, provide the percentages of each type of spill or illicit discharge in a graphical representation, and describe corrective actions taken.
- **Caisson and Ballast Certifications.** The Discharger shall submit United States Navy and ASTM reports certifying the integrity of the NGD caisson, USS Arco ballast tanks, and AFDM-15 ballast tanks.
- **Special Event Discharges.** The Discharger shall submit a log of special events.
- **Military Readiness Activity Discharges.** The Discharger shall submit a log of military readiness activities.
- **Marine Mammal Enclosure Cleaning and Pool Discharges.** The Discharger shall submit a log of marine mammal enclosure cleanings and pool discharges.
- **Pier Boom Fender and Mooring Cleaning Discharges.** The Discharger shall submit a log of pier boom fender and mooring cleanings.
- **Pier Washing.** The Discharger shall submit a log of pier washing activities.

7.3. Discharge Monitoring Reports

Discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) are USEPA reporting requirements. The Discharger shall electronically certify and submit DMRs together with SMRs using Electronic Self-Monitoring Report 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 webpage (https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/discharge_monitoring)

7.4. Other Submittals

The reports listed in Table E-21 below are required under Special Provisions (section 6.3 of this Order), this MRP, and the California Code of Regulations (CCR). The reports shall be submitted to the San Diego Water Board using the State Water Board's CIWQS program website, unless otherwise noted. The reports must be signed and certified as required by section 5 of the Standards Provisions (Attachment D). The CIWQS website will provide additional information for SMR submittal in the event of a planned or unplanned service interruption for electronic submittal.

Table E-21. Other Submittals

Submittal Name	Section No.	Submittal Due Date
Annual Report	MRP Section 7.2.7.2	Annually by September 1
Stormwater Annual Report	MRP Section 3.2.3	Annually by September 1
Annual Stormwater Risk Level Designation Report	Order Section 4.1.3.4	Annually by September 1
Small Military Base MS4 - Stormwater Management Program (SWMP)	Order Section 4.2.1.1.2	Within 12 months of the effective date of this Order
Utility Vault Report	MRP Section 3.1.12.3	Annually by September 1
Revised Utility Vault Plan	Order Section 6.3.2.1	Within 12 months of the effective date of this Order
BMP Plan for Process Wastewater Discharges	Order Section 6.3.2.2	Within 12 months of the effective date of this Order
Pollution Prevention Plan (PPP) Work Plan and Time Schedule	Order Section 6.3.2.3	Within 90 days of the effective date of this Order
Updated Industrial Stormwater Monitoring Location Report	MRP Section 2.2	If applicable, within six months of the effective date of the Order
Chronic Toxicity Species Sensitivity Screening Work Plan	MRP Section 4.1.9	Within 12 months of the effective date of this Order
Initial TRE Work Plan	MRP Section 4.5	Within 90 days of the effective date of the Order
Detailed TRE Work Plan	MRP Section 4.6.1	Within 30 days of triggering a TRE
TIE Work Plan	MRP Section 4.6.2	As required by the San Diego Water Board
Semiannual TRE/TIE Progress Reports	MRP Section 4.6.3	If required, semiannually on September 1st and March 1st of each year
TRE/TIE Final Report	MRP Section 4.6.5	As described in the Detailed TRE Work Plan
Receiving Water and Sediment Monitoring Plan	MRP Section 3.6.3	Within 12 months of the effective date of the Order
Water Column Monitoring Report	MRP Section 3.6.4	Annually on September 1
Sediment Monitoring Report	MRP Section 3.6.4	September 1st of the year following sample collection
AMP	MRP Section 6	Within three years of the effective date of the Order
Small Military Base MS4 Monitoring Plan	MRP Section 3.2.1.1.1	Within 24 months of the effective date of the Order

Submittal Name	Section No.	Submittal Due Date
Spill and Illicit Discharge Reports	MRP Section 3.5	Annually on September 1
Annual Compliance Record Report	MRP Section 7.1.3	Annually on September 1

ATTACHMENT F - FACT SHEET

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ATTACHMENT F - FACT SHEET

As described in section 2.2 of this Order, the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region (San Diego Water Board) incorporates this Fact Sheet as findings of the San Diego 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 the State of California (State). 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.

1. Permit Information

The following tables, Table F-1 through Table F-4, summarize administrative information related to the facilities regulated under this Order.

Discharger: For purposes of this Order including all attachments, the term Discharger(s) means the United States Department of the Navy.

Operator: For purposes of this Order including all attachments, the term Operator(s) means Commander, Navy Region Southwest (CNRSW) and/or Southwest Regional Maintenance Center (SWRMC.)

Facility: For purposes of this Order including all attachments, the term Facility/Facilities means NBC, NBPL, NBSD, and/or NGD.

Previous Orders: For purposes of this Order including all attachments, the term Previous Order(s) means Order No. R9-2015-0117 as Amended by Order No. R9-2017-0011, Order No. R9-2014-0037 as Amended by Order No. R9-2017-0010, and/or Order No. R9-2013-0064 as Amended by Order No. R9-2017-0009.

Table F-1. NBC Facility Information

WDID	9 000000495
Name of Facility	Naval Base Coronado (NBC)
Facility Address	Naval Air Station North Island, Building 3, 2nd Floor San Diego, CA 92135 San Diego County
Facility Contact, Title, and Phone at Adoption	Rafael Torres Installation Environmental Program Director for NBC (619) 545-3429
Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports at Adoption	Rafael Torres Installation Environmental Program Director for NBC (619) 545-3429
Mailing Address	Naval Air Station North Island, Building 3, Naval Base Coronado

	PO Box 357088 San Diego, CA 92135-7088
Billing Address	Same as Mailing Address
Type of Facility	Naval Base
Major or Minor Facility	Major
Threat to Water Quality	1
Complexity	A
Watershed	Pacific Ocean, San Diego Bay, Tijuana River Estuary (Hydrologic Areas 10.10 and 11.11)
Receiving Water	Pacific Ocean, San Diego Bay, and Tijuana River Estuary
Receiving Water Type	Ocean, Enclosed Bay, and Estuary
Facility Installations	• Naval Air Station, North Island (NASNI) • Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado (NAB) • Naval Outlying Landing Field, Imperial Beach (NOLF) • Silver Strand Training Complex (SSTC), formerly known as the Naval Radio Receiving Facility (NRRF) • Naval Auxiliary Landing Field, San Clemente Island (NALF) • Remote Training Site Warner Springs, (RTSWS) formerly known as Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape (SERE) Training School • Camp Michael Monsoor formerly known as La Posta Mountain Warfare Training Center (La Posta MWTC) • Camp Morena • Naval Training Site Otay Mesa (NATSOM)
Facility Installations Subject to Requirements of This Order	• NASNI • NAB • NOLF • SSTC

Table F-2. NBPL Facility Information

WDID	9 000000538
Name of Facility	Naval Base Point Loma (NBPL)
Facility Address	Naval Base Point Loma Environmental Department 140 Sylvester Road, Building 140, San Diego, CA 92106
Facility Contact Title, and Phone at Adoption	Andrew Soltz Installation Environmental Program Director for NBPL (619) 553-0526
Authorized Person to Sign and Submit	Andrew Soltz Installation Environmental Program Director for NBPL (619) 553-0526

Reports at Adoption	
Mailing Address	Same as facility address
Billing Address	Same as facility address
Type of Facility	Naval Base
Major or Minor Facility	Major
Threat to Water Quality	1
Complexity	A
Watershed	San Diego Bay
Receiving Water	San Diego Bay, Pacific Ocean (stormwater only), and Pacific Ocean (stormwater only)
Receiving Water Type	Ocean and Enclosed Bay, Inland Surface Waters
Facility Installations. **These installations are subject to requirements of this Order.**	• Peninsula Campus (Neighborhoods: Subase, Bayside, Topside, Seaside, Oceanview, Hillside, and East Ridge) • Harbor Drive Campus (Previously Naval Mine and Anti-Submarine Warfare Complex [NMAWC]) • Old Town Campus • Special Area Taylor Street • Special Area South Point • Special Area Lindberg Field

Table F-3. NBSD Facility Information

WDID	9 000000497
Name of Facility	Naval Base San Diego (NBSD)
Facility Address	Naval Base San Diego Environmental Department 3455 Senn Road, Building 72 San Diego, CA 92136
Facility Contact, Title, and Phone at Adoption	Commander Ronald Uglow Public Works Officer (619) 556-0809
Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports at Adoption	Commander Ronald Uglow Public Works Officer (619) 556-0809
Mailing Address	Same as facility address
Billing Address	Same as facility address
Type of Facility	Naval Base
Major or Minor Facility	Major
Threat to Water Quality	1

Complexity	A
Watershed	San Diego Bay, San Diego River
Receiving Water	San Diego Bay, Chollas Creek, Paleta Creek (Seventh Street Channel), and the San Diego River.
Receiving Water Type	Enclosed Bay and Inland Surface Waters
Facility Installations. **These installations are subject to requirements of this Order.**	• Naval Base San Diego Main Base (formerly known as Naval Station San Diego or NAVSTA) • Mission Gorge Recreational Facility (MGRF; also known as Admiral Baker Field) • The Naval Medical Center, San Diego (NMCSD).

Table F-4. NGD & AFDM-15 Facility Information

WDID	9 000000497
Name of Facility	Naval Graving Dock (NGD) & AFDM-15
Facility Address	Southwest Regional Maintenance Center 3755 Brinser Street, Suite 1 San Diego, CA 92136
Facility Contact, Title, and Phone at adoption	Keith Boyer Environment, Safety, and Health Director (619) 556-2948
Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports at Adoption	Keith Boyer Environment, Safety, and Health Director (619) 556-2948
Mailing Address	Same as facility address
Billing Address	Same as facility address
Type of Facility	Dry Dock
Major or Minor Facility	Major
Threat to Water Quality	1
Complexity	A
Watershed	San Diego Bay
Receiving Water	San Diego Bay
Receiving Water Type	Enclosed Bay
Facility Installations	Not Applicable

1.1. Owner and Operators

The United States Department of the Navy is the owner of the naval complexes and graving dock listed in Tables F-1 through F-4. NBC, NBPL, and NBSD are

operated by CNRSW. The NGD is operated by SWRMC. These facilities discharge industrial process wastewater, industrial stormwater, and municipal stormwater.

1.2. Discharges of Industrial Process Wastewater and Stormwater to Surface Waters

1.2.1. NBC Surface Waters Discharges

NBC discharges industrial process wastewater to San Diego Bay and stormwater to the Pacific Ocean, Tijuana River Estuary, and San Diego Bay, which are waters of the United States. NBC was previously regulated under Order No. R9-2015-0117 as Amended by Order No. R9-2017-0011 and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0109185. Order No. R9-2015-0117 was adopted by the State Water Board on November 18, 2015, and expired on December 31, 2020. The previous Order was administratively extended after expiration. See Attachment B for maps and Attachment C for flow schematics.

1.2.2. NBPL Surface Water Discharges

NBPL discharges industrial process wastewater to San Diego Bay and stormwater to the Pacific Ocean, San Diego Bay, and San Diego River, which are waters of the United States. NBPL was previously regulated under Order No. R9-2014-0037 as Amended by Order No. R9-2017-0010 and NPDES Permit No. CA0109363. Order No. R9-2014-0037 was adopted on June 26, 2014, and expired on July 31, 2019. The previous Order was administratively extended after expiration. See Attachment B for maps and Attachment C for flow schematics.

1.2.3. NBSD Surface Water Discharges

NBSD discharges industrial process wastewater to San Diego Bay, and stormwater to San Diego Bay, San Diego River, Paleta Creek, and Chollas Creek, which are waters of the United States. NBSD was previously regulated under Order No. R9-2013-0064 as Amended by Order No. R9-2017-0009 and NPDES Permit No. CA0109169. Order No. R9-2013-0064 was adopted on August 14, 2013, and expired on October 31, 2018. The previous Order was administratively extended after expiration. See Attachment B for maps and Attachment C for flow schematics.

1.2.4. NGD Surface Water Discharges

NGD discharges industrial process wastewater to San Diego Bay, a water of the United States. NGD was previously regulated by Order No. R9-2013-0064 as Amended under Order No. R9-2017-0009 and NPDES Permit No. CA0109169. Order No. R9-2013-0064 was adopted on August 14, 2013, and expired on October 31, 2018. The previous Order was administratively extended after expiration. See Attachment C for flow schematics.

1.3. State Water Board Water Rights Petition

When applicable, State of California (State) law requires dischargers to file a petition with the State Water Board, Division of Water Rights, and receive approval for any change in the point of discharge, place of use, or purpose of use of treated wastewater that decreases the flow in any portion of a watercourse. The State Water Board retains separate jurisdictional authority to enforce any applicable requirements under Water Code section 1211. This is not an NPDES permit requirement.

1.4. Report of Waste Discharge

1.4.1. NBC Report of Waste Discharge Submittal

The Discharger filed a report of waste discharge (ROWD) and submitted an application for reissuance of the waste discharge requirements (WDRs) and NPDES permit for NBC dated June 25, 2020. The application was deemed complete by the San Diego Water Board on August 7, 2020.

1.4.2. NBPL Report of Waste Discharge Submittal

The Discharger filed an ROWD and submitted an application for reissuance of WDRs and NPDES permit for NBPL dated January 30, 2019. The application was deemed complete by the San Diego Water Board on May 21, 2020.

1.4.3. NBSD Report of Waste Discharge Submittal

The Discharger filed an ROWD and submitted an application for reissuance of WDRs and NPDES permit for NBSD dated May 3, 2018. The application was deemed complete by the San Diego Water Board on June 28, 2018.

1.4.4. NGD Report of Waste Discharge Submittal

The Discharger filed an ROWD discharge and submitted an application for reissuance of WDRs and NPDES permit for NBSD. The application was deemed complete by the San Diego Water Board on May 3, 2018.

1.5. Duration of this Order

Regulations at Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) section 122.46 limit the duration of NPDES permits to a fixed term not to exceed five years. However, pursuant to 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.

2. Facility Information

2.1. Installations

Descriptions of the facilities and their installations, if applicable, are given in the following sections.

2.1.1. NBC Facility Installations

Of the nine NBC installations listed in Table F-1, only NASNI, NAB, NOLF, SSTC, and NALF have discharges subject to NPDES permitting requirements. NALF is located in the California Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region (Los Angeles Water Board) jurisdictional area and, therefore, is not regulated by this Order.

2.1.1.1. NBC Installation - Naval Air Station, North Island

NASNI is located on the northern end of the Coronado Peninsula west of the City of San Diego's downtown district and adjacent to the City of Coronado. San Diego Bay borders NASNI on the north and east, and the Pacific Ocean borders it on the west. The base consists of 2,803 acres (2,397 on land and 406 acres in water). NASNI is located within the Coronado Hydrologic Area (910.10) of the Otay Hydrologic Unit (910.00).

The mission of NASNI is to arm, repair, provision, service, and support the United States Pacific Fleet and other operating forces. It is the only aviation industrial complex on the United States west coast and the only naval air station in California with an airfield having 24-hour support capabilities. The installation houses the California Least Tern Preserve and Nesting Area north of Building 1482.

NASNI is also the only military installation in southern California capable of berthing and maintaining a Nimitz class aircraft carrier. The United States Navy's largest Naval Aviation Depot and the Defense Distribution Center are located at NASNI. It is distinguished as headquarters for several major military flag staffs including:

Commander, United States Naval Air Forces (CNAF)

Commander, Strike Force Training Pacific (CSFTP)

Commander, Carrier Strike Group SEVEN (CCSG7)

Commander, Naval Air Force Reserve (NAFR)

NASNI provides aviation support shore facilities, three aircraft carrier piers, industrial maintenance support and aircraft maintenance facilities, bachelor quarters and dining facilities, training facilities and the attendant support infrastructure of utilities, roads, and grounds. The airport at NASNI has two runways, one 7,500 feet long and the other 8,000 feet long. Approximately 70 percent of the total area is impervious to stormwater infiltration.

The three piers at NASNI are used to berth aircraft carriers, support vessels, and barges. The aircraft carriers, support vessels, and barges receive various ship support services such as supplies and minor maintenance when berthed. Ship support services on the three piers include loading supplies and equipment onto the ships. Berth-side ship maintenance (i.e., maintenance while the vessel is docked at the pier) may include abrasive blasting, hydro-blasting, metal grinding, painting, tank cleaning, removal of bilge and ballast water, removal of anti-fouling paint, sheet metal work, electrical work, mechanical repair, engine repair, hull repair, and sewage disposal. Berth-side

ship repair activities are generally less complex than the ship repair activities conducted at commercial shipyards or at the United States Naval Graving Dock or floating dry dock. Berth-side maintenance may be conducted by naval personnel (ships' force), civil service personnel, or civilian contractors.

Ship maintenance activities may also be conducted on the piers. Boats, ship sections, or parts can be placed on the piers or adjacent lands for repairs. The ship maintenance activities may be conducted by United States Navy personnel (ships' force), civil service personnel, or by civilian contractors. The breadth of work performed by the civilian contractors is typically greater than the work performed by ships' force. Some complex ship repair work is conducted inside various support buildings near the piers. Typically, civilian contractors will store materials and supplies on the piers while working aboard the ships.

NASNI has an industrial wastewater treatment plant (IWTP) that discharges treated industrial wastewater to the San Diego Metropolitan Sanitary Sewer System (SDMSSS). The IWTP treats industrial wastewater from metal plating and from other activities at NASNI. The IWTP is permitted by the City of San Diego to discharge to the sanitary sewer up to 3,097 gallons per day (gpd).

NASNI also has an oil recovery plant (ORP) that discharges treated oily wastewater to the SDMSSS. The ORP treats oily wastewater from ships, ballast and bilge water, and other collection points at NASNI. The ORP is permitted by the City of San Diego to discharge to the sanitary sewer up to 26,100 gpd.

The IWTP and ORP are located on the same facility plot. Stormwater at the IWTP and ORP facility is collected and diverted to the sanitary sewer system.

Point source discharges from NASNI subject to NPDES permitting requirements are listed in Table F-5 below and are classified as discharges associated with utility vault and manhole dewatering, pier washing, miscellaneous facility-related discharges, weight test water, industrial stormwater, and municipal stormwater.

Table F-5. Discharges from NASNI

Types of Discharge	Discharge Points
Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	UV-001 through UV-010
Pier Washing	PW-001 through PW-004
Weight Test Water	At any pier
Municipal Stormwater	[1]
Industrial Stormwater	[1]

[1] Various locations as discussed in section 2.2.2 of this Fact Sheet.

2.1.1.2. NBC Installation - Naval Amphibious Base, Coronado

NAB is located on a sand-spit strip known as the Silver Strand in the north-central section of the Coronado Peninsula, just west of the City of San Diego. NAB is within the City of Coronado. The Glorietta Bay area of San Diego Bay borders NAB on the north, San Diego Bay borders NAB on the east, and the Pacific Ocean borders NAB on the west. The base consists of 1,006 acres, including 257 beachfront acres leased from the State along the Pacific Ocean. NAB is located within the Coronado Hydrologic Area (910.10) of the Otay Hydrologic Unit (910.00).

NAB is a major shore command. The mission of NAB is to provide on-base facilities and services for the support of United States and allied forces engaged in amphibious, inshore, clandestine, unconventional, and special warfare training operations. The primary land uses include the administrative areas, training beaches, the California Least Tern Preserve, recreational marina, and housing. There are 21 piers at NAB. The piers are used to berth coastal patrol boats, Mark V boats, Mike 8 boats, landing craft utility boats, and ferry barges.

State Highway 75 separates NAB into two areas known as surfside (i.e., oceanside) and bayside (i.e., San Diego Bay side). The bayside administrative area consists of more than 170 buildings for housing, administration, operations, recreation, community support, utilities, and maintenance facilities. The surfside administrative area houses the Naval Special Warfare Command. Approximately 60 percent of the total area is impervious to stormwater infiltration.

Point source discharges from NAB subject to NPDES permitting requirements are listed in Table F-6. The discharges are classified as associated with pier washing, small boat rinsing, utility vault and manhole dewatering, and industrial stormwater and municipal stormwater discharges.

Table F-6. Discharges from NAB

Types of Discharge	Discharge Point
Small Boat Rinsing	BR-001 through BR-004
Pier Washing	PW-005 through PW-026
Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	UV-011 and UV-012
Municipal Stormwater	[1]
Industrial Stormwater	[1]

[1] Various locations as discussed in section 2.2.2 of this Fact Sheet.

2.1.1.3. NBC Installation - Naval Outlying Landing Field, Imperial Beach

NOLF is located 10 miles south of NASNI, 1.5 miles north of the United States international border with Mexico and is within the San Ysidro Hydrologic Subarea (911.11) of the Tijuana Valley Hydrologic Area (911.10) of the Tijuana Hydrologic Unit (911.00). NOLF encompasses approximately 1,295

acres in the Tijuana River Valley, in an area south of the Silver Strand peninsula. Approximately 283 acres of NOLF are part of the Tijuana River National Estuarine Research Reserve.

The mission of NOLF, as an extension of NASNI, is to provide a practice field for helicopter operations and miscellaneous personnel support facilities that serve the military population in the City of Imperial Beach area. Naval helicopters from NASNI conduct daily landing practice and lift-training operations at NOLF. Helicopters are not stationed at NOLF. Approximately 30 percent of the total area is impervious to stormwater infiltration.

Point source discharges subject to NPDES permitting requirements of this Order from NOLF are listed in Table F-7 include both industrial and municipal stormwater discharges.

Table F-7. Discharges from NOLF

Types of Discharge	Discharge Points
Industrial Stormwater	[1]
Municipal Stormwater	[1]

[1] Various locations as discussed in section 2.2.2 of this Fact Sheet.

2.1.1.4. NBC Installation - Silver Strand Training Complex

SSTC, formerly known as the Naval Radio Receiving Facility (NRRF), is a training facility for United States Special Operations Forces. SSTC occupies approximately 450 acres on the southern tip of the Silver Strand. The City of Imperial Beach adjoins the facility on the southern end, and Silver Strand State Beach is adjacent on the north. State Highway 75 parallels the eastern end of the facility. The SSTC installation is primarily used for Naval Special Warfare training. SSTC is located within the Coronado Hydrologic Area (910.10) of the Otay Hydrologic Unit (910.00).

One point-source discharge originates from SSTC—a utility vault and manhole dewatering discharge. Stormwater discharges from SSTC are considered non-industrial. South and southwest of the installation is Camp Surf, a Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) aquatic activities and education camp for youth that is located on land leased from the Navy. Camp Surf has a wetland that fills with stormwater runoff during the rainy season. A concrete-lined swale drains excess rainwater from the wetland area to the Pacific Ocean. This swale also includes stormwater runoff from a residential area in the City of Imperial Beach located south of Camp Surf. Because the wetland area and swale are below sea level, a water-level-controlled pump house can be activated to pump the stormwater to a stormwater ocean outfall at a rate of approximately 20 gallons per minute. The stormwater outfall (SSTC-01) is located on the beach adjacent to Camp Surf. A second stormwater outfall (SSTC-02) drains the northern portions of SSTC.

Point source discharges from SSTC subject to NPDES permitting requirements of this Order are listed in Table F-8 below. The discharges are

classified as associated with utility vault and manhole dewatering, and municipal stormwater discharges.

Table F-8. Discharges from SSTC

Types of Discharge	Discharge Point
Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	UV-013
Municipal Stormwater	SSTC-01 and SSTC-02

2.1.1.5. NBC Installation - Naval Auxiliary Landing Field, San Clemente Island

NALF is located within the Los Angeles Water Board jurisdictional area and therefore is not regulated under this Order. NALF's stormwater discharges are regulated under the statewide *General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities* (currently Order 2014-0057-DWQ as amended, also known as the Industrial General Permit).

2.1.1.6. NBC Installation - Remote Training Site, Warner Springs

RTSWS hosts the Survival, Evasion, Resistance, and Escape (SERE) Training Facility in the Cleveland National Forest in northern, inland San Diego County, near the community of Warner Springs. RTSWS is located within the Warner Hydrologic Subarea (903.31) of the Warner Valley Hydrologic Area (903.30) of the San Luis Rey Hydrologic Unit (903.00).

The mission of the SERE Training Facility is to teach military personnel the skills to survive and evade capture, or if captured, to resist interrogation and plan their escape.

Stormwater discharges from the RTSWS are classified as non-industrial. Because of the facility's limited development and small population, stormwater. The SERE Training Facility stormwater discharges are not MS4 discharges. The SERE Training Facility has no point source discharges. Thus, the SERE Training Facility is not regulated by this Order.

2.1.1.7. NBC Installation - Camp Michael Monsoor Mountain Warfare Training Center

Camp Michael Monsoor MWTC is a United States Navy Special Warfare Command facility located on approximately 1,063 mountainous acres in eastern San Diego County. It is bordered by National Forest lands on the north and United States Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands on the remaining three sides, with a small privately-held parcel to the southwest. The Camp Michael Monsoor MWTC is located within the Canyon City Hydrologic Subarea (911.82) of the Campo Hydrologic Area (911.80) of the Tijuana Hydrologic Unit (911.00).

The mission of Camp Michael Monsoor MWTC is to provide special warfare training.

Stormwater discharges from the Camp Michael Monsoor MWTC are non-industrial. Because of the facility's limited development and small population,

the stormwater discharges are not MS4 discharges. Camp Michael Monsoor MWTC has no point source discharges. Thus, the Camp Michael Monsoor MWTC is not regulated by this Order.

2.1.1.8. NBC Installation - Camp Morena

Camp Morena is located on approximately 62 acres in mountainous eastern San Diego County approximately 55 miles east of the City of San Diego. It is bordered by National Forest lands on the north and east. The Morena Reservoir high water line is across Morena Stokes Valley Road from the camp and the North Shore Camp of the San Diego County Lake Morena Regional Park borders the camp on the southwestern side. Camp Morena is located within the Morena Hydrologic Area (911.50) of the Tijuana Hydrologic Unit (911.00).

The facility primarily supports training for military and homeland security personnel.

Stormwater discharges from the Camp Morena are non-industrial. Because of the facility's limited development and small population, the stormwater discharges are not MS4 discharges. Camp Morena has no point source discharges. Thus, Camp Morena is not regulated by this Order.

2.1.1.9 Naval Training Site Otay Mesa

Naval Training Site, Otay Mesa (NATSOM) is located on approximately 108 acres in southwestern San Diego County. It is approximately 10 miles east of Chula Vista and 25 miles southeast of downtown San Diego, California. It is bordered by Brown Field Municipal Airport and other developed areas to the south and west and by natural habitats, including coastal sage scrub and non-native grassland, to the north and east. NATSOM is located within the Tijuana Valley Hydrologic Area (911.10) of the Tijuana Hydrologic Unit (911.00).

It is currently undecided how the site will be used.

Stormwater discharges from NATSOM are non-industrial. Because of the site's limited development and small population, the stormwater discharges are not MS4 discharges. NATSOM has no point source discharges. Thus, NATSOM is not regulated by this Order.

2.1.2. NBPL Facility Installations

NBPL is comprised of the installations in Table F-2.

2.1.2.1. NBPL Campus Peninsula

A ridge divides the eastern and western portions of the Naval Base Point Loma Campus, resulting in natural run off divide. Run off from the eastern portion of the Peninsula Campus discharges into San Diego Bay, while runoff from the western portion discharges to the Pacific Ocean. There are 1,175 acres of land in the Peninsula Campus, which approximately 15 percent is

impervious. The Peninsula provides support to the United States Pacific Fleet Submarine Force and other sea-going and shore-based tenant commands.

The Subase Neighborhood provides shore facilities, three deep draft piers, industrial maintenance support buildings, a floating dry dock, bachelor quarters and dining facilities, submarine training facilities, torpedo retrievers and support craft, a torpedo/missile magazine complex, and the attendant support infrastructure of utilities, roads, and grounds.

The three piers at Subase are used to berth submarines, surface ships, and the USS ARCO, which is a floating dry dock. Ship support services on the three piers include loading supplies and equipment onto the submarines and surface ships, as well as pier-side maintenance of submarines and surface ships. Pier-side maintenance may include all of the activities conducted on the USS ARCO but are less complex. Ship maintenance activities may also be conducted on the piers. Boats, ship sections, or parts may be placed on storage racks on the piers or adjacent land for maintenance.

The USS ARCO supports full-service ship repair and maintenance activities. Ship repair and maintenance activities include hydro-blasting (no abrasive blasting), metal grinding, painting, tank cleaning, removal of bilge and ballast water, removal of anti-fouling paint, sheet-metal work, electrical work, mechanical repair, engine repair, hull repair, and sewage disposal. At the USS ARCO, wastewater generated during ship repair and maintenance activities are contained in two separate 1,500-gallon holding tanks. Stormwater runoff from the USS ARCO dock floor is also collected in these holding tanks. The USS ARCO holding tanks discharge to the NBPL Bilge Oily Waste Treatment System (BOWTS) for treatment. Once treated by the BOWTS, the water is then discharged to the sanitary sewer system via a City of San Diego permitted connection. When the USS ARCO is flooded, there is a potential for San Diego Bay water to come into contact with waste materials. The dry dock must be thoroughly cleaned and inspected before flooding. NBPL is required to implement a best management practices (BMP) Plan to prevent the discharge of waste from the USS ARCO.

Subase also has several Portsmouth Naval Shipyard Detachment San Diego (PNS Det-SD) repair shops at the facility. The PNS repair shops conduct repairs on various parts of the vessels, such as mast repair, antenna repair, or mechanical repairs. All work is done indoors and has no exposure to stormwater. Boats, ship sections, or parts may be placed on storage racks on the piers or adjacent lands for maintenance. These activities may be conducted by Navy personnel, civil service personnel, or by civilian contractors. Additionally, Portsmouth Naval Shipyard, a San Diego detachment, periodically stands up temporary repair facilities at NBPL.

Magnetic Silencing Facility (MSF) is located in the northern portion of Subase, within the Point Loma Hydrologic Area (908.10) of the Pueblo San Diego Hydrologic Unit (908.00). MSF has two piers that are used for Navy ships that are being depermed (i.e., demagnetized or degaussed). Deperming

operations involve covering the ship with a metal cable mesh and supplying an electrical current to demagnetize the vessel. When ships are berthed at the pier, the ships only receive support services associated with deperming.

The Oceanview neighborhood located in the northwest portion of the Peninsula Campus. Oceanview is distinguished as headquarters for the major military flag staff, Commander, Navy Third Fleet.

The Bayside, Seaside, Topside, and South Point neighborhoods are located along the eastern shore, southern western shore, and interior areas of the Peninsula. The areas are primarily occupied by the Naval Information Warfare Center – Pacific (NIWC Pacific). NIWC Pacific uses four piers for berthing small boats and barges, and dolphin and sea lion pens for the marine mammal program. NIWC Pacific activities include facility maintenance, loading of supplies and equipment, minor maintenance of small boats, activities to support RDT&E operations, and the Marine Mammal Training Program. Boat repair and maintenance activities can include metal grinding, welding, mechanical repair, and engine repair, which are mostly conducted inside buildings.

NAVSUP Fleet Logistic Center (FLC) predominately occupies the Hillside neighborhood with the primary purpose being bulk storage and transportation of petroleum products to the Navy and United Sates Department of Homeland Security.

FLC has eight aboveground storage tanks (ASTs), a Fuel Oil Reclamation (FOR) facility, a lube oil storage facility, a fire water manifold, a control tower, a truck rack facility, and a pump house. All of the ASTs have secondary containment. The primary industrial activities at FLC include fueling of ships and associated raw materials (e.g., fuels, oils) storage, and fuel oil reclamation. The fuel pier at NBPL (Pier 23), fuels naval vessels and meets current California State Lands Commission Marine Oil Terminal Engineering and Maintenance Standards requirements. The fuel pier is a double-deck design to provide flexibility in fueling multiple vessel types and has a total area that is 5,315 square feet (0.12 acres).

Peninsula point source discharges subject to NPDES permitting requirements of this Order are listed in Table F-9. The discharges are classified as associated with marine mammals, pier boom, fender, and mooring cleaning, pier washing, returned, unused San Diego Bay water, small boat rinsing, utility vault and manhole dewatering, and include industrial and municipal stormwater discharges.

Table F-9. Discharges from Peninsula

Types of Discharge	Discharge Points
Marine Mammal Enclosure Cleaning	ME-001 through ME-003
Marine Mammal Pools	MP-001 and MP-002

Types of Discharge	Discharge Points
Pier Washing	PW-001 through PW-012
Pier Boom, Fender, and Mooring Cleaning	BW-001
Returned, Unused San Diego Bay Water	UBW-001
Small Boat Rinsing	BR-001 and BR-002
Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	UV-001 through UV-006, UV-008 through UV-018
Municipal Stormwater	[1]
Industrial Stormwater	[1]

[1] Various locations as discussed in section 2.2.2 of this Fact Sheet.

2.1.2.2. NBPL Campus - Old Town

The Old Town campus is located at 4297 Pacific Highway in San Diego, California, and consists of approximately 70 acres. Approximately 95 percent of the total acreage area is impervious to stormwater infiltration. The Old Town campus primary mission is to provide Navy personnel with knowledge superiority by developing, delivering, and maintaining effective, capable, and integrated command, control, communications, computer, intelligence, and surveillance systems. The Old Town campus generates only municipal stormwater discharges.

The activities of the Old Town campus include facility maintenance, loading supplies and equipment, electronic assembly and testing, metal grinding, welding, painting operations, and activities to support RDT&E operations. Most of these operations are conducted inside buildings.

Point source discharges subject to NPDES permitting requirements of this Order from the Old Town campus are listed in Table F-10, consisting solely of municipal stormwater.

Table F-10. Discharges from Old Town

Types of Discharge	Discharge Points
Municipal Stormwater	[1]

[1] Various locations as discussed in section 2.2.2 of this Fact Sheet.

2.1.2.6. NBPL Campus - Harbor Drive

Harbor Drive, formerly known as the Naval Mine and Anti-Submarine Warfare Complex (NMAWC), is located at the intersection of North Harbor Drive and Nimitz Boulevard in San Diego, California, north of Subase and west of the San Diego International Airport. Harbor Drive covers approximately 60 acres of mostly level land at the north end of San Diego Bay. Approximately 80 percent of the total acreage area is impervious to stormwater infiltration and consists of paved surfaces and buildings. This special area has more than 40 buildings and trains personnel in the operation, maintenance, and tactical use of mine warfare, sonar, and other anti-submarine warfare equipment. The

buildings at the complex are primarily living quarters and classroom areas. These buildings are considered a non-industrial land use. Harbor Drive generates only municipal stormwater discharges.

Point source discharges subject to NPDES permitting requirements of this Order from the Harbor Drive campus are listed in Table F-11. The discharges include small boat rinsing, utility vault and manhole dewatering, and municipal stormwater.

Table F-11. Discharges from Harbor Drive

Types of Discharge	Discharge Points
Small Boat Rinsing	BR-003
Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	UV-007
Municipal Stormwater	[1]

[1] Various locations as discussed in section 2.2.2 of this Fact Sheet.

2.1.2.7. NBPL Special Area - Lindberg Field

The Lindberg Field special area located on Harbor Drive in San Diego. The area is primarily occupied by Fleet Intelligence Training Center, Pacific (FITCPAC). The compound is used primarily for training and administrative functions with no industrial activity.

Point source discharges subject to NPDES permitting requirements of this Order from the Lindberg Field special area are listed in Table F-12 and include municipal stormwater.

Table F-12. Discharges from Lindberg Field

Types of Discharge	Discharge Points
Municipal Stormwater	[1]

[1] Various locations as discussed in section 2.2.2 of this Fact Sheet.

2.1.2.8. NBPL Special Area - Taylor Street

The Taylor Street special area is located at 4653 Pacific Highway in San Diego. The area is occupied by Naval Facilities Command Southwest, Taylor Street Facility (NAVFAC SW TSF). It is in the *Mission San Diego Hydrologic Sub Area* (907.11) of the *Lower San Diego Hydrologic Area* (907.10) of the *San Diego Hydrologic Unit* (907). The facility is approximately 3.2 acres of relatively flat land, and approximately 100 percent of the land is impervious to stormwater infiltration due to the presence of buildings and paved surfaces. The Taylor Street special area is used as office and shop areas for facility maintenance activities and is considered a non-industrial land use.

Point source discharges subject to NPDES permitting requirements of this Order from the Taylor Street special area are listed in Table F-13 and include municipal stormwater discharges.

Table F-13. Discharges from Taylor Street

Types of Discharge	Discharge Points
Municipal Stormwater	[1]

[1] Various locations as discussed in section 2.2.2 of this Fact Sheet.

2.1.3. NBSD Facility Installations

NBSD is comprised of the following installations:

- NBSD Main Base
- Mission Gorge Recreational Facility (MGRF)
- Naval Medical Center, San Diego (NMCSD)

2.1.3.1. NBSD Installation - Naval Base San Diego - Main Base

The NBSD Main Base installation is located on the eastern edge of San Diego Bay, bordered by the cities of San Diego to the north and east and National City to the south and east. NBSD Main Base is about 3 miles southeast of downtown San Diego and 10 miles north of the United States border with Mexico. NBSD Main Base is a large installation located within three Hydrologic Subareas—the Chollas Hydrologic Subarea (908.22) of the San Diego Mesa Hydrologic Area (908.20), the El Toyan Hydrologic Subarea (908.31), and the Paradise Hydrologic Subarea (908.32) of the National City Hydrologic Area (908.30). The three Hydrologic Subareas are in the Pueblo San Diego Hydrologic Unit (908.00).

The mission of NBSD is to provide appropriate logistical support for the operating forces of the United States Navy and for dependent activities and other commands as assigned. NBSD Main Base forms the major west coast logistics base for surface operating forces of the United States Navy and for dependent activities and other commands. NBSD Main Base is the principal homeport of the Pacific Fleet, consisting of 46 Navy ships, one Coast Guard cutter, seven Military Sealift Command logistical support platforms, and several research and auxiliary vessels, and provides in-port berthing services for Surface Force ships and service craft that are assigned to NBSD.

NBSD Main Base occupies over 1,600 acres of land and 326 acres of water at a site lying east and west of Harbor Drive. The “wet-side” consists of the San Diego Bay front area west of Harbor Drive. The “dry-side” consists of the community facilities complexes east of Harbor Drive.

The wet-side is intensively developed and supports waterfront operations, ship berthing and maintenance, station maintenance, training, administration, and logistics functions. Operational facilities include piers, quay walls, small craft berthing facilities, fueling facilities, armories, and waterfront operations buildings. The straight-line map measurement of the shoreline at NBSD Main Base is 1.6 miles. NBSD contains 11 berthing piers, a mole pier, two creek channels (Chollas Creek and Paleta Creek), and various quay walls that have a total shoreline measurement of approximately five miles.

The 11 berthing piers at NBSD Main Base are used to berth surface ships, support vessels, and barges. Supplies and equipment are loaded onto the vessels at these piers; berth-side ship maintenance is also performed while the vessel is docked at the pier. Berth-side maintenance may include abrasive blasting, hydro-blasting, metal grinding, painting, tank cleaning, removal of bilge and ballast water, removal of anti-fouling paint, sheet metal work, electrical work, mechanical repair, engine repair, hull repair, and sewage disposal. Berth-side ship repair activities are generally less complex than the ship repair activities conducted at commercial shipyards or at the Navy's graving dock or floating dry dock. Berth-side maintenance may be conducted by Navy personnel, civil service personnel, or civilian contractors.

The Mole Pier at NBSD is used to berth the AFDM-15, which is a floating dry dock. Ship support services on the Mole Pier include loading supplies and equipment onto surface ships, as well as pier-side maintenance of surface ships. Pier-side maintenance may include all of the activities conducted on the AFDM-15 but are less complex. Ship maintenance activities may also be conducted on the piers.

The AFDM-15 supports full-service ship repair and maintenance activities. Ship repair and maintenance activities include hydro-blasting, abrasive blasting, metal grinding, painting, tank cleaning, removal of bilge and ballast water, removal of anti-fouling paint, electrical work, mechanical repair, engine repair, hull repair, and sewage disposal. At the AFDM-15, wastewater generated during ship repair and maintenance activities is contained in two separate 6,613-gallon collection sumps that can pump into two larger holding tanks in the wingwalls of the AFDM-15. The wingwall tanks can store 72,202 gallons each. Stormwater runoff from the AFDM-15 dock floor is also collected in these tanks. The AFDM-15 sumps and tanks discharge to NBSD BOWTS for treatment. Once treated by the BOWTS, the water is then discharged to the sanitary sewer system via a City of San Diego permitted connection. When the AFDM-15 is flooded, there is a potential for San Diego Bay water to come into contact with waste materials. The dry dock must be thoroughly cleaned and inspected before flooding. The operator of the AFDM-15 is required to implement a BMP Plan to prevent the discharge of waste from the AFDM-15.

Ship maintenance activities may also be conducted on the piers. Boats, ship sections, or parts can be placed on the piers or adjacent lands for repairs. The ship maintenance activities may be conducted by Navy personnel, civil service personnel, or civilian contractors. The breadth of work performed by civilian contractors is typically greater than the work performed by Navy personnel. Typically, civilian contractors will store materials and supplies on these piers while working aboard the ship berthed at the pier.

NBSD Main Base also has several shore-side SWRMC repair and service shops at the facility. The SWRMC shops conduct repairs on various parts of the vessels, such as antenna repairs or mechanical repairs.

Four land parcels within the NBSD Main Base perimeter are not under the control of the Commander, Navy Region Southwest (CNRSW) or Executive Officers at NBSD. A 7-acre graving dock is owned by Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA) and operated by SWRMC. A 25.8-acre compound is owned by Naval Supply Center. 40 acres of railroad right-of-way are owned by the BNSF Railway and the Metropolitan Transit Development Board (MTDB). Lastly, 54.51 acres of NBSD Main Base real estate are occupied by Interstate 5, Harbor Drive, and various public utilities under easement or permit.

Point source discharges subject to NPDES permitting requirements of this Order from the NBSD Main Base installation are listed in Table F-14. The discharges include pier boom, fender, and mooring cleaning, special event discharges, utility vault and manhole dewatering, pier washing, weight test water, and industrial and municipal stormwater discharges.

Table F-14. Discharges from NBSD Main Base

Types of Discharge	Discharge Points
Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	UV-001 through UV-012
Pier Boom, Fender, and Mooring Cleaning	BC-001
Pier Washing	At any pier
Weight Test Water	At any pier or quay wall
Special Event	At any pier or quay wall
Municipal Stormwater	[1]
Industrial Stormwater	[1]

[1] Various locations as discussed in section 2.2.2 of this Fact Sheet.

2.1.3.2. NBSD Installation - Mission Gorge Recreation Field

Mission Gorge Recreational Facility (MGRF), also referred to locally as Admiral Baker Field, is located in the City of San Diego along the San Diego River and is within the Mission San Diego Hydrologic Subarea (907.11) of the Lower San Diego Hydrologic Area (907.10) of the San Diego Hydrologic Unit (907.00). The 440-acre facility is located east of Interstate 15, north of Friars Road, and west of Mission Gorge Road. The facility primarily consists of cultivated or landscaped habitat with various ornamental trees and shrubs planted on the golf course and surrounding areas. Natural habitat onsite includes riparian woodland along the San Diego River and coastal sage scrub adjacent to the golf course on the northern and northwestern edges of the property. Most of the natural habitat onsite either occurs within the San Diego River or along very steep slopes (25-50 percent or greater), which is not suitable for development.

Most of the land use at MGRF consists of two 18-hole golf courses and a driving range. Support facilities include a dance pavilion, pro shop, snack bar, restrooms, and restaurant. Other recreational facilities include tennis courts, volleyball courts, a swimming pool, baseball fields, and a recreation vehicle (RV) camping area located on the southwestern edge of MGRF.

The primary mission of MGRF is to provide for maximum participation in programs that are designed to enhance physical, mental, and social health of all active-duty Navy personnel and their dependents. Both planned and spontaneous sports programs receive priority compensation within this department.

Point source discharges subject to NPDES permitting requirements of this Order from MGRF are listed in Table F-15 and include municipal stormwater discharges.

Table F-15. Discharges from MGRF

Types of Discharge	Discharge Points
Municipal Stormwater	[1]

[1] Various locations as discussed in section 2.2.2 of this Fact Sheet.

2.1.3.3. NBSD Installation - Naval Medical Center, San Diego

Naval Medical Center, San Diego (NMCSD) is located within Balboa Park and occupies 79 acres in Florida Canyon. NMCSD is within the Lindberg Hydrologic Subarea (908.21) of the San Diego Mesa Hydrologic Area (908.20) of the Pueblo San Diego Hydrologic Unit (908.00). The hospital complex is approximately 500,000 square feet and provides service to approximately 3,800 patients on an average day.

NMCSD provides medical care to active duty personnel, their dependents, and retirees. The hospital is one of only two teaching hospitals for the United States Navy. It provides training for enlisted hospital corpsmen and junior medical officers and nurses. The Medical Center Commander is also responsible for all United States Navy and Marine Corps medical facilities in California, Nevada, and Arizona.

Point source discharges subject to NPDES permitting requirements of this Order from NMCSD are listed in Table F-16 and include municipal stormwater discharges.

Table F-16. Discharges from NMCSD

Types of Discharge	Discharge Points
Municipal Stormwater	[1]

[1] Various locations as discussed in section 2.2.2 of this Fact Sheet.

2.1.4. NGD Description

The Naval Graving Dock (NGD) is located within the NBSD on the eastern edge of San Diego Bay, about three miles southeast of downtown San Diego and 10 miles north of the Mexican border. The NGD is located within the Chollas Hydrologic Subarea (908.22) of the San Diego Mesa Hydrologic Area (908.20) of the Pueblo San Diego Hydrologic Unit (908.00).

The NGD facility occupies slightly more than six acres of land just south of Pier Five at the NBSD. The facility is used for periodic maintenance and repair of United States Navy ships. The dock basin is approximately 700 feet long, 104 feet wide, and 42 feet deep and can accommodate vessels up to 688 feet long and 90 feet wide with a 30-foot draft. On average per year, the NGD has three ships in for repairs or maintenance. During ship repair operations, private contractors perform repair and overhaul work on vessels scheduled by the United States Navy, under contract to NAVSEA's Southwest Regional Maintenance Center. Whenever there is no ship repair activity the industrial activity is limited to facility maintenance and vehicle parking.

2.2. Description of Wastewater Discharges

2.2.1. Industrial Process and Non-Process Wastewater Discharges

2.2.1.1. NGD Caisson Ballast Dewatering

A caisson ballast tank is a clean holding tank. Water from San Diego Bay is used to fill the caisson's ballast tanks to hold the caisson in place and the caisson's main ballast tank is partially discharged back to San Diego Bay when the caisson must be moved. The water in the caisson does not have contact with any industrial activity at NGD and is not in contact with a significant pollutant source. Approximately 0.108 million gallons of caisson ballast water is discharged per event.

The non-contact caisson ballast dewatering is comparable to the non-contact fire protection system water that is deemed an innocuous non-municipal wastewater. A line drawing for the discharge is shown in Attachment C (Figure C-19).

2.2.1.2. Diesel Engine Cooling

NASNI has historically used diesel engines to supply water to the fire suppression system (sprinklers). These diesel engines discharge non-contact engine cooling water. Order No. R9-2015-0117 regulated one diesel engine cooling water system, which is located at Building 812 on NASNI (Discharge Point CW-001).

The diesel engine cooling water system at Discharge Point CW-001 was out of service for the entire term of Order No. R9-2015-0117. NBC does not plan to repair or replace the diesel engine cooling system; therefore the discharge associated with the system has been removed from this Order. Electric pumps will be installed, and the potable water system will provide the fire suppression water when necessary.

2.2.1.3. NGD Emergency Fire Suppression Water and Saltwater Supply Water

The emergency fire suppression water and saltwater supply water system consists of a network of piping built into the graving dock that discharges San Diego Bay water back to San Diego Bay when the system becomes over pressurized. Pumps draw water into the system from San Diego Bay, circulate the water through metal piping, and discharge the water back to the source

(San Diego Bay). The water does not have contact with any industrial activity at NBSD prior to discharge and is not in contact with a significant pollutant source. When the variable frequency drive component of the system fails, a pressure relief water discharge is created at a maximum rate of approximately 0.108 million gpd.

The non-contact emergency fire suppression water and saltwater supply water system is comparable to the non-contact fire protection system water that is deemed an innocuous non-municipal wastewater. A line drawings for the discharge is shown in Attachment C (Figures C-20).

2.2.1.4. NGD Flood Water

The discharge of dry dock flood water through Discharge Point NGD-001 occurs during vessel docking and undocking. San Diego Bay water captured in the dry dock is pumped back into San Diego Bay. Approximately 20.2 million gallons of graving dock flood water is discharged per event.

Pollutants that may be found in the discharge may include but are not limited to any contaminants that the water from San Diego Bay comes into contact with as it enters the dry dock, any contaminants already in the water from San Diego Bay, and any contaminants that leach off a docking/undocking vessel's anti-fouling paint.

Industrial activity does not occur at the NGD prior to ship docking events. Effluent discharge sampling data from monitoring location NGD-001 during ship docking events under Order No. R9-2013-0064 for NBSD consistently demonstrated compliance with effluent limitations. Based on this information, monitoring is only required during undocking events. Line drawings for the discharge is shown in Attachment C (Figure C-18).

2.2.1.5. Marine Mammal Pool Discharges and Enclosure Cleaning

2.2.1.5.1. Marine Mammal Training Pools

In the Bayside neighborhood, NIWC Pacific has training associated with dolphins. NIWC Pacific discharges pool water to San Diego Bay. NIWC Pacific also has smaller pools for sea lions that discharge to the San Diego Bay.

At any time, NIWC maintains as many as ten pools for dolphins and as few as zero. These pools range in size from 10,000 to 23,500 gallons, and all pools are operated in the same manner. When dolphins are in the pools, fresh seawater is circulated continuously by being pumped in from San Diego Bay and then discharged back to San Diego Bay after circulation. NIWC Pacific also has three small pools (<1,500 gallons each) used in the same manner for sea lions. Pool heaters are sometimes used to increase water temperature in dolphin pools by up to 20°F above ambient bay temperature. Warm water has been proven to enhance the healing ability of Atlantic Bottlenose Dolphins in certain illness cases. The warmer water is used in an open circuit pool operation and run back into the Bay, untreated by any chemicals.

This San Diego Bay water is not processed nor are any chemicals added directly to the pool systems. The dolphin pools and sea lion pools are used approximately once per month with an average usage for all animals of five days each month at the facility. When the pools are not in use, there is no discharge.

The maximum discharge rate for NIWC Pacific pools is 100 gpm. The pumps are used 24 hours a day while the dolphins are in the pools; the estimated annual discharge volume for NIWC Pacific pools is 8,640,000 gallons to San Diego Bay through Discharge Points MP-001 and MP-002.

Pollutants that may be found in the discharge include, but are not limited to, contaminants in San Diego Bay water supplied to the marine mammal pools, contaminants from pump and piping system, excess feed, and fecal bacteria from the mammals' feces. Line drawings for the mammal pool discharges at the NBPL is shown in Attachment C (Figure C-10).

2.2.1.5.2. Marine Mammal Enclosure Cleaning Wastewater

Various piers in the NBPL Bayside neighborhood have marine mammal enclosures: Piers F122, 40,159 and 302.

The total weight of marine mammals maintained in the program is approximately 32,400 lbs. These installations use high-pressure heated potable water (maximum 170° F) to remove fecal matter and any other waste from the deck areas within the sea lion enclosures daily. The equipment used causes the water to quickly turn to a spray mist and cool rapidly within a few feet of the nozzle. Unheated Bay water is also used to clean the decks leading to and surrounding the marine mammal enclosures and marine mammal enclosure netting (sea lions and dolphins). Water from these cleaning processes discharges directly to San Diego Bay. Brooms may be used with the water in the cleaning process. No chemicals are added during the cleaning process. In addition, sprinklers of potable water or sea water are used during the summer months to cool sea lions and older dolphins resting at the surface, SCUBA diving gear is rinsed with potable water, potable water is used to rinse open sores that sometimes develop on marine mammals, and rub lines are cleaned with high pressure and/or high pressure heated potable water.

The daily discharge to clean and remove sea lion fecal matter is about 672 gallons per day (gpd). The daily discharge to clean the deck areas leading to the marine mammal enclosures is approximately 1,800 gpd. The approximate daily discharge for cleaning the enclosure netting is 15,000 gpd. The total annual discharge from enclosure cleaning is approximately 6,377,280 gallons into San Diego Bay through Discharge Points No. ME-001, ME-002, and ME-003.

Pollutants that may be found in the discharge include contaminants in the potable and San Diego Bay water, fecal bacteria from the sea lion feces and other contaminants on the enclosure surfaces, and contaminants that could

be picked up as the water passes through the high-pressure heated water system. Line drawings for the marine mammal enclosure cleaning discharges are shown in Attachment C (Figure C-11).

2.2.1.6. Pier Boom, Fender, and Mooring Cleaning

2.2.1.6.1. NBPL Pier Boom, Fender, and Mooring Cleaning

Marine growth on oil containment booms placed around the moored submarines, ships, and piers at the NBPL Facility can cause the booms to sink. The marine growth is washed off with high-pressure potable water. The booms are removed from the water and taken to a barge for the cleaning process. All booms are cleaned twice per year on a quarterly piece-by-piece rotating basis. The pressure washer discharges 5 gpm and is operated six hours per day for two to three weeks per quarter.

When boom cleaning is performed, the daily discharge is 1,800 gallons. The annual discharge is approximately 108,000 gallons. In the event that the booms become contaminated with oil or fuel, the oil booms are placed on a barge, transported across San Diego Bay to NBSD, and cleaned on a wash pad with a high-pressure washer. The wastewater generated by this process is collected and subsequently treated at the NBSD BOWTS and discharged to the sanitary sewer.

Boom cleaning discharges at NBPL can occur at any pier where oil booms are installed. However, boom cleaning typically occurs at a barge designated for that purpose, located at the shoreline between the north and middle piers at the Subase and would be discharged through Discharge Point BW-001.

Pollutants that may be found in the discharge include but are not limited to, contaminants in the potable water used in the pressure wash; any contaminants that the water comes into contact with as it passes through the pressure-wash equipment; and contaminants washed from the surfaces of the pier booms. A line drawing for the boom cleaning discharge is shown in Attachment C (Figure C-7).

2.2.1.6.2. NBSD Pier Boom, Fender, and Mooring Cleaning

Any booms, fenders, or moorings that are contaminated with oil or fuel are cleaned on a bermed wash pad. The wastewater generated by this process is collected and subsequently treated at the NBSD BOWTS and discharged to the sanitary sewer.

Unpainted security booms, oil containment booms, and fenders that are not contaminated with fuel or oil are washed off with high-pressure potable water to wash off accumulated marine growth and bird guano. These discharges can occur at any NBSD pier where booms are installed. However, boom cleaning typically occurs on a floating wooden platform located in San Diego Bay southeast of the Waterfront Operations facility. Typically, booms, moorings, and fender systems are cleaned twice per year on a quarterly rotational basis. The high-pressure washer discharges

approximately 10.4 gpm and operates up to approximately six hours per day for 30 days per year for a total annual discharge of approximately 112,320 gallons.

Pollutants that may be found in the discharge include but are not limited to, contaminants in the potable water used in the pressure wash; any contaminants that the water comes into contact with as it passes through the pressure-wash equipment; and contaminants washed from the surfaces of the pier booms, fenders, or moorings. A line drawing for the boom cleaning discharge is shown in Attachment C (Figure C-13).

2.2.1.7. Pier Washing Discharge

2.2.1.7.1. NBC Pier Washing

Bird feces are washed from Bravo Pier, the ammunition pier at the NASNI installation, and discharged to San Diego Bay. Bravo Pier is swept with a street sweeper prior to being washed. A pump located on the pier is used to supply potable water for washing. The pump is rated at 100 gpm, but the actual rate varies. Duration of pier washing varies from 45 to 90 minutes. The discharge volume is approximately 6,700 gallons for each washing event. Washing occurs four times per week during the seagull migration period and about 100 times per year depending on duration of the migration period which may start as early as late May and go through November. The pier washing wastewater discharges to San Diego Bay from several drains located on the pier. Discharges from the Bravo Pier occur over the edge of the pier and through numerous rectangular drains located on the pier.

Pier washing at other NBC piers is performed with potable water on occasion to remove guano and improve health and safety. Pier washing at NBC piers is most likely to occur at NAB Piers 1 through 22. Washing at each of these piers is expected to occur annually. Prior to washing, the piers are swept. It is expected that personnel would use a hose to perform the washing. The duration of pier washing is expected to be about 60 minutes, with a 3.5 gpm flow rate. The discharge volume is approximately 210 gallons for each washing event. Pollutants are expected to be similar to those from the pier washing at Bravo Pier.

There is also a possibility that pier washing will occur at 500-foot long sections of Berth Juliet (Berth J), Berth Kilo (Berth K), and Quay Wall (Berths L-M-N-O-P) at NASNI. Washing will not occur in sections of Berth Juliet, Berth Kilo, and Quay Wall, where a ship is present and therefore the potential for high-risk ship maintenance activities exist. Prior to washing, the pier area will be swept. These discharges are expected to occur annually or less frequently. The volume of discharge in a washing event is expected to be approximately 6,000 gallons.

Line drawings for the pier washing discharges are shown in Attachment C (Figure C-1).

2.2.1.7.2. NBPL Pier Washing

The Deperming Pier at MSF is located just west of privately-owned bait barges, which supply bait for the commercial fishing operations in San Diego Bay. Consequently, the area has a large marine bird population that roost at the Deperming Pier and deposit a significant amount of guano. To minimize the health and safety issues resulting from the accumulated guano, the pier is power-washed with San Diego Bay water three times per week. A pump located on the pier is used to supply Bay water for a high-pressure pier deck wash-down. The wash water generated discharges through pier drains directly into San Diego Bay. The discharge volume for each pier cleaning is approximately 43,200 gallons. MSF pier washing is completed three times per week with an annual discharge volume of approximately 6,739,200 gallons. In the event that the Bay water pumping system is inoperable, the deck is washed with potable water and that wash water is discharged through the same pier drains, directly into San Diego Bay.

Pier 160 at NBPL Bayside has similar problems due to the proximity of the bait barge. To minimize the accumulation of bird guano, the Discharger plans to occasionally wash the pier pilings and the tops of the pier wing walls using high-pressure potable water and/or brushes. The wash water will also be discharged directly into San Diego Bay. The quantity of discharge is expected to be approximately 21,600 gallons per wash event and based on an assumption of one washing event per month, the estimated annual discharge volume would be 259,000 gallons. If the main pier deck is cleaned, the wash water will be collected and discharged to the sanitary sewer.

Piers and docks in addition to Pier 160 pilings and wing walls and the Deperming Pier are occasionally washed to remove guano and to improve health and safety. San Diego Bay water or potable water is used to wash these piers and docks. Sometimes the water is used at high-pressure and/or with brushes. The wash water is discharged directly into San Diego Bay. Pollutants will be similar to the washing at Pier 160 and the Deperming Pier.

Pollutants that may be found in the discharge include contaminants already present in the San Diego Bay water or potable water used to wash the piers, pollutants removed from the Deperming Pier surface during the wash down (primarily fecal bacteria from bird guano), and pollutants removed from the pier pilings, dock, and/or tops of the wing walls at NBPL Bayside during wash down.

A line drawing for the pier washing discharge at the MSF Deperming Pier and the piling and wing wall washing discharge at NBPL Bayside is shown in Attachment C (Figure C-5).

2.2.1.7.3. NBSD Pier Washing

There is a possibility that pier washing will occur at NBSD Piers. Washing would not occur at a pier where a ship is present and therefore the potential for high-risk ship maintenance activities exists. Prior to washing, the pier area will be swept. These discharges would be expected to occur annually or less frequently. The volume of discharge in a washing event would be approximately 7,200 gallons.

A line drawing for pier washing discharge at NBSD is shown in Attachment C (Figure C-17).

2.2.1.8. NBPL Returned Unused Bay Water (Bayside Building 111)

Bayside Building 111 laboratories use water from San Diego Bay, which is continually pumped from Pier 160B into a 500-gallon flow-through tank located on the roof of Building 111. The water is piped into the building and, after use in the laboratories, is discharged to the sanitary sewer. Unused water continually flows from the rooftop tank to prevent stagnation in the tank. Ancillary discharges associated with this operation include routine back-flushing of sand filters (approximately four times per year) and pressure washing of piping systems with potable water to remove mussels and other sea organisms (approximately one time per year); no chemicals are added. The rooftop tank pump is rated at 25 gpm, and the discharge occurs 24 hours per day, 365 days per year. The annual discharge volume is approximately 13,140,000 gallons. The returned unused Bay water is not treated or processed in any way before being discharged to the base storm drain system and into San Diego Bay through Discharge Point UBW-001.

Pollutants that may be found in the discharge include, but are not limited to, contaminants in the San Diego Bay water and pollutants that could be picked up as the water passes through the water supply and discharge system. A line drawing for the unused Bay water discharge is shown in Attachment C (Figure C-6).

2.2.1.9. Seawater Cooling Overboard Discharge

The seawater cooling system draws water directly from San Diego Bay to cool ship engines. Water is pumped through heat exchangers where it absorbs heat and is then discharged to San Diego Bay at higher temperatures. While on the water, this discharge is regulated by the Uniform Naval Discharge System. This Order authorizes this discharge while a ship is in dry dock, unless they are a significant source of pollutants and if they meet the conditions in section 4.1.9 of this Order. BMPs are required for this discharge.

2.2.1.10. Small Boat Rinsing

2.2.1.10.1. NBC Small Boat Rinsing

At NAB, small boats will be rinsed off with potable water at boat ramps located on both the northwestern and southeastern sides of the NAB peninsula or other paved areas throughout NAB. Potable water is used to

rinse salt, marine growth, and marine mammal fecal matter from small boats and equipment and to flush seawater from boat engine cooling systems.

The water that will be used is expected to either be low-pressure unheated potable water or high-pressure heated potable water. When low-pressure potable water is used for rinsing, the maximum discharge rate is expected to be 8 gpm for two hours per day, for approximately 960 gpd, approximately four days per week. When high-pressure heated potable water (maximum 170 degrees Fahrenheit [°F]) is used, as necessary, to remove marine growth and any marine mammal fecal matter, the equipment used should cause the water to quickly turn to a spray mist and cool rapidly within a few feet of the nozzle. The maximum discharge rate is expected to be 3.2 gpm for three hours per day, for approximately 576 gpd, approximately one day per week. Boat engines will be flushed with potable water using a pressure washer, with a maximum discharge rate of 8 gpm for approximately 20 minutes per day, for approximately 160 gpd, approximately five days per week.

Pollutants that may be found in the discharge include, but are not limited to, contaminants in the fresh water, fecal bacteria from the marine mammal feces, other contaminants found on boat surfaces, pollutants that could be picked up as the water passes through the high-pressure heated water system and over the surface of the boats, and oils that could be picked up in the cooling water during engine flushing. Line drawings for the small boat rinsing discharges are shown in Attachment C (Figure C-2).

2.2.1.10.2. NBPL Small Boat Rinsing

NIWC Pacific personnel use high-pressure heated potable water and Explosive Ordinance Disposal Training and Evaluation Unit 1 (EODTEU-1) at Harbor Drive uses potable water to rinse small boats coming out of the San Diego Bay.

At Bayside, boats are rinsed off with potable water at Pier 160 and the adjacent boat ramp. An ancillary discharge associated with this operation is the occasional rinsing of equipment that has been removed from San Diego Bay or the ocean. Potable water is used to rinse salt, marine growth, and marine mammal fecal matter from small boats and equipment and to flush seawater from boat engine cooling systems. High-pressure heated potable water (maximum: 170° F) is used, as necessary, to remove marine growth and any marine mammal fecal matter. The equipment used causes the water to quickly turn to a spray mist and cool rapidly within a few feet of the nozzle. The maximum discharge rate for small boat rinsing is 3.2 gpm. For about three hours a day, the rinsing discharges are approximately 576 gpd. The maximum discharge rate for boat engine flushing at Bayside is 8 gpm. To flush Bayside boats, it takes approximately 20 minutes per day and the flushing discharges at 160 gpd. Water from rinsing and flushing boats at NBPL Bayside is discharged to San Diego Bay through Discharge Point BR-001.

EODTEU-1 boats are rinsed off and engines are flushed with potable water at Building 19. The maximum discharge rate for small boat rinsing is 7.5 gpm; two boats are cleaned for about 20 minutes each three times a week, and the rinsing discharge is 300 gpd. To flush an EODTEU-1 boat takes about one minute, and occurs on average three times per week with a rinsing discharge of 15 gpd. Water from the cleaning and rinsing processes at Bayside discharges into San Diego Bay through Discharge Point BR-002.

EODTEU-1 boats are rinsed off and engines are also flushed with potable water at Harbor Drive. The maximum discharge rate for small boat rinsing is 7.5 gpm; two boats are cleaned for about 20 minutes each three times a week, and the rinsing discharge is 300 gpd. To flush an EODTEU-1 boat takes about one minute, and occurs on average three times per week with a rinsing discharge of 15 gpd. Water from the cleaning and rinsing processes at Harbor Drive discharges into San Diego Bay through Discharge Point BR-003.

Pollutants that may be found in the discharge include but are not limited to contaminants in the fresh water, fecal bacteria from the marine mammal feces and other contaminants found on boat surfaces, pollutants that could be picked up as the water passes through the high-pressure heated water system and over the surface of the boats, and oils that could be picked up in the cooling water during engine flushing. A line drawing for the small boat rinsing discharge is shown in Attachment C (Figure C-8).

2.2.1.11. Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering

NBC, NBPL, and NBSD have electrical and steam utility vaults and manholes that may discharge wastewater to surface waters. NBC's utility vaults and manholes are located at NASNI, NAB, and SSTC. Only NASNI has steam vaults. NAB and SSTC have only electrical switch or substation vaults. NBPL's utility vaults and manholes are located at the Peninsula and Harbor Drive Campuses. NBSD's utility vaults and manholes are located at NBSD.

Utility companies or agencies, including NAVFAC SW, supply utility resources (excluding water), as necessary for day-to-day living and operations. These utilities include, but are not limited to, natural gas, electricity, and telephone service. Electrical and steam utilities are owned and maintained by NAVFAC SW. The utility vault discharges are short-term, intermittent discharges of water from utility vaults and underground structures.

Navy installations in San Diego require electrical power for both shore and afloat operations. The on-base electrical power is carried through an extensive underground conduit system. Electrical utility vaults and manholes contain high voltage electrical equipment, transformers, switchgear, and/or below-ground cables.

The steam utility manholes can also accumulate steam condensate water. High-pressure steam lines are located in underground conduit systems and are accessed through utility manholes. NAVFAC SW dewaters utility vaults

and manholes as needed to protect equipment, or prior to performing repair, maintenance, or installation of equipment. Water collected in utility vaults or manholes is automatically or manually pumped out for disposal. The volume of water pumped is dependent upon rainfall amounts and infiltration. The automatic sump pumps are used to dewater the utility electrical vaults and the water is discharged to landscaped areas, gutters, catch basins, or channels depending on the location of the utility vault. This Order only regulates discharges from utility vaults with automatic pumping that discharge to waters of the United States. This Order does not regulate discharges from utility vaults that are directed to the sanitary sewer or another area which will not discharge to waters of the United States.

There are 13 utility vaults located across the NBC installations that could have point source discharges. Of the 13 vaults, 10 electrical vaults are located at NASNI. These vaults can accumulate groundwater and stormwater and are dewatered using automatic sump pumps. Depending on the volume, these discharges may reach a storm drain inlet that drains to San Diego Bay.

There are two electrical switch or substation vaults located at NAB. These vaults are located inside buildings and are away from the quay walls and piers. These vaults can also accumulate groundwater and stormwater and are dewatered using automatic sump pumps. Depending on the volume, these discharges may reach a storm drain inlet that drains to San Diego Bay or the Pacific Ocean. All 13 vaults have meters on the pumps and most record little to no discharge.

There is one electrical switch or substation vault at SSTC. This substation is located inside a building and has an automated sump pump to dewater the vaults of groundwater seepage and stormwater. The sump pump prevents the water from contacting the electrical equipment. The sump discharges to the ground surface around the building. Depending on the volume, these discharges may reach a storm drain that drains to the Pacific Ocean.

There are 18 electrical vaults located across NBPL that could have point source discharges. Of the 18 vaults, 12 are located at Subase. The three piers at Subase have 10 vaults that are subject to San Diego Bay water intrusion and these vaults can accumulate stormwater during rain events. Automatic sump pumps pump water directly from the vault to San Diego Bay. The other vaults at Subase are associated with electrical switching or substations and are subject to groundwater intrusion or stormwater infiltration.

There are 15 electrical vaults located at NBSD (Main Base), 12 of which are located on land and three of which are located underneath Pier 2. Some of the vaults (12 vaults) are equipped with automatic sump pumps and these vaults can have point source discharges. The pier vaults are subject to San Diego Bay water intrusion and can also accumulate stormwater during rain events. The three pier vaults with automatic sump pumps installed, discharge the accumulated water directly into San Diego Bay. The remaining 12 vaults that are located on land (inside buildings) are associated with electrical

switching or substations. Similar to the pier vaults, the vaults on land can also accumulate groundwater and stormwater. At the nine electrical vaults equipped with automatic sump pumps, the sump pumps discharge the water onto the ground surface around the vault building. Depending on the discharge volume, these discharges could reach a storm drain inlet and discharge into San Diego Bay. The three land-based electrical vaults without automatic sump pumps are pumped out manually with portable pumps or pump trucks, as needed, and the water is discharged to the sanitary sewer system.

Vaults without sump pumps and manholes at NBC, NBPL, and NBSD are manually dewatered when necessary, using a portable pump or pump truck. NAVFAC SW has implemented procedures to eliminate dewatering discharges to surface waters from vaults without sump pumps and manholes, which can be found in the pollution prevention plan (PPP) for utility vault and manhole dewatering discharges that have been updated by NBC, NBPL, and NBSD during the terms of the Previous Orders. NAVFAC SW either pumps the water into an adjacent utility manhole or transfers the water to the sanitary sewer system. However, there could be rare emergency situations that would require dewatering vaults without sump pumps or manholes onto the ground surface.

Prior to the adoption of Order Nos. R9-2002-0002, R9-2002-0169 and R9-2003-0008 for the NBC, NBPL, and NBSD facilities, discharges from utility vaults and manholes were regulated by the statewide *General Order for Discharges from Utility Vaults and Underground Structures to Surface Waters* (Order No. 96-12-DWQ, NPDES No. CAG990002).

At the time of adoption of Order No. R9-2003-0008 for the NBC Facility, the State Water Board was awaiting USEPA approval of the re-issued General Order (Order No. 2001-11-DWQ). In order to regulate all of the discharges at the NBC Facility under one Order, the San Diego Water Board incorporated the pertinent specifications, limitations, and monitoring requirements of Order No. 2001-11-DWQ for utility vaults and underground structures into Order No. R9-2003-0008. Order No. R9-2009-0081 for the NBC Facility incorporated the pertinent specifications, limitations, and monitoring requirements of Order No. 2006-0008-DWQ, *General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit for Discharges from Utility Vaults and Underground Structures to Surface Waters.*

With respect to the regulation of naval facilities on San Diego Bay, it is the practice of the San Diego Water Board to incorporate the provisions of the most current applicable statewide permit into the San Diego Water Board's naval facility permits.

This Order continues that practice by incorporating the pertinent requirements from the State Water Board's *General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit for Discharges from Utility Vaults and Underground Structures to Surface Waters* (Order No. 2014-0174-DWQ).

Line drawings for the NBC, NBPL, and NBSD utility vault dewatering discharges are shown in Attachment C (Figures C-3, C-9, C-14).

2.2.1.12. Weight Test Water

Weight testing is performed on shipboard cranes and rigging to ensure they are operating properly and safely. Testing is typically performed after new systems are installed; repairs are performed on existing systems, or as part of recurring maintenance. The testing ensures cranes and rigging can safely perform their essential functions such as loading supplies and equipment, or on and off loading life rafts. The testing is performed by placing a pre-determined load on the cranes using water-filled bags. After testing is completed, the bags are drained to San Diego Bay.

The weight test bags are filled utilizing the ship's saltwater system. Discharges associated with the saltwater system are incidental to the normal operations of the ship and are regulated under the Uniform National Discharge Standards (UNDS) program. This system takes in ambient water where it passes through pumps, pipes, and heat exchangers before being discharged. Use of the ship's saltwater system to fill the bags does not result in a new discharge, but one that would occur with or without weight testing. The bags are thoroughly cleaned after every use so no contaminants are added and the only discharge is the same water as the ship's firemain system which is regulated by the UNDS program. This Order requires the implementation of BMPs to ensure that no pollutants are added by the weight test bags. The contractors that manage the bags are required by the Navy to verify that the bags are clean. If a facility has weight test water discharges during the monitoring year, it is required to include in the Annual SMR that bags used in the process were clean. If bags were not clean, the facility is required to identify the issue, the corrective action that was taken, and revisions to its BMP plan. Line drawings for the discharges are shown in Attachment C (Figures C-4, C-12, and C-15).

2.2.2. Stormwater Discharges

A total of 193 stormwater discharge points drain stormwater runoff from NBC. In the NBC ROWD submitted in June 2020, the Discharger indicated that there were industrial stormwater runoff discharge points from NAB, NASNI, and NOLF. NAB, NASNI, NOLF, and SSTC have municipal stormwater discharges.

A total of 170 stormwater discharge points drain stormwater runoff from NBPL. NBPL has industrial stormwater runoff discharge points in the Bayside and Subase neighborhoods of its Peninsula campus. NBPL has municipal stormwater runoff discharge points in all neighborhoods of the Peninsula campus, the Harbor Drive and Old Town campuses, as well as the Lindberg Field and Taylor Street special areas.

The Discharger has identified 146 stormwater discharge points that drain stormwater runoff from NBSD, not including NMCSD and MGRF. NBSD has

industrial stormwater discharge points at NBSD. NBSD has municipal stormwater runoff discharge points at NBSD, MGRF, and NMCSD.

This Order establishes requirements for stormwater discharges from industrial and non-industrial areas of the facilities (Industrial No Exposure Areas, Industrial Low Risk Areas, Industrial High Risk Areas, and Small Military Base MS4 Areas).

2.2.2.1. Industrial Stormwater

This Order establishes requirements for the discharge of stormwater runoff from industrial areas not associated with ship construction, modification, repair, or maintenance activities. These areas are designated as “Industrial Low Risk Areas,” and also include “Industrial No Exposure Areas,” where all industrial materials and activities are protected from contact with stormwater.

This Order also establishes requirements for stormwater runoff from “Industrial High Risk Areas,” which are defined in section 4.3.1.3 of this Order as “all areas where wastes or pollutants of significant quantities from ship construction, modification, repair, and maintenance activities (including abrasive blast grit material, primer, paint, paint chips, solvents, oils, fuels, sludges, detergents, cleansers, hazardous substance, toxic pollutants, non-conventional pollutants, materials of petroleum origin, or other substances of water quality significance) are subject to precipitation, run-on, and/or runoff.”

Section 4.3.1 of this Order defines Industrial No Exposure Areas, Industrial Low Risk Areas, and Industrial High Risk Areas. Section 4.3.1.4 of this Order requires that the risk level of stormwater discharges be categorized annually by the Discharger based on the activities conducted in the drainage area for each outfall.

Pollutants that may be present in the discharge include pollutants that the stormwater is likely to contact, including, but not limited to sediment, solids, oil and grease, and metals.

2.2.2.2. Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Areas (Small Military Base MS4s)

Section 402(p) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) establishes a framework for regulating stormwater discharges under the NPDES Program. In 1990, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) promulgated regulations for permitting stormwater discharges from industrial sites and from municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) serving a population of 100,000 people or more. These regulations, known as the Phase I regulations, require operators of medium and large MS4s to obtain stormwater permits. On December 8, 1999, USEPA promulgated regulations, known as Phase II regulations, requiring permits for stormwater discharges from Small MS4s.

As defined by 40 CFR section 122.26(b)(8), an MS4 is a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm

drains): (i) designed or used for collecting or conveying stormwater; (ii) which is not a combined sewer; and (iii) which is not part of a publicly owned treatment works (POTW).

A Small MS4 is an MS4 that is not permitted under the municipal Phase I regulations but is permitted under the municipal Phase II regulations. A Small MS4 is owned or operated by the United States, a state, a city, a town, a borough, a county, a parish, a district, an association, or another public body having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, stormwater, or other wastes. Small MS4s include systems similar to separate storm sewer systems in large municipalities, such as systems at military bases. In this Order, Small Military Base MS4 is the non-industrial part of a Small MS4.

Stormwater runoff from non-industrial portions of the facilities such as administrative buildings, roads, parking lots, and other municipal type discharges, are subject to regulation under Phase II MS4 requirements.

Discharges through the MS4 of material other than stormwater to waters of the United States are effectively prohibited except as allowed under the provisions of section 4.5 of this Order or as otherwise authorized by a separate NPDES permit. A list of authorized non-stormwater discharges is provided in section 4.5.1 of this Order and includes diverted stream flows, rising groundwater, uncontaminated groundwater, springs, drinking fountain water, emergency eye wash/shower water, condensate, and several other categories of discharge. These discharges are authorized under this Order unless the Discharger or the San Diego Water Board identifies the discharges as a significant source of pollutants to waters of the United States or physically interconnected MS4. If the discharges meet the conditions in section 4.5.1, the Discharger must ensure that steps are taken to prevent or reduce the contact of non-stormwater discharges with significant materials or equipment; and minimize, to the extent practicable, the flow or volume of non-stormwater discharges. Each Discharger is required to prepare a stormwater management plan (SWMP) with BMPs for Small Military Base MS4 discharges including authorized non-stormwater discharges.

This Order continues requirements for Small Military Base MS4 stormwater discharges from the NBC, NBPL, and NBSD that were in the previous Orders.

2.2.2.2.1. Miscellaneous Non-Stormwater Discharges

2.2.2.2.1.1. Associated with NBC Maintenance

The following miscellaneous non-stormwater discharges can occur at NBC installations. These discharges are listed as authorized non-stormwater discharges in the previous NBC NPDES permit. BMPs have been developed and implemented to reduce or eliminate pollutants in these discharges:

- Fire suppression sprinkler system flushing
- Emergency eye wash/shower station maintenance
- Air conditioner condensate

- Landscape watering
- Seawater infiltration

Fire Suppression Sprinkler System Flushing

Recurring maintenance of building fire suppression sprinkler systems includes draining and flushing of the sprinkler piping to remove stagnant water and inspection and maintenance of the valves, sprinkler heads and manual actuators, and alarm infrastructure.

Emergency Eye Wash/Shower Station Maintenance

Proper maintenance of the emergency eye wash/shower stations is essential for maintaining a safe work environment. Eye wash/shower stations are flushed when maintenance is conducted. Water released from the station during maintenance is discharged to the ground and has the potential to enter the storm drain system.

Air Conditioner Condensate

Air conditioners are located throughout the NBC installations and are used for environment and equipment cooling. Condensate is regularly discharged from air conditioners; however, most discharges are at an extremely low flow rate and flow to the ground.

Landscape Watering

Landscape watering constitutes a significant portion of the potable water usage on United States Navy installations. Runoff from landscape watering can flow into the storm drain system or directly into San Diego Bay.

Two additional types of non-stormwater discharges occur at NBC: (1) fire hydrant flushing, and (2) potable water system operation, maintenance, and testing. These discharges are regulated under the current statewide Drinking Water System NPDES Permit.

Seawater Infiltration

This discharge is seawater or bay water infiltration that discharges back to the source water. An example would be San Diego Bay water that enters a storm drain outfall during high tide and discharges back to the bay as the tide recedes.

Swimmer Rinsing

Under a previous NBC NPDES permit (Order No. R9-2009-0081), swimmer rinsing was a permitted discharge at NAB. The discharge was discontinued during the term of that NBC NPDES permit and therefore it was not included as a permitted discharge in Order No. R9-2015-0117. In its ROWD, the Discharger requested to add this discharge back in as a permitted discharge under this Order.

At NAB, swimmers take outdoor showers to rinse off saltwater from swimming in San Diego Bay. There is a small chance that water from these showers may enter into the storm drain system. With the exception of saltwater, the pollutants in the discharge are expected to be similar to the eye wash station discharge.

2.3. Discharge Points and Receiving Water

The installations, campuses, and special areas of the facilities are described in section 2.1 of this Fact Sheet.

Stormwater is discharged into the applicable waters of the United States as summarized in Attachment M.

Wastewater is discharged into the applicable waters of the United States as summarized in Table N-1 in Attachment N.

2.4. Summary of Requirements from Previous Orders

2.4.1. Discharge Prohibitions for Previous Orders

These discharge prohibitions were included in the previous Orders to support compliance with applicable water quality objectives, to meet conditions of applicable water quality plans, and to ensure proper implementation of BMPs. Some discharge prohibitions listed below were consolidated or moved to attachment D to limit redundancy in this Order. Refer to section 3 of the Order, and Attachment D for discharge prohibitions applicable to this Order.

2.4.1.1. NBC Order No. R9-2015-0117 Discharge Prohibitions

For NBC, Order No. R9-2015-0117 as amended by Order No. R9-2017-0011 contained the following Discharge Prohibitions:

2.4.1.1.1. NBC Order No. R9-2015-0117 Discharge Prohibition A

The dumping, deposition or discharge of the following wastes directly into waters of the United States, including but not limited to the Pacific Ocean and San Diego Bay, or adjacent to such waters in any manner which may permit its being transported into the waters is prohibited:

- Paint chips
- Blasting materials
- Paint over spray
- Paint spills
- Water contaminated with abrasive blast materials, paint, oils, fuels, lubricants, solvents, or petroleum
- Hydro-blast water
- Treated or untreated sewage
- Tank cleaning water such as to remove sludge and/or dirt
- Clarified water from an oil and water separator, except for stormwater discharges treated by an oil and water separator and having coverage under Order No. R9-2015-0117

- Steam cleaning water
- Pipe and tank hydrostatic test water, unless regulated by an NPDES permit
- Saltbox water
- Hydraulic oil leaks and spills
- Fuel leaks and spills
- Trash
- Refuse and rubbish including but not limited to cans, bottles, paper, plastics, vegetable matter or dead animals
- Fiberglass dust
- Swept materials
- Ship repair and maintenance activity debris
- Waste zinc plates
- Demineralizer and reverse osmosis brine
- Oily bilge water

2.4.1.1.2. NBC Order No. R9-2015-0117 Discharge Prohibition B

Diesel engine cooling water discharges having a maximum temperature greater than 4°F above the natural temperature of the receiving water are prohibited.

2.4.1.1.3. NBC Order No. R9-2015-0117 Discharge Prohibition C

The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high-level radioactive waste into San Diego Bay or the Pacific Ocean is prohibited.

2.4.1.1.4. NBC Order No. R9-2015-0117 Discharge Prohibition D

The discharge of waste to waters of the United States including but not limited to San Diego Bay, the Pacific Ocean, the Tijuana River Estuary, Morena Reservoir, a tributary to the San Luis Rey River watershed, and waters in the Canyon City Hydrologic Area is prohibited except as specifically authorized by Order No. R9-2015-0117 or another NPDES permit.

2.4.1.1.5. NBC Order No. R9-2015-0117 Discharge Prohibition E

All discharges regulated under Order No. R9-2015-0117 shall comply with waste discharge prohibitions contained in the San Diego Water Board's Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin (Basin Plan) and other applicable statewide water quality control plans described in Attachment F of Order No. R9-2015-0117. The Basin Plan waste discharge prohibitions are listed in Attachment J to Order No. R9-2015-0117.

2.4.1.1.6. NBC Order No. R9-2015-0117 Discharge Prohibition F

Except as provided in Non-Stormwater Specifications, section IV.F of Order No. R9-2015-0117 or as otherwise regulated by Order No. R9-2015-0117, discharges of liquids or materials others than stormwater (i.e. non-

stormwater discharges) either directly or indirectly to waters of the United States, including but not limited to San Diego Bay, the Pacific Ocean, the Tijuana River Estuary, Morena Reservoir, a tributary to the San Luis Rey River watershed, or waters in the Canyon City Hydrologic Area are prohibited.

2.4.1.1.7. NBC Order No. R9-2015-0117 Discharge Prohibition G

The discharge of the first ¼ inch of stormwater runoff (first flush) from all areas designated as Industrial High Risk areas, as defined in section IV.B.1.d of Order No. R9-2015-0117, is prohibited, unless the First Flush complies with the effluent limitations in section IV.C. Effluent limitations contained in section IV.C are applicable to all discharges of stormwater from Industrial High Risk Areas at the facility.

2.4.1.1.8. NBC Order No. R9-2015-0117 Discharge Prohibition H

The discharge of materials of petroleum origin in sufficient quantities to be visible in the receiving water is prohibited.

2.4.1.1.9. NBC Order No. R9-2015-0117 Discharge Prohibition I

Discharges to waters of the United States, including but not limited to San Diego Bay, the Pacific Ocean, the Tijuana River Estuary, Morena Reservoir, a tributary to the San Luis Rey River watershed, and waters in the Canyon City Hydrologic Area, containing a hazardous substance equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity listed in 40 CFR part 117, Security Classification Regulations Pursuant To Executive Order 11652, and/or 40 CFR part 302, Designation, Reportable Quantities, and Notification, are prohibited.

2.4.1.1.10. NBC Order No. R9-2015-0117 Discharge Prohibition J

The discharge of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) to waters of the United States, including but not limited to San Diego Bay, the Pacific Ocean, and the Tijuana River Estuary, Morena Reservoir, a tributary to the San Luis Rey River watershed, and waters in the Canyon City Hydrologic Area is prohibited.

2.4.1.2. NBPL Order No. R9-2014-037 Discharge Prohibitions

For NBPL, Order No. R9-2014-037 as amended by Order No. R9-2017-0010 contained the following Discharge Prohibitions:

2.4.1.2.1. NBPL Order No. R9-2014-037 Discharge Prohibition A

The dumping, deposition or discharge of the following wastes directly into waters of the United States, including but not limited to the Pacific Ocean and San Diego Bay, or adjacent to such waters in any manner which may permit its being transported into the waters is prohibited:

- paint chips
- blasting materials
- paint over spray

- paint
- water contaminated with abrasive blast materials, paint, oils, fuels, lubricants, solvents, or petroleum
- hydro-blast water
- tank cleaning water such as to remove sludge and/or dirt
- clarified water from an oil and water separator, except for stormwater discharges treated by an oil and water separator and having coverage under Order No. R9-2014-037
- steam cleaning water
- pipe and tank hydrostatic test water, unless regulated by an NPDES permit
- saltbox water
- hydraulic oil
- fuel
- trash
- refuse and rubbish including but not limited to cans, bottles, paper, plastics, vegetable matter or dead animals
- fiberglass dust
- swept materials
- ship repair and maintenance activity debris
- waste zinc plates
- demineralizer and reverse osmosis brine
- oily bilge water

2.4.1.2.2. NBPL Order No. R9-2014-037 Discharge Prohibition B

Small boat rinsing discharges having a maximum temperature greater than 20ºF above the natural receiving water when they enter the receiving water are prohibited.

2.4.1.2.3. NBPL Order No. R9-2014-037 Discharge Prohibition C

The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high-level radioactive waste into San Diego Bay or the Pacific Ocean is prohibited.

2.4.1.2.4. NBPL Order No. R9-2014-037 Discharge Prohibition D

All discharges regulated under Order No. R9-2014-037 shall comply with discharge prohibitions contained in the San Diego Water Board's Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin (Basin Plan) and other applicable statewide water quality control plans. The San Diego Water Board's Basin Plan Waste Discharge Prohibitions are hereby incorporated in Order No. R9-2014-037 by reference as if fully set forth herein and are listed in Attachment J of Order No. R9-2014-037.

2.4.1.2.5. NBPL Order No. R9-2014-037 Discharge Prohibition E

Discharges of wastes to waters of the United States, including but not limited to San Diego Bay and the Pacific Ocean, are prohibited except as

specifically authorized by and described in, Order No. R9-2014-037 or another NPDES permit.

2.4.1.2.6. NBPL Order No. R9-2014-037 Discharge Prohibition F

Except as provided in Non-Stormwater Specifications, section IV.F of Order No. R9-2014-037 or as otherwise regulated by Order No. R9-2014-037, discharges of liquids or materials others than stormwater (i.e. non-stormwater discharges) either directly or indirectly to waters of the United States, including but not limited to San Diego Bay or the Pacific Ocean are prohibited. Non-stormwater discharges that are not authorized under section IV.F of Order No. R9-2014-037 or by a separate NPDES permit are prohibited.

2.4.1.2.7. NBPL Order No. R9-2014-037 Discharge Prohibition G

The discharge of the first ¼ inch of stormwater runoff from all areas designated as Industrial High Risk areas under section IV.B of Order No. R9-2014-037 is prohibited, except if the pollutants in the discharge are reduced to levels that comply with the requirements of section IV.C. Effluent limitations contained in section IV.C remain applicable to discharges after the first ¼ inch of stormwater runoff has been discharged or contained on-site.

2.4.1.2.8. NBPL Order No. R9-2014-037 Discharge Prohibition H

The discharge of materials of petroleum origin in sufficient quantities to be visible in the receiving water is prohibited.

2.4.1.2.9. NBPL Order No. R9-2014-037 Discharge Prohibition I

Discharges to waters of the United States, including but not limited to San Diego Bay and the Pacific Ocean, containing a hazardous substance equal to, or in excess of, a reportable quantity listed in title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) part 117, *Security Classification Regulations* Pursuant To Executive Order 11652 or 40 CFR part 302, *Designation, Reportable Quantities*, and Notification are prohibited.

2.4.1.2.10. NBPL Order No. R9-2014-037 Discharge Prohibition J

Total chlorine residual may not be discharged from any single topside chlorinator/dechlorinator unit for more than two hours per calendar day.

2.4.1.3. NBSD Order No. R9-2013-0064 Discharge Prohibitions

For NBSD, Order No. R9-2013-0064 as amended by Order No. R9-2017-0009 contained the following Discharge Prohibitions:

2.4.1.3.1. NBSD Order No. R9-2013-0064 Discharge Prohibition A

The dumping, deposition or discharge of the following wastes directly into waters of the United States, including but not limited to San Diego Bay, Chollas Creek, Paleta Creek, and the San Diego River, or adjacent to such

waters in any manner which may permit its being transported into the waters is prohibited:

- paint chips
- blasting materials
- paint over spray
- paint spills
- water contaminated with abrasive blast materials, paint, oils, fuels, lubricants, solvents, or petroleum
- hydro-blast water
- tank cleaning water from tank cleaning to remove sludge and/or dirt
- clarified water from oil and water separator, except for stormwater discharges treated by an oil and water separator and having coverage under Order No. R9-2013-0064
- steam cleaning water
- pipe and tank hydrostatic test water, unless regulated by an NPDES permit
- saltbox water
- hydraulic oil leaks and spills
- fuel leaks and spills
- trash
- refuse and rubbish including but not limited to cans, bottles, paper, plastics, vegetable matter or dead animals
- fiberglass dust
- swept materials
- ship repair and maintenance activity debris
- waste zinc plates
- demineralizer and reverse osmosis brine
- oily bilge water

2.4.1.3.2. NBSD Order No. R9-2013-0064 Discharge Prohibition B

All discharges regulated under Order No. R9-2013-0064 shall comply with discharge prohibitions contained in the San Diego Water Board's Basin Plan and other applicable statewide water quality control plans described in the findings of Order No. R9-2013-0064. The San Diego Water Board's Basin Plan Waste Discharge Prohibitions are hereby incorporated in Order No. R9-2013-0064 by reference as if fully set forth herein and are listed in Attachment J to Order No. R9-2013-0064.

2.4.1.3.3. NBSD Order No. R9-2013-0064 Discharge Prohibition C

Discharges of wastes to waters of the United States, including but not limited to San Diego Bay, Chollas Creek, Paleta Creek, and the San Diego River, are prohibited except as specifically authorized by Order No. R9-2013-0064 or in a manner or location specifically described in Order No. R9-2013-0064 or another NPDES permit. This prohibition does not apply to non-contact cooling water and miscellaneous low volume water streams

which comply with the requirements of Order No. R9-2013-0064 for elevated temperature waste discharges and which do not contain pollutants or waste other than heat.

2.4.1.3.4. NBSD Order No. R9-2013-0064 Discharge Prohibition D

Except as provided in Non-Stormwater Specification IV.G of Order No. R9-2013-0064 or as otherwise regulated by Order No. R9-2013-0064, discharges of liquids or materials other than stormwater (i.e. non-stormwater discharges) either directly or indirectly to waters of the United States, including but not limited to San Diego Bay, Chollas Creek, Paleta Creek, and the San Diego River, are prohibited. Non-stormwater discharges that are not authorized under section IV.G of Order No. R9-2013-0064 or by separate NPDES permit are prohibited.

2.4.1.3.5. NBSD Order No. R9-2013-0064 Discharge Prohibition E

The discharge of the first ¼ inch of stormwater runoff from all areas designated as Industrial High Risk areas under section IV.B.1 d of Order No. R9-2013-0064 is prohibited, except if the pollutants in the discharge are reduced to levels that comply with the effluent limitations in section IV.C. Effluent limitations contained in section IV.C remain applicable to discharges after the first ¼ inch of stormwater runoff has been discharged or contained on-site.

2.4.1.3.6. NBSD Order No. R9-2013-0064 Discharge Prohibition F

The discharge of materials of petroleum origin in sufficient quantities to be visible is prohibited.

2.4.1.3.7. NBSD Order No. R9-2013-0064 Discharge Prohibition G

Discharges to waters of the United States, including but not limited to San Diego Bay, Chollas Creek, Paleta Creek, and the San Diego River containing a hazardous substance equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity listed in 40 CFR Part 117 and/or CFR Part 302 are prohibited.

2.4.2. Summary of Effluent Limitations and Discharge Specifications for Industrial Process and Non-process Wastewater Discharges from Previous Orders

2.4.2.1 NBC Order No. R9-2015-0117 Effluent Limitations and Discharge Specifications

For NBC, Order No. R9-2015-0117 as amended by Order No. R9-2017-0011 also established effluent limitations and discharge specifications for steam condensate, diesel engine cooling water, utility vault and manhole dewatering discharges, pier washing, pier boom, fender, and mooring cleaning, and small boat rinsing.

2.4.2.2 NBPL Order No. R9-2014-0037 Effluent Limitations and Discharge Specifications

For NBPL, Order No. R9-2014-0037 as modified by Order No. R9-2017-0010 also established requirements for topside chlorinators/dechlorinators, utility vault and manhole dewatering discharges, pier washing, pier boom, fender, and mooring cleaning, small boat rinsing, marine mammal discharges, abalone tanks, and unused bay water.

2.4.2.3 NBSD Order No. R9-2013-0064 Effluent Limitations and Discharge Specifications

For NBSD, Order No. R9-2013-0064 as modified by Order No. R9-2017-0009 also established requirements for steam condensate, utility vault and manhole dewatering discharges, pier washing, pier boom, fender, and mooring cleaning, NGD deflood water, NGD caisson ballast dewatering, NGD emergency fire suppression water, and weight test water.

2.4.3. Summary of Industrial Stormwater Discharges from Previous Orders

2.4.3.1 Acute Toxicity Effluent Limitations for industrial stormwater

Order Nos. R9-2013-0064 for NBSD, R9-2014-0037 for NBPL, and R9-2015-0117 for NBC as modified by Order Nos. R9-2017-0009 through 0011 established acute toxicity effluent limitations for the discharge of industrial stormwater.

2.4.3.2. NALs industrial stormwater

Order Nos. R9-2013-0064 for NBSD, R9-2014-0037 for NBPL, and R9-2015-0117 for NBC as modified by Order Nos. R9-2017-0009 through 0011 established NALs for the discharge of stormwater from any industrial activity.

2.5. Compliance Summary

Detailed entries for violations that occurred during the previous Orders terms can be found on the CIWQS website for each facility.

2.5.1. NBC Compliance Summary

The San Diego Water Board of NBC's self-monitoring reports covering the period between January 1, 2016 (permit effective date) and February 28, 2026 and identified the following :

- 25 acute toxicity violations;
- 13 chronic toxicity violations;
- 1 Category 2[7] effluent limit exceedance;
- 34 receiving water violations;
- 2 cases of deficient monitoring; and

[7] Category 2 violations are effluent limit exceedances of a Group II pollutant (e.g., chlorine, copper, cyanide).

- 2 unauthorized discharges

2.5.2. NBPL Compliance Summary

The San Diego Water Board reviewed NBPL's self-monitoring reports covering the period between August 1, 2014 (permit effective date) and February 28, 2026 and identified the following:

- 8 acute toxicity violations;
- 11 chronic toxicity violations;
- 5 Category 2 effluent limit exceedances;
- 12 receiving water violations;
- 10 cases of deficient monitoring;
- 19 unauthorized discharges; and
- 16 violations of order conditions

2.5.3. NBSD Compliance Summary

The San Diego Water Board of NBSD's self-monitoring reports covering the period between November 1, 2013 (permit effective date) and February 28, 2026 and identified the following:

- 3 acute toxicity violations;
- 9 chronic toxicity violations;
- 17 Category 2 effluent limit exceedances;
- 6 other effluent limit exceedances
- 202 receiving water violations;
- 1 case of deficient monitoring;
- 64 unauthorized discharges; and
- 1 violation of order conditions

2.6. Planned Changes to NASNI Diesel Engine Cooling Water System

The diesel engine cooling water system at Building 812 on NASNI has been out of service for several years. The Discharger reported to the San Diego Water Board that it does not plan to repair or replace the system.

3. Applicable Plans, Policies and Regulations

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

3.1. Legal Authorities

This Order serves as WDRs pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the California 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 United States 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 as described in section 1 of this Order.

3.2. California Environmental Quality Act

Under Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), (commencing with section 21100) of Division 13 of the Public Resources Code.

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

3.3.1. Basin Plan

The San Diego Water Board adopted a *Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin* (Basin Plan) on September 8, 1994 (with amendments on or before September 1, 2021) that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the Basin Plan. In addition, the Basin Plan implements State Water Board Resolution No. 88-63, which establishes State policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal or domestic supply. Requirements of this Order implement the Basin Plan. Applicable beneficial uses are as follows:

Table F-17. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Type	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
NBC: Utility vault and manhole dewatering, small boat rinsing, pier washing, weight test water, military readiness activity, special event, and stormwater discharges as identified in Attachment M of this Order.	San Diego Bay	Industrial service supply (IND); navigation (NAV); contact water recreation (REC-1); non-contact water recreation (REC-2); commercial and sport fishing (COMM); preservation of biological habitats of special significance (BIOL); estuarine habitat (EST); wildlife habitat (WILD); preservation of rare, threatened or endangered species (RARE); marine habitat (MAR); migration of aquatic organisms (MIGR); spawning, reproduction, and/or early development (SPWN); and shellfish harvesting (SHELL).
NBPL: Marine mammal enclosure cleaning and pools, military readiness activity, pier boom, fender, and mooring cleaning, pier washing		

Discharge Type	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
wastewater, returned unused bay water, small boat rinsing, topside chlorinator/dechlorinator, utility vault and manhole dewatering, weight test water, special event, and stormwater discharges as identified in Attachment M of this Order.		
NBSD: Military readiness activity discharges, pier boom, fender, and mooring cleaning, pier washing wastewater, special event, utility vault and manhole dewatering, weight test water, and stormwater discharges as identified in Attachment M of this Order.		
NGD: Ballast water, emergency fire suppression water and saltwater supply, flood water and saltwater rinse, seawater cooling overboard, and stormwater discharges as identified in Attachment M of this Order.		
NBC and NBPL: Stormwater discharges, as identified in Attachment M of this Order.	Pacific Ocean	IND, NAV, REC-1, REC-2, COMM, BIOL, WILD, RARE, MAR, aquaculture (AQUA), MIGRA, SPWN, and SHELL.
NBPL and NBSD: Stormwater discharges, as identified in Attachment M of this Order.	San Diego River	Agricultural (AGR), IND, industrial process supply (PROC), REC-1, REC-2, warm freshwater habitat (WARM), cold freshwater habitat (COLD), and WILD.
NBC: Stormwater discharges, as identified in Attachment M of this Order.	Tijuana River Estuary	REC-1, REC-2, COMM, BIOL, EST, WILD, RARE, MAR, MIGR, SPWN, and SHELL.

Discharge Type	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
NBSD: Stormwater discharges, as identified in Attachment M of this Order.	Chollas Creek	REC-1, REC-2, WARM, and WILD.
NBSD: Stormwater discharges, as identified in Attachment M of this Order.	Paleta Creek	REC-1, REC-2, WARM, and WILD.

3.3.2. 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 it on September 18, 1975. The Thermal Plan contains temperature objectives for surface waters.

The Thermal Plan defines elevated temperature waste as liquid, solid, or gaseous material including thermal waste discharged at a temperature higher than the natural temperature of receiving water. The Thermal Plan also defines a new discharge as any discharge (a) which is not presently taking place unless waste discharge requirements have been established and construction as defined in Paragraph 10 has commenced prior to adoption of this plan or (b) which is presently taking place and for which a material change is proposed but no construction as defined in Paragraph 10 has commenced prior to adoption of this plan.

The applicable objective is: *Thermal waste discharges having a maximum temperature greater than 4°F above the natural temperature of the receiving water are prohibited.*

Requirements of this Order implement the Thermal Plan.

3.3.3. California Ocean Plan

The State Water Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California, California Ocean Plan* (Ocean Plan) in 1972 and amended it in 1978, 1983, 1988, 1990, 1997, 2000, 2005, 2009, 2012, 2015, and 2018. The State Water Board adopted the latest amendment on August 7, 2018, and it became effective on February 4, 2019. The Ocean Plan is applicable, in its entirety, to point source discharges to the ocean. Beneficial uses applicable to the Pacific Ocean are as follows:

Table F-18. Ocean Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water	Beneficial Uses
Stormwater discharges, as identified in Attachment M of this Order.	Pacific Ocean	IND, REC-1, REC-2, COMM, mariculture, BIOL, RARE, MAR, SPWN, SHELL

In order to protect the beneficial uses, the Ocean Plan establishes water quality objectives and a program of implementation. Requirements of this Order implement the Ocean Plan.

3.3.4. Sediment Quality Provisions

The State Water Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries - Sediment Quality* (Sediment Quality Provisions) on September 16, 2008, and it became effective on August 25, 2009 and was amended on April 6, 2011, June 8, 2011, and June 5, 2018. The Sediment Quality Provisions supersedes any other narrative sediment quality objectives and establishes new sediment quality objectives and related implementation provisions for specifically defined sediments in most bays and estuaries. Requirements of this Order implement the Sediment Quality Provisions.

3.3.5. National Toxics Rule and California Toxics Rule

USEPA adopted the National Toxics Rule (NTR) on December 22, 1992, and later amended it on May 4, 1995 and November 9, 1999. About 40 criteria in the NTR apply to California. On May 18, 2000, USEPA adopted the California Toxics Rule (CTR). The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and, in addition, incorporated the previously adopted NTR criteria that were applicable in the State. The CTR was amended on February 13, 2001 and January 16, 2025. These rules contain federal water quality criteria for priority pollutants.

3.3.6. State Implementation Policy

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

priority pollutant criteria and objectives as well as provisions for chronic toxicity control. Requirements of this Order implement the SIP.

3.3.7. Toxicity Provisions

On December 1, 2020, the State Water Board adopted *State Policy for Water Quality Control: Toxicity Provisions* (Toxicity Provisions) which established statewide numeric water quality objectives for both acute and chronic toxicity, using the TST, and a program of implementation to control toxicity. On October 5, 2021, the State Water Board adopted a resolution confirming that the Toxicity Provisions were adopted as a State Policy for Water Quality Control, for all inland surface waters, enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal lagoons of the State, regardless of their status as waters of the United States. The Toxicity Provisions establish a uniform regulatory approach to provide consistent protection of aquatic life beneficial uses and protect aquatic habitats and life from the effects of known and unknown toxicants. The Toxicity Provisions were approved by OAL on April 25, 2022, and by U.S.EPA on May 1, 2023.

In accordance with Water Code sections 13146 and 13247, the Regional Board must fully implement the water quality objectives and their implementation procedures in the Toxicity Provisions. The numeric water quality objectives for chronic toxicity established by the Toxicity Provisions, which are based on the TST, were approved by U.S. EPA and remain in effect. As such, the numeric water quality objectives continue to serve as the applicable federal water quality standards in California.

The Water Boards must also continue to comply with federal Clean Water Act NPDES regulations for determining reasonable potential and establishing applicable water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs). NPDES regulations (40 CFR § 122.44(d)(1)(vii)(A)) require that all WQBELs be derived from and comply with all applicable water quality standards. Moreover, although the Toxicity Provisions left in place narrative water quality objectives for aquatic toxicity in regional water board water quality control plans (basin plans), the Toxicity Provisions did supersede basin plan provisions and portions of the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (SIP) for implementing narrative water quality objectives. As such, there are currently no basin plan or SIP procedures in effect for implementing narrative water quality objectives to determine reasonable potential as required by 40 CFR § 122.44(d)(1)(ii). As a result, the Regional Board must fully implement all of the Toxicity Provisions.

3.3.8. Bays and Estuaries Policy

The State Water Board adopted a *Water Quality Control Policy for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* (Bays and Estuaries Policy) on May 16, 1974. It was last amended in 1995. The Bays and Estuaries Policy establishes principles for management of water quality, quality requirements for waste discharges, discharge prohibitions, and general provisions to prevent water quality degradation and to protect the beneficial uses of waters of enclosed

bays and estuaries. These principles, requirements, prohibitions, and provisions have been incorporated into this Order.

In adopting this Order, the San Diego Water Board has considered the Principles for the Management of Water Quality in Enclosed Bays and Estuaries, and ensured that the Order's terms and conditions are consistent with those Principles.

3.3.8.1 The Bays and Estuaries Policy contains the following principles for the management of water quality in all of California's enclosed bays and estuaries, including San Diego Bay and the Tijuana River Estuary:

3.3.8.1.1. The discharge of municipal wastewaters and process waters (exclusive of cooling water discharges) to enclosed bays and estuaries shall be phased out at the earliest practicable date. Exceptions to this provision may be granted by the San Diego Water Board only when the San Diego 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. For the purpose of this policy, ballast waters and innocuous non-municipal wastewaters such as clear brines, wash water, and pool drains are not considered process wastes, and may be allowed by the San Diego Water Board under discharge requirements that provide protection to the beneficial uses of the receiving water.

The San Diego Water Board finds that the discharges to San Diego Bay and the Tijuana River Estuary if discharged in compliance with the terms of this Order, are innocuous non-municipal wastewaters and, as such, are not subject to the above prohibition.

3.3.8.1.2. The Bays and Estuaries Policy also prohibits the discharge or by-passing of untreated wastes. This Order prohibits the discharge and by-passing of untreated waste except for non-contact fire protection system water, potable water leaks, steam condensate, ballast water, and flood water. For the purpose of the Bays and Estuaries Policy and this Order, these discharges

will be considered innocuous non-municipal wastewaters and, as such, will not be considered industrial process wastes.

3.3.8.1.3. Persistent or cumulative toxic substances shall be removed from the waste to the maximum extent practicable through source control or adequate treatment prior to discharge.

3.3.8.1.4. Bay or estuarine outfall and diffuser systems shall be designed to achieve the most rapid initial dilution practicable to minimize concentrations of substances not removed by source control or treatment.

3.3.8.1.5. Wastes shall not be discharged into or adjacent to areas where the protection of beneficial uses requires spatial separation from waste fields.

3.3.8.1.6. Waste discharges shall not cause a blockage of zones of passage required for the migration of anadromous fish.

3.3.8.1.7. Non-point sources of pollutants shall be controlled to the maximum practicable extent.

3.3.9. Antidegradation Policy

Federal regulations at 40 CFR section 131.12 require that State water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16 (*Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California*). Resolution No. 68-16 is deemed to incorporate the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing water quality be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The San Diego 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 No. 68-16.

3.3.10. 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.

3.3.11. 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, sections 2050 to 2097) or the Federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C.A. sections 1531 to 1544). This Order requires compliance with effluent limits and other requirements to protect the beneficial uses of waters of the State, including protecting rare, threatened, and endangered species. The

Discharger is responsible for meeting all applicable requirements of the Endangered Species Act.

3.3.12. Atomic Energy Act

Pursuant to the *Atomic Energy Act of 1954*, the San Diego Water Board does not have jurisdictional authority to regulate the discharge of radioactive wastes from United States naval nuclear propulsion plants and their support facilities. The United States Department of the Navy and the Department of Energy have jurisdiction for discharges of radioactive material. The Navy has a monitoring program for the discharge of radioactive wastes from naval vessels. Consistent with the *Atomic Energy Act of 1954*, this Order does not regulate the discharge of radioactive wastes and does not include monitoring for radioactivity.

3.3.13. Uniform National Discharge Standards

In 1996, Congress passed legislation amending CWA section 312 to provide the Department of Defense and USEPA authority to jointly establish Uniform National Discharge Standards (UNDS) for incidental discharges from vessels of the Armed Forces in State waters and the contiguous zone. This comprehensive, three-phase, regulatory program applies to vessels of the Armed Forces including, but not limited to, the Navy, Military Sealift Command, Marine Corps, Army, Air Force, and Coast Guard. UNDS is designed to enhance environmental protection of coastal waters by creating protective standards to reduce environmental impacts associated with vessel discharges, stimulate the development of improved pollution control devices, and advance the development of environmentally sound ships by the Armed Forces. The Phase I final rule and preamble language, including a summary of the Phase I process and findings (64 Fed. Reg. 25126; 40 CFR part 1700), was published in the Federal Register on May 10, 1999. Phase I of UNDS determines the types of vessel discharges that require control by a marine pollution control device (MPCD) and those that do not require control, based on consideration of the anticipated environmental effects of the discharge and other factors listed in the CWA. In Phase I, the USEPA and the Department of Defense identified 25 discharges to be controlled by MPCDs. Phase II of UNDS development focuses on promulgating MPCD performance standards for those vessel discharges identified during Phase I as requiring an MPCD. In this Phase, Department of Defense and USEPA are establishing discharge performance standards for different classes, types, and sizes of vessels. These standards are specific to existing vessels as well as future (new design) vessels and will be promulgated in batches for efficiency purposes. Final rules for the first and second batch discharges were promulgated on 11 January 2017 and 17 July 2020, respectively. A draft rule establishing MPCDs for the last batch is under development. Phase III of UNDS development focuses on establishing requirements for the design, construction, installation, and use of MPCDs. After completion of Phase III, states will be prohibited from regulating these UNDS discharges. DoDM 4715.06 Volume 4 implemented Phase III of UNDS for the first and second batch discharges on 19 June 2019 and 25 October 2022,

respectively. This Order does not regulate vessel discharges identified under UNDS.

3.3.14. Vessel General Permit

USEPA signed the *2008 Vessel General Permit for Discharges Incidental to the Normal Operation of Vessels* (Vessel General Permit or VGP) on December 18, 2008. The VGP became effective on February 6, 2009, and was reissued on December 19, 2013. The VGP regulates discharges incidental to the normal operation of vessels operating in a capacity as a means of transportation. It provides NPDES permit coverage nationwide for discharges incidental to the normal operation of commercial vessels greater than 79 feet in length.

Vessels in a dry dock are not operating in a capacity as a means of transportation and are not covered by the VGP. Floating dry docks have been determined to be operating as a means of transportation when docking or undocking a vessel inclusive of the transition from that operation. Discharges from vessels at facilities that are not operating as a means of transportation are regulated by this Order.

Discharges at the shipyards that are regulated by the VGP are not regulated by this Order. All ballast water discharges from floating dry docks during the docking and undocking of a vessel are regulated by the VGP. However, flood water discharges from floating dry docks are not regulated by the VGP.

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

Under section 303(d) of the 1972 CWA, states, territories, and authorized tribes are required to develop lists of water quality limited segments. The waters on these lists do not meet water quality standards. On March 13, 2010, USEPA gave final approval to California's 2019 section 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments (303(d) list). San Diego Bay, as a whole, is listed as impaired for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Some portions of San Diego Bay are listed as impaired for additional parameters. Table F-19 below lists the receiving water impairments near the facilities.

Table F-19. 303(d) Receiving Water Impairments

Water Body	Location	Constituent
San Diego Bay	Whole Bay	Mercury, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs), Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
San Diego Bay	San Diego Bay Shoreline, 32nd Street San Diego Naval Station	Benthic Community Effects, Sediment Toxicity
San Diego Bay	San Diego Bay Shoreline, at Americas Cup Harbor	Copper
San Diego Bay	San Diego Bay Shoreline, at Bayside Park (J Street)	Indicator Bacteria

Water Body	Location	Constituent
San Diego Bay	San Diego Bay Shoreline, at Coronado Cays	Copper
San Diego Bay	San Diego Bay Shoreline, Glorietta Bay	Copper
San Diego Bay	San Diego Bay Shoreline, at Harbor Island (East Basin)	Copper
San Diego Bay	San Diego Bay Shoreline, at Harbor Island (West Basin)	Copper
San Diego Bay	San Diego Bay Shoreline, at Marriott Marina	Copper
San Diego Bay	San Diego Bay Shoreline, between Sampson and 28th Streets	Mercury, PAHs, Copper, Zinc, PCBs
San Diego Bay	San Diego Bay Shoreline, Chula Vista Marina	Copper
San Diego Bay	San Diego Bay Shoreline, Downtown Anchorage	Benthic Community Effects, Sediment Toxicity
San Diego Bay	San Diego Bay Shoreline, G Street Pier	Indicator Bacteria
San Diego Bay	San Diego Bay Shoreline, near Chollas Creek	Benthic Community Effects, Sediment Toxicity
San Diego Bay	San Diego Bay Shoreline, near Coronado Bridge	Benthic Community Effects, Sediment Toxicity
San Diego Bay	Near Subase	Benthic Community Effects, Toxicity
San Diego Bay	San Diego Bay Shoreline, near Switzer Creek	PAHs, Chlordane
San Diego Bay	San Diego Bay Shoreline, North of 24th Street Marine Terminal	Benthic Community Effects, Sediment Toxicity
San Diego Bay	San Diego Bay Shoreline, 7th Street Channel	Benthic Community Effects, Sediment Toxicity
San Diego Bay	San Diego Bay Shoreline, Shelter Island Shoreline Park	Indicator Bacteria
San Diego Bay	San Diego Bay Shoreline, Tidelands Park	Indicator Bacteria
San Diego Bay	San Diego Bay Shoreline, Vicinity of B St and Broadway Piers	Benthic Community Effects, Sediment Toxicity, Indicator Bacteria
San Diego Bay	San Diego Bay, Shelter Island Yacht Basin [1]	Dissolved Copper
Chollas Creek	From creek mouth at San Diego Bay to 4 miles inland [2],[3]	Diazinon, Copper, Indicator Bacteria, Trash, Nitrogen, Chlorpyrifos, Phosphorus, Lead,

Water Body	Location	Constituent
		Bifenthrin, Malathion, Cypermethrin, Zinc, Eutrophic
Tijuana River Estuary	Tijuana River Estuary	Eutrophic, Indicator Bacteria, Lead, Nickel, Low Dissolved Oxygen, Pesticides, Thallium, Trash, Turbidity, Toxicity

[1] A total maximum daily load (TMDL) has been developed for Shelter Island Yacht Basin. Information regarding the Shelter Island Yacht Basin is included for informational purposes only due to the proximity to the facility. The technical report for the Shelter Island Yacht Basin TMDL does not indicate the facility is an applicable discharger, thus the implementation of this TMDL is not applicable to this Order.

[2] A TMDL has been developed for Chollas Creek for indicator bacteria. Information regarding the implementation of the Chollas Creek indicator bacteria TMDL can be found in section 4.4.5.3 of this attachment.

[3] A TMDL has been developed for Chollas Creek for metals. Information regarding the implementation of the Chollas Creek metals TMDL can be found in section 4.4.5.4 of this attachment.

4. Rationale for Effluent Limitations, Discharge Specifications, and BMPs

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 CFR: 1) 40 CFR section 122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable technology-based effluent limitations (TBELs) and standards, and 2) 40 CFR section 122.44(d) requires that permits include water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality criteria to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water.

4.1. Discharge Prohibitions

Discharges from the facilities to surface waters in violation of prohibitions contained in this Order are violations of the CWA and therefore are subject to third party lawsuits. Discharges from the facility to land in violation of prohibitions contained in this Order are violations of the Water Code and are not subject to third party lawsuits under the CWA because the Water Code does not contain provisions allowing third party lawsuits. In some circumstances, discharges to land may also be a violation of the CWA and subject to third party lawsuits. (County of Maui, Hawaii v. Hawaii Wildlife Fund (2020) 140 S.Ct. 1462.)

4.1.1. The discharge of waste from the facility not treated and not in compliance with the effluent limitations specified in section 4 of this Order, or to a location other

than the discharge point listed in Table 2, unless specifically regulated by this Order or separate WDRs, is prohibited.

4.1.2. The Discharger must comply with Discharge Prohibitions contained in the Ocean Plan, incorporated into this Order as if fully set forth herein and summarized in Attachment J, as a condition of this Order.

4.1.3. The Discharger must comply with Discharge Prohibitions contained in chapter 4 of the Basin Plan, incorporated into this Order as if fully set forth herein and summarized in Attachment J, as a condition of this Order.

4.2. Technological-Based Effluent Limitations

4.2.1. Scope and Authority

Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing USEPA permit regulations at section 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 CWA requires that TBELs be established based on several levels of controls:

4.2.1.1. Best Practicable Treatment Control Technology

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

4.2.1.2. Best Available Technology Economically Achievable

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.

4.2.1.3. Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology

Best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT) represents the control from existing industrial point sources of conventional pollutants including biochemical oxygen demand 5-day @ 20°C (BOD_5), Total Suspended Solids (TSS), fecal bacteria, pH, and oil and grease. The BCT standard is established after considering the “cost reasonableness” of the relationship between the cost of attaining a reduction in effluent discharge and the benefits that would result, and also the cost effectiveness of additional industrial treatment beyond BPT.

4.2.1.4. New Source Performance Standards

New source performance standards (NSPS) represent the best available demonstrated control technology standards. The intent of NSPS guidelines is

to set limitations that represent state-of-the-art treatment technology for new sources.

The CWA also requires USEPA to develop effluent limitations guidelines and standards (ELGs) representing application of BPT, BAT, BCT, and NSPS. Section 402(a)(1) of the CWA and 40 CFR section 125.3 authorize the use of Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) to derive TBELs 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 San Diego Water Board must consider specific factors outlined in 40 CFR section 125.3.

There are no applicable ELGs for the discharges in this Order. As such, the discharges authorized by this Order meet minimum federal technology-based requirements based on BPJ in accordance with 40 CFR section 125.3.

4.2.2. Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

4.2.2.1. Utility Vaults

The State Water Board found in section V.B.1.b of the Fact Sheet to Order No. 2014-0174-DWQ, the statewide general utility vaults and underground structures permit, that it is not feasible to establish numeric effluent limitations for pollutants in discharges from utility vaults and underground structures. Instead, the State Water Board included a provision in Order No. 2014-0174-DWQ requiring implementation of a PPP to control and abate the discharge of pollutants to surface waters, achieve compliance utilizing BAT and BCT requirements, and achieve compliance with applicable water quality standards. Federal Regulations at 40 CFR sections 122.44(k)(3) and (4) authorize the San Diego Water Board to require BMPs to control or abate the discharge of pollutants when numeric effluent limitations are infeasible and when the practices are reasonably necessary to achieve effluent limitations and standards or to carry out the purposes and intent of the CWA. Consistent with the requirements of Order No. 2014-0174-DWQ, this Order includes a provision requiring the Discharger to continue the implementation and maintenance of their BMPs and PPPs for Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering Discharges (Utility Vault Plan) which includes BMPs to reduce the discharge of pollutants from utility vault and manhole dewatering. In addition, this Order establishes numeric action levels (NALs) for utility vault discharges consistent with the NALs in Order No. 2014-0174-DWQ.

4.2.2.2. Pier Washing

Due to the nature of activities associated with discharges from pier washing, it is impractical to collect and treat the associated wastewaters prior to discharge. Therefore, the San Diego Water Board finds that it is not feasible to establish numeric effluent limitations for pollutants in discharges from pier washing. In accordance with 40 CFR sections 122.44(k)(3) and (4), the San Diego Water Board finds that the implementation of BMPs in lieu of numeric effluent limitations for pier washing discharges are appropriate. This Order

includes a provision requiring the implementation of BMPs to control and abate the discharge of pollutants from pier washing.

4.2.2.3. Small Military Base MS4

In accordance with 40 CFR section 122.44(k), the inclusion of BMPs in lieu of numeric effluent limitations is appropriate in stormwater permits. The Discharger must implement BMPs that reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff to the technology-based standard of maximum extent practicable (MEP) to protect water quality.

This Order requires the Discharger to develop and implement a SWMP that describes BMPs, measurable goals, and timetables for implementation of the six minimum control measures identified in 40 CFR section 122.34(b). This approach is consistent with the requirements of the previous NBC, NBPL, and NBSD permits, which include regulation of Phase II MS4 stormwater discharges. This Order also requires the Discharger to include a bacteria load reduction plan as part of the SWMP. This adds the requirement to identify all potential bacteria contributions, and to establish and implement BMPs to reduce bacteria.

4.2.2.4. Industrial Stormwater

In accordance with 40 CFR section 122.44(k), Order No. R9-2015-0117 for NBC, Order No. R9-2014-0037 for NBPL, and Order No. R9-2013-0064 for NBSD as amended determined that the implementation of BMPs for the discharge of industrial stormwater were appropriate. To carry out the purpose of the CWA, these orders required the Discharger to develop and implement a SWPPP, as authorized by CWA section 304(e) and section 402(p), for toxic pollutants and hazardous substances, and for the control of stormwater discharges. The requirement(s) of this Order to implement an appropriate SWPPP for areas associated with industrial activity is retained from the previous orders.

In addition to the retention of a SWPPP, this Order retains NALs for stormwater from Industrial High-Risk Areas and Industrial Low Risk Areas as included in the statewide Industrial Stormwater General Permit.

The statewide Industrial Stormwater General Permit was adopted on April 1, 2014, by the State Water Board and became effective on July 1, 2015 and was amended in 2015 and 2018. The statewide Industrial Stormwater General Permit contains NALs based on benchmarks in USEPA's *Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity (MSGP)*. The most recent version of the MSGP became effective on March 1, 2021. Consistent with the intent of the State Water Board, this Order establishes NALs with a tiered compliance strategy. The San Diego Water Board finds that the State Water Board's NALs serve as an appropriate set of technology-based, measurable criteria that demonstrate compliance with BAT/BCT.

4.2.2.5. Non-stormwater Discharges

Non-stormwater discharges as described in section 4.5 of this Order include a wide variety of sources and could contribute significant pollutant loads to receiving waters. Measures to control spills, leakage, and dumping, and to prevent illicit connections must be addressed through structural as well as non-structural BMPs. The San Diego Water Board recognizes, however, that certain non-stormwater discharges may be necessary for general operation. Therefore, this Order authorizes such discharges provided they meet the conditions that will minimize the discharge of pollutants to the receiving waters.

4.3. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations

4.3.1. Scope and Authority

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

Section 122.44(d)(1)(i) of 40 CFR mandates that permits include effluent limitations for all pollutants that are or may be discharged at levels with the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard, including numeric and narrative objectives within a standard. Where reasonable potential has been established for a pollutant, but no numeric criterion or objective for the pollutant has been established, water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) must be established using: (1) USEPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a), supplemented where necessary by other relevant information; (2) an indicator parameter for the pollutant of concern; or (3) a calculated numeric water quality criterion, such as a proposed State criterion or policy interpreting the state' s narrative criterion, supplemented with other relevant information, as provided in 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(1)(vi).

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

4.3.2. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

4.3.2.1. Basin Plan

The Basin Plan designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the Basin Plan. The beneficial uses applicable to San Diego River, San Diego Bay, and the Tijuana River Estuary contained in the Basin Plan are summarized in section 3.3.1 of this Fact Sheet. The Basin Plan includes both narrative and numeric water quality objectives applicable to the receiving waters.

4.3.2.2. California Toxics Rule

The CTR promulgated toxics criteria for California and, in addition, incorporated the previously adopted NTR criteria that were applicable in the State. Priority pollutant water quality criteria in the CTR are applicable to wastewater process discharges to Chollas Creek and San Diego Bay. 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 40 CFR section 131.38(c)(3), freshwater criteria apply to areas where salinities are at or below 1 part per thousand (ppt) 95 percent or more of the time. The San Diego Water Board has determined that because the discharges are to San Diego Bay, saltwater CTR criteria are applicable. The CTR criteria for saltwater aquatic life 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 San Diego Bay, a water of the United States in the vicinity of the discharges.

The SIP procedures for implementation of CTR and NTR criteria are not explicitly applicable to stormwater discharges. However, the toxicity objectives contained in the Basin Plan and the Bays and Estuary Policy are applicable to the discharge of stormwater from the facilities to Chollas Creek, San Diego Bay, and the Tijuana River Estuary. The applicable toxicity limitations are discussed in this section of the Fact Sheet.

The SIP procedures for implementation of CTR and NTR criteria are applicable to non-stormwater discharges. The non-stormwater discharges from the NBC, NBPL, and NBSD to San Diego Bay include discharges associated with ballast water, emergency fire suppression water, flood water and saltwater rinse, marine mammal pools and cleaning, military readiness activity discharges, pier boom, fender, and mooring cleaning, pier washing, returned unused Bay water, seawater cooling overboard, small boat rinsing, special events, topside chlorinator/dechlorinator, utility vault and manhole dewatering, and weight test water.

Table F-20 summarizes the applicable CTR water quality criteria/objectives for priority pollutants reported in detectable concentrations in the non-stormwater effluent. These criteria were used to conduct the RPAs for this Order.

Table F-20. Applicable CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria

Constituent	Selected Criteria (µg/L)	Aquatic Life in Saltwater-Acute (µg/L)	Aquatic Life in Saltwater-Chronic (µg/L)	Human Health for Consumption of Organisms Only (µg/L)
Antimony, Total Recoverable	4,300	--	--	4,300
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	36	69 [1]	36 [1]	--
Beryllium, Total Recoverable	No Criteria	--	--	--
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	9.36	42.25 [1]	9.36 [1]	--
Chromium (III), Total Recoverable	No Criteria	--	--	--
Chromium (VI), Total Recoverable	50.35	1,108 [1]	50.35 [1]	--
Copper, Total Recoverable	3.73	5.78 [1]	3.73 [1]	--
Lead, Total Recoverable	8.52	221 [1]	8.52 [1]	--
Mercury, Total Recoverable	0.051	--	--	0.051
Nickel, Total Recoverable	8.28	74.75 [1]	8.28 [1]	4,600
Silver, Total Recoverable	2.24	2.24 [1]	--	--
Selenium, Total Recoverable	71.14	290.58 [1]	71.14 [1]	--
Thallium, Total Recoverable	6.3	--	--	6.3
Zinc, Total Recoverable	85.62	95.14 [1]	85.62 [1]	--
Cyanide	1	1	1	220,000
Asbestos	No Criteria	--	--	--
2,3,7,8-TCDD	1.4E-8	--	--	1.4E-8
TCDD Equivalents	1.4E-8	--	--	1.4E-8
Chlorodibromomethane	34	--	--	34

Constituent	Selected Criteria (µg/L)	Aquatic Life in Saltwater-Acute (µg/L)	Aquatic Life in Saltwater-Chronic (µg/L)	Human Health for Consumption of Organisms Only (µg/L)
Methylene Chloride	1,600	--	--	1,600
4-Nitrophenol	14	--	--	14
Benzo(a)Anthracene	0.049	--	--	0.049
Benzo (a) Pyrene	0.049	--	--	0.049
Benzo (b) Fluoranthene	0.049	--	--	0.049
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate	5.9	--	--	5.9
Butylbenzyl Phthalate	5,200	--	--	5,200
Chrysene	0.049	--	--	0.049
Diethyl Phthalate	120,000	--	--	120,000
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	0.049	--	--	0.049
Pyrene	11,000	--	--	11,000
Aldrin	0.00014	--	--	0.00014
alpha-BHC	0.0130	--	--	0.0130
beta-BHC	0.046	--	--	0.046
gamma-BHC	0.063	--	--	0.063
delta-BHC	No Criteria	--	--	No Criteria
Chlordane	0.00059	--	--	0.00059
4,4-DDT	0.00059	--	--	0.00059
4,4-DDE	0.00059	--	--	0.00059
4,4-DDD	0.00084	--	--	0.00084
Dieldrin	0.00014	--	--	0.00014
alpha-Endosulfan	0.0087	--	--	0.0087
beta-Endosulfan	0.0087	--	--	0.0087
Endosulfan Sulfate	240	--	--	240
Endrin	0.0023	--	--	0.0023
Endrin Aldehyde	0.81	--	--	0.81
Heptachlor	0.00021	--	--	0.00021
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.00011	--	--	0.00011

[1] These values have been converted from the dissolved fraction to total recoverable using the conversion factors listed in Table 2 to Paragraph (b)(2) of 40 CFR section 131.38

4.3.2.3. Ocean Plan

For all ocean waters of the State, the Ocean Plan establishes the beneficial uses summarized in section 3.3.3 of this Fact Sheet. The Ocean Plan also includes water quality objectives for the ocean receiving water for bacterial characteristics, physical characteristics, chemical characteristics, biological characteristics, and radioactivity. Table 1 of the Ocean Plan establishes numeric water quality objectives that are applicable to all discharges within the jurisdiction of the Ocean Plan.

Table F-21 summarize the applicable Ocean Plan water quality criteria/objectives for priority pollutants reported in detectable concentrations in the non-stormwater effluent. These criteria were used to conduct the RPAs for this Order.

Table F-21. Applicable Ocean Plan Water Quality Objectives

Constituent	Selected Criteria (µg/L)	6-Month Median (µg/L)	30-day Average (µg/L)	Daily Maximum (µg/L)	Instantaneous Maximum (µg/L)
Antimony, Total Recoverable	1,200	--	1,200	--	--
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	8	8	--	32	80
Copper, Total Recoverable	3	3	--	12	30
Chlorine, Total Residual	8	2		8	60
Lead, Total Recoverable	2	2	--	8	20
Nickel, Total Recoverable	5	5	20	--	50
Zinc, Total Recoverable	20	20	--	80	200
TCDD Equivalents	3.9E-9	--	3.9E-9	--	--
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	3.5	--	3.5	--	--

4.3.2.4. Dilution Credits

Section 1.4.2 of the SIP establishes procedures for granting mixing zones and the assimilative capacity of the receiving water. Before establishing a dilution credit for a discharge, it must first be determined if, and how much, receiving water is available to dilute the discharge.

In the absence of a dilution credit, the worst-case dilution is assumed to be zero to provide protection for the receiving water beneficial uses. The impact of assuming zero assimilative capacity within the receiving water is that discharge limitations are applied end-of-pipe with no allowance for dilution within the receiving water. This Order uses a dilution credit of zero.

4.3.3. Determining the Need for WQBELs

Federal regulations require effluent limitations for all pollutants that are or may be discharged at a level that will cause or have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an instream excursion above a narrative or numerical water quality standard.

The San Diego Water Board conducted the RPA for discharges to San Diego Bay in accordance with section 1.3 of the SIP. A summary of the results for the parameters that demonstrated reasonable potential, for each applicable discharge, is provided in the table below.

Table F-22. Summary of CTR/NTR RPA Results (Discharges to San Diego Bay)

Discharge Location No.	Parameter	Maximum Effluent Concentration (MEC) (µg/L)	Background (B) (µg/L)	Criteria (C) (µg/L)	Reason
NGD Deflooding and Saltwater Rinse (NGD-001)	4,4-DDT, Total Recoverable	0.07	0	0.00059	MEC > C
	Arsenic, Total Recoverable	94	1.45	36	MEC > C
	Copper, Total Recoverable	50	9.24	3.73	MEC&B > C
	Mercury, Total Recoverable	0.18	24.1	0.051	MEC&B > C
	Nickel, Total Recoverable	25	2.18	8.28	MEC&B > C
	Selenium, Total Recoverable	430	0.03	71.14	MEC > C
NGD Caisson Ballast Dewatering (NGD-003)	4,4-DDT, Total Recoverable	0.06	0	0.00059	MEC > C
	Arsenic, Total Recoverable	94	1.45	36	MEC > C
	Copper, Total Recoverable	120	9.24	3.73	MEC&B > C

Discharge Location No.	Parameter	Maximum Effluent Concentration (MEC) (µg/L)	Background (B) (µg/L)	Criteria (C) (µg/L)	Reason
	Mercury, Total Recoverable	0.19	24.1	0.051	MEC > C
	Nickel, Total Recoverable	31	2.18	8.28	MEC > C
	Selenium, Total Recoverable	430	.03	71.14	MEC > C
	Zinc, Total Recoverable	470	11.35	85.62	MEC > C
NGD Emergency Fire Suppression (NGD-004)	Arsenic, Total Recoverable	44	1.45	36	MEC > C
	Benzo(b)fluoranthene, Total Recoverable	0.058	13.6	0.049	MEC & B > C
	Copper, Total Recoverable	150	9.24	3.73	MEC & B > C
	Mercury, Total Recoverable	4.8	24.1	0.051	MEC > C
	Nickel, Total Recoverable	41	2.18	8.28	MEC > C
	Selenium, Total Recoverable	170	0.03	71.14	MEC > C

4.3.4. WQBEL Calculations

4.3.4.1. Utility Vaults

Section V.B.2 of the Fact Sheet to Order No. 2014-0174-DWQ, the statewide general utility vaults and underground structures permit, finds that the State Water Board concluded it is infeasible to establish numeric effluent limitations for utility vault and underground structure discharges due, in part, to the intermittent frequency and short duration characteristic of the discharges. The finding was also based on recognition that dewatering of utility vaults and underground structures helps ensure that essential public services needs are met and must be conducted promptly to facilitate restoration of those services. The finding was also based on the uncertainty of the discharge volume and characteristics of the discharge from a utility vault or an underground structure; and the general lack of data and information to characterize discharges from utility vaults. Consistent with Order No. 2014-0174-DWQ, the San Diego Water Board is not establishing numeric effluent limitations for utility vault and manhole dewatering in this Order. This Order includes a provision requiring the Discharger to continue the implementation and

maintenance of their Utility Vault Plan, which includes BMPs to reduce the discharge of pollutants from utility vault and manhole dewatering.

4.3.4.2. Pier Washing, Returned Unused Bay Water, Pier Boom, Fender, and Mooring Cleaning, and Small Boat Rinsing Discharges.

Based on BPJ, the San Diego Water Board finds that discharges associated with pier washing, returned unused bay water, pier boom, fender, and mooring cleaning, and small boat rinsing exhibit reasonable potential to exceed water quality criteria for a number of priority pollutants. The minimal flow, duration, infrequent and disperse nature of these discharges precludes the implementation of practical treatment systems. Therefore, the San Diego Water Board finds that it is not feasible to establish numeric effluent limitations for pollutants in these discharges. In lieu of numeric effluent limitations, the San Diego Water Board finds that the implementation of BMPs is sufficient to adequately protect receiving waters. This Order includes a provision requiring the implementation of BMPs to control and abate the discharge of pollutants from these discharges.

4.3.4.3. Ballast Water from Floating Dry Docks

VGP Fact Sheet section 4.2.3 states that "vessel operators cannot install equipment onboard their vessels until that equipment has been approved by the Coast Guard and, in some cases, their class societies." Hence, USEPA cannot require use of equipment or technologies that would conflict with the requirements of these organizations without fully understanding the implications of such requirements. These factors create a situation where, at this time, it is generally not feasible for USEPA to calculate numeric effluent limitations to effectively regulate vessel discharges. Consistent with the VGP, the San Diego Water Board is not establishing numeric effluent limitations for ballast water from vessels in this Order. This Order instead requires the Discharger to implement BMPs to reduce or prevent the discharge of pollutants from ballast water. In addition, this Order prohibits the addition of pollutant additives such as chlorine to the ballast water tanks.

4.3.4.4. Thermal Plan

The Thermal Plan applies to seawater cooling overboard and was adopted by the State Water Board on May 18, 1972.

Thermal Plan water quality objective for existing discharges to enclosed bays:

> ***"****Elevated temperature waste discharges shall comply with limitations necessary to assure protection of beneficial uses."*

Thermal Plan water quality objective for existing discharges to coastal waters:

> *"Elevated temperature wastes shall comply with limitations necessary to assure protection of the beneficial uses and areas of special biological significance."*

Seawater cooling overboard discharges are considered discharges of thermal waste. Because it commenced after the May 18, 1972, Thermal Plan adoption

date, the discharge of seawater cooling overboard water constitutes a new discharge of a thermal waste. The following Thermal Plan water quality objective for new thermal discharges to enclosed bays is implemented in this Order directly as a discharge prohibition:

> *"Thermal waste discharges having a maximum temperature greater than 4° F above the natural temperature of the receiving water are prohibited."*

4.3.4.5. Hydrogen Ion Concentration (pH)

The WQBEL for pH for discharges to the San Diego Bay is based on the water quality objective contained in the Basin Plan, which states, "*In bays and estuaries the pH shall not be depressed below 7.0 nor raised above 9.0.*"

4.3.4.6. Ocean Plan Effluent Limitation Calculations

NBPL's previous Order (R9-2014-0037) determined that the topside chlorinator units had the reasonable potential to discharge chlorine based on BPJ. Data provided during the previous Order's term confirmed this.

Footnote c to Table 3 of the Ocean Plan establishes water quality objectives for total chlorine residual applying to intermittent discharges not exceeding two hours. These intermittent discharge water quality objectives are determined through the use of the following equation:

$\log y = -0.43 (\log x) + 1.8$

where:

y = the water quality objective (in µg/L) to apply when chlorine is being discharged

x = the duration of uninterrupted chlorine discharge in minutes

This intermittent discharge total residual chlorine objective is appropriate for the topside chlorinator discharges because 1) the Basin Plan does not specify chlorine objectives for San Diego Bay, 2) the water in the bay and ocean have similar salinities and beneficial uses, and 3) the chlorinators are intermittent discharges which only operate for up to two hours per day. This Order carries over a prohibition established in NBPL's previous permit to ensure that the chlorinators do not operate more than two hours per day.

Effluent limitations for water quality objectives listed in Table 3 of the Ocean Plan, except for toxicity and radioactivity, are determined using the following equation:

Equation 1: $C_e = C_0 + D_m (C_0 - C_s)$

where:

C_e = the effluent concentration limit, µg/L.

C_0 = the concentration (water quality objective) to be met at the completion of initial dilution, µg/L.

C_s = background seawater concentration (C_s = 0 for total residual chlorine), µg/L.

D_m = minimum probable initial dilution expressed as parts seawater per part wastewater. There is no initial dilution for this discharge.

Because there is no initial dilution for this discharge from the topside chlorinators, the effluent limitation will be the objective (i.e. $C_e = C_0$)

Concentration-based effluent limitations were calculated based on two hours of discharge per day. Mass-based effluent limitations were calculated based on the concentration-based effluent limitations and a maximum flow rate of 1,500 gpm for two hours a day

The mass emission rate (MER), in pounds per day, was calculated using the following formula:

Mass Emission Rate (lb/day) = 8.34 x Q x C

In which Q and C are the flow rate in million gallons per day and the constituent concentration in mg/L[8], respectively, and 8.34 is a conversion factor (lb/gallon of water). For the chlorinators, a flow rate of 1,500 gpm for two hours was used for Q and effluent limitation for two hours of chlorination was used for C in calculating the mass-based effluent limitation.

4.3.4.7. SIP Effluent Limitation Calculations

If the San Diego Water Board determines that there is reasonable potential to exceed applicable water quality criteria or objectives, the San Diego Water Board establishes WQBELs using one or more of the following methods from section 1.4 of the SIP:

- If applicable and available, use the WLA established as part of a TMDL;
- Use of a steady-state model to derive maximum daily effluent limitations (MDELs) and average monthly effluent limitations (AMELs);
- Where sufficient effluent and receiving water data exist, use of a dynamic model, which has been approved by the San Diego Water Board; and/or
- If applicable, establish effluent limits that consider intake water pollutants according to section 1.4.4 of the SIP.

<u>WQBELs Calculation Example:</u>

In calculating maximum effluent limitations, the effluent concentration allowances were set equal to the criteria/ standards/ objectives since there are no dilution credits for the discharges regulated under this Order.

[8] mg/L is equivalent to parts per million (ppm) which is unitless. This makes the units for the mass emission rate equation lb/gal x gal/day = lb/day.

ECA_{acute} = CMC

$ECA_{chronic}$ = CCC

where:

ECA_{acute} = effluent concentration allowance for acute (1-hour average) toxicity criterion

$ECA_{chronic}$ = effluent concentration allowance for chronic (4-day average) toxicity criterion

CMC = criteria maximum concentration (1-hour average)

CCC = criteria continuous concentration (4-day average, unless otherwise noted)

B = maximum receiving water concentration

Acute and chronic toxicity ECAs were then converted to equivalent long-term averages (LTA) using statistical multipliers and the lowest is used. Additional statistical multipliers were then used to calculate the maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) and the average monthly effluent limitation (AMEL). Human health ECAs are set equal to the AMEL and a statistical multiplier is used to calculate the MDEL.

$AMEL = mult_{AMEL}[\min(M_A EC_{acute}, M_C ECA_{chronic})]$
$MDEL = mult_{MDEL}[\min(M_A EC_{acute}, M_C ECA_{chronic})]$

where:

$mult_{AMEL}$ = statistical multiplier converting minimum LTA to AMEL

$mult_{MDEL}$ = statistical multiplier converting minimum LTA to MDEL

M_A = statistical multiplier converting CMC to LTA

M_C = statistical multiplier converting CCC to LTA

WQBELs were calculated for copper from NGD-001 as follows in Table F-23 below.

Table F-23. WQBEL Calculation for Copper in Deflooding Water and Saltwater Rinse from NGD-001

	Acute	**Chronic**
Criteria[1]	5.78	3.73
Dilution Credit	No Dilution	No Dilution
ECA	5.78	3.73
ECA Multiplier	0.215	0.389
LTA	1.24	1.45
AMEl Multiplier (95th %)	1.89	[2]
AMEL (µg/L)	2.35	[2]
MDEL Multiplier (99th %)	4.66	[2]
MDEL (µg/L)	5.78	[2]

[1] Criteria Aquatic Life Criteria
[2] Limitations based on acute LTA (Chronic LTA > Acute LTA)

The same calculations were applied to the remaining constituents that were determined to have reasonable potential as indicated in Table F-22. The tables below summarize the CTR WQBELs for NGD-001, NGD-003, and NGD-004.

Table F-24. Summary of CTR WQBELs for NGD-001

Parameter	Unit	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily
4,4'-DDT, Total Recoverable	µg/L	0.0008	0.0016
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	29.4	59.1
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	2.35	5.78
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	0.051	0.102
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	6.77	13.6
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	58	116

Table F-25. Summary of CTR WQBELs for NGD-003

Parameter	Unit	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily
4,4'-DDT, Total Recoverable	µg/L	0.0008	0.0016
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	29.4	59.1
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	1.83	5.78
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	0.051	0.102
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	7.53	11.1
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	58	116
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	36.5	95.2

Table F-26. Summary of CTR WQBELs for NGD-004

Parameter	Unit	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	29.4	59.1

Parameter	Unit	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily
Benzo(a)anthracene, Total Recoverable	µg/L	0.049	0.098
Benzo(b)fluoranthene, Total Recoverable	µg/L	0.049	0.098
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	2.88	5.77
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	0.051	0.102
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	6.77	13.6
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	58	116

4.3.4.7.1. Intake Credits

This Order maintains the use of intake credits for total recoverable copper for the following discharges:

- Graving dock deflooding and saltwater rinse water (Discharge Point No. NGD-001)
- Caisson ballast dewatering (Discharge Point No. NGD-003)
- Emergency fire suppression water and saltwater supply water (Discharge Point No. NGD-004)

This Order applies the intake credits by requiring simultaneous sampling of the intake water (INT-001) and the Graving Dock discharges (NGD-001, NGD-003, and NGD-004). As described in Table E-4, the intake sample shall be taken immediately prior to any contact with pollutants originating from operations at the NGD or any other point source discharge. An exceedance of the effluent limit for copper will not be considered a violation if the intake sample concentration is greater than or equal to the discharge sample concentration.

4.3.5. Whole Effluent Toxicity

The Basin Plan defines toxicity as the adverse response to organisms to chemical or physical agents. The Basin Plan also establishes a narrative water quality objective for toxicity:

> *"All waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are toxic to, or that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life."*

This Order implements chronic toxicity effluent limitations for discharges of industrial stormwater, flood water from graving docks, caisson ballast dewatering, and emergency fire suppression water. This effluent limitation for chronic toxicity ensures the aggregated impacts of pollutants present within the Discharger's industrial stormwater, flood water from graving docks, caisson ballast dewatering, and emergency fire suppression water do not result in the presence of toxicity within the receiving water. This Order uses an in-stream

waste concentration (IWC) of 100 percent without credit for a dilution factor. This definition of IWC is consistent with other NPDES-permitted discharges to San Diego Bay, which do not allow dilution credit.

This Order specifies that the effluent limitation for chronic toxicity is exceeded when a toxicity test results in a "Fail" in accordance with the test of significant toxicity (TST) approach and a percent effect of greater than or equal to 50%.

Chronic toxicity in the discharge is evaluated using USEPA's 2010 TST hypothesis testing approach at the discharge IWC, as described in section 7.12 of this Order and section 4 of the MRP (Attachment E). The TST statistical approach is described in the *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 TST null hypothesis shall be "mean discharge IWC response ≤ 0.75 × mean control response." A test that rejects this null hypothesis shall be reported as "Pass." A test that does not reject this null hypothesis shall be reported as "Fail." The chronic toxicity effluent limitation is expressed as "Pass" for each maximum daily individual result. The Discharger shall also report the "Percent Effect" as part of the chronic toxicity result.

4.4. Final Effluent Limitation and BMP Considerations

Discharges regulated under this Order include ballast water; emergency fire suppression water and saltwater supply; flood water and saltwater rinse; marine mammal enclosure cleaning and pools; military readiness activity discharges; pier boom, fender, and mooring cleaning; pier washing wastewater; returned unused San Diego Bay water; seawater cooling overboard; small boat rinse; special event discharges; topside chlorinator/dechlorinator unit discharges; utility vault and manhole dewatering; weight test water; and stormwater.

4.4.1. Anti-Backsliding Requirements

Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 CFR section 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions where limitations may be relaxed. All effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Orders and meet State and federal anti-backsliding requirements. Effluent limitations for previous discharge points not authorized by this Order including steam condensate and diesel engine cooling have been removed and discharges from these locations are prohibited.

Effluent limitations for topside chlorinator discharges, NGD flood water and saltwater rinse, emergency fire suppression, and caisson ballast water are at least as stringent as the limits set in the previous permit.

4.4.2. Antidegradation Policies

WDRs for the Discharger must conform with federal and State antidegradation policies provided at 40 CFR section 131.12 and in State Board Resolution No.

68-16, *Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California*. The antidegradation policies require that beneficial uses and the water quality necessary to maintain those beneficial uses in the receiving waters of the discharge shall be maintained and protected, and, if existing water quality is better than the quality required to maintain beneficial uses, the existing water quality shall be maintained and protected unless allowing a lowering of water quality is necessary to accommodate important economic and social development or is consistent with maximum benefit to the people of California. When a significant lowering of water quality is allowed by the San Diego Water Board, an antidegradation analysis is required in accordance with the State Water Board's Administrative Procedures Update (July 2, 1990), *Antidegradation Policy Implementation for NPDES Permitting*.

The permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provisions of 40 CFR section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Compliance with these requirements will result in the use of best practicable treatment or control of the discharge. The impact on existing water quality will be insignificant.

4.4.3. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants

This Order contains both TBELs and WQBELs for individual pollutants. This Order contains TBELs for oil and grease, TSS, settleable solids, turbidity, and pH as specified in Table 4 of the Ocean Plan; a requirement to continue to develop and implement BMP and PPP for utility vault and manhole dewatering discharges; a requirement to develop and maintain BMP Plans for the discharges listed in section 4.4.4 of this attachment; a requirement to continue to implement a SWPPP for toxic pollutants and hazardous substances in industrial stormwater runoff; NALs for industrial stormwater runoff; and a requirement to develop and implement a SWMP for the small MS4 areas. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements. These limitations are not more stringent than required by the CWA.

WQBELs have been scientifically derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. To the extent that toxic pollutant WQBELs were derived from the CTR, the CTR is the applicable standard pursuant to 40 CFR section 131.38. The scientific procedures for calculating the individual WQBELs for priority pollutants are based on the CTR and SIP. WQBELs were also derived from the Ocean Plan using scientific procedures established in the Ocean Plan. All beneficial uses and water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan were approved under State law and submitted to and approved by USEPA prior to May 30, 2000. Any water quality objectives and beneficial uses submitted to USEPA prior to May 30, 2000, but not approved by USEPA before that date, are nonetheless *"applicable water quality standards for purposes* of *the CWA"* pursuant to section 131.21 (c)(1). Collectively, this Order's

restrictions on individual pollutants are no more stringent than required to implement the requirements of the CWA.

4.4.4. Process Wastewater

4.4.4.1. NBC BMP Regulated Process Wastewater

Pier boom, fender, and mooring cleaning at NBC has no specific discharge point to surface waters identified and requires BMPs under section 6.3.2 of this Order to prevent discharge. The discharge of pier washing wastewater at any NBC pier, small boat rinsing at NBC Discharge Points No. BR-001 through BR-004, utility vault and manhole dewatering at NBC Discharge Points No. UV-001 through UV-013, and weight test water at any NBC pier are regulated using a narrative effluent limitation BMP approach under section 6.3.2 of this Order.

Table F-27. NBC Process Wastewaters Regulated with BMPs

Type of Discharge	Discharge Points
Military Readiness Activity	Various locations
Pier Boom, Fender, and Mooring Cleaning	No discharge
Pier Washing Wastewater	At any pier
Small Boat Rinsing	BR-001 to BR-004
Special Event	Various locations
Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	UV-001 through UV-013
Weight Test Water	At any pier

4.4.4.2. NBPL BMP Regulated Process Wastewater

The discharge of USS ARCO flood water, pier boom, fender, and mooring cleaning wastewater at NBPL Discharge Point BW-001, pier washing wastewater at any NBPL pier, returned unused San Diego Bay water at NBPL Discharge Point UBW-001, small boat rinsing at NBPL Discharge Points BR-001 and BR-002, utility vault and manhole dewatering at Discharge Point UV-001 through UV-018, and weight test water at any NBPL pier are regulated using a narrative effluent limitation BMP approach under section 6.3.2 of this Order.

Table F-28. NBPL Process Wastewaters Regulated with BMPs

Type of Discharge	Discharge Points
USS ARCO Flood Water	NBPL-ARCO-01
Marine Mammal Enclosure Cleaning	ME-001 through ME-003
Marine Mammal Pools	MP-001 and MP-002
Military Readiness Activity	Various locations
Pier Boom, Fender, and Mooring Cleaning	BW-001
Pier Washing Wastewater	At any pier
Returned Unused San Diego Bay Water	UBW-001
Small Boat Rinsing	BR-001 through BR-003

Type of Discharge	Discharge Points
Special Event	Various locations
Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	UV-001 through UV-018
Weight Test Water	At any pier

4.4.4.3. NBSD BMP Regulated Process Wastewater

The discharge of pier boom, fender, and mooring cleaning wastewater at NBSD Discharge Point BC-001, pier washing wastewater at any NBSD pier, special event discharge at various NBSD Discharge Points, utility vault and manhole dewatering at Discharge Points UV-001 through UV-012, and weight test water at any NBSD pier are regulated using a narrative effluent limitation BMP approach under section 6.3.2 of this Order.

Table F-29. NBSD Process Wastewaters Regulated with BMPs

Type of Discharge	Discharge Points
Military Readiness Activity	Various locations
Pier Boom, Fender, and Mooring Cleaning	BC-001
Pier Washing Wastewater	At any pier
Special Event Discharge	Various
Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	UV-001 through UV-012
Weight Test Water	At any pier

4.4.4.4 NGD BMP Regulated Process Wastewater

The discharge of NGD flood water and saltwater rinse at Discharge Point NGD-001, NGD caisson ballast dewatering at NGD Discharge Point NGD-003, NGD emergency fire suppression water and saltwater supply at NGD Discharge Point NGD-004, NGD seawater cooling overboard water at NGD Discharge Point NGD-005, and AFDM-15 floating dry dock flood water at Discharge Point AFDM-01 are regulated in part by using a narrative effluent limitation BMP approach under section 6.3.2 of this Order.

Table F-30. NGD & AFDM-15 Process Wastewaters Regulated with BMPs

Type of Discharge	Discharge Points
NGD Flood Water and Saltwater Rinse	NGD-001
NGD Caisson Ballast Dewatering	NGD-003
NGD Emergency Fire Suppression Water and Saltwater Supply	NGD-004
NGD Seawater Cooling Overboard	NGD-005
AFDM-15 Floating Dry Dock Flood Water	AFDM-01

4.4.4.5. NGD Effluent Limitations

The Discharge of graving dock deflooding water and saltwater rinse water at Discharge Point No. NGD-001, as well as caisson ballast dewatering at Discharge Point No. NGD-003 and emergency fire suppression and saltwater

supply discharge at Discharge Point No. NGD-004 shall not exceed the effluent limitations summarized below:

Table F-31. Effluent Limitations for Graving Dock Flood Water and Saltwater Rinse Discharge Point NGD-001

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Maximum
pH	standard units	--	--	--	7.0-9.0
Oil and Grease	mg/L	25	40	--	75
Settleable Solids	ml/L	1.0	1.5	--	3.0
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	60	--	--	--
Turbidity	NTU	75	100	--	225
Chronic Toxicity	pass/fail	--	--	pass or <50% effect [1]	--
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	29.4	--	59.1	--
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	2.35	--	5.78	--
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	0.051	--	0.102	--
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	6.77	--	13.6	--
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	58	--	116	--

[1] As specified in section 7.12 of this Order and section 4 of the MRP (Attachment E).

Table F-32. Effluent Limitations for Caisson Ballast Dewatering Discharge Point NGD-003

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Maximum
pH	standard units	--	--	--	7.0-9.0
Oil and Grease	mg/L	25	40	--	75
Settleable Solids	ml/L	1.0	1.5	--	3.0
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	60	--	--	--
Turbidity	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)	75	100	--	225
Chronic Toxicity	pass/fail	--	--	pass or <50% effect [1]	--
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	29.4	--	59.1	--
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	1.83	--	5.78	--
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	0.051	--	0.102	--
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	7.53	--	11.1	--
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	58	--	116	--
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	36.5	--	95.2	--

[1] As specified in section 7.12 of this Order and section 4 of the MRP (Attachment E).

Table F-33. Effluent Limitations for Emergency Fire Suppression and Saltwater Supply Discharge Point NGD-004

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Maximum
pH	standard units	--	--	--	7.0-9.0
Oil and Grease	mg/L	25	40	--	75
Settleable Solids	ml/L	1.0	1.5	--	3.0
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	60	--	--	--
Turbidity	NTU	75	100	--	225
Chronic Toxicity	pass/fail	--	--	pass or <50% effect [1]	--
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	29.4	--	59.1	--
Benzo(a)anthracene, Total Recoverable	µg/L	0.049	--	0.098	--
Benzo(b)fluoranthene, Total Recoverable	µg/L	0.049	--	0.098	--
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	2.88	--	5.77	--
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	0.051	--	0.102	--
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	6.77	--	13.6	--
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	58	--	116	--

[1] As specified in section 7.12 of this Order and section 4 of the MRP (Attachment E).

4.4.5. Stormwater

4.4.5.1. Industrial Stormwater

4.4.5.1.1. Industrial Stormwater Risk Level Designations

This Order addresses industrial stormwater discharges from various locations throughout the facilities, with varying degrees of industrial activity and potential to impact water quality. As such, a tiered approach has been applied in this Order to control stormwater discharges, including MS4 requirements, industrial stormwater requirements, and effluent limitations. To apply the appropriate controls for stormwater, the Discharger is required to identify all stormwater outfalls located at each facility, and designate the outfalls as Industrial No Exposure Areas, Industrial Low Risk Areas, Industrial High Risk Areas, or Small Military Base MS4 Areas.

Because operations at each facility are subject to change, annual site surveys are necessary to account for any operational changes that may occur at each facility to ensure that appropriate regulatory approaches are being applied. In addition, the Discharger shall conduct periodic inspections throughout the year to ensure that stormwater risk level designations remain applicable.

4.4.5.1.2. Industrial Stormwater Discharge Specifications

4.4.5.1.2.1. Pollutant Reduction to BAT/BCT

NPDES Permits for stormwater discharges must meet all applicable provisions of sections 301 and 402 of the CWA. These provisions require control of pollutant discharges using BAT and BCT to prevent and reduce pollutants and any more stringent controls necessary to meet water quality standards.

4.4.5.1.2.2. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for Industrial Areas

Prior to the adoption of Order No. 2002-0002, No. 2002-0169, and Order No. R9-2009- 0081 as modified by Order No. R9-2010-0057, the stormwater discharges at the facilities were regulated by the State Water Board's General Order for *Discharges of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activities Excluding Construction Activities* (Order No. 97-03-DWQ, NPDES No. CAG000001). To carry out the purpose and intent of the CWA, Order No. 97-03-DWQ and subsequently Order No. R9-2002-0002, Order No. R9-2002-0169, and Order No. R9-2009-0081 as modified by Order No. R9-2010-0057 required the Discharger to develop and implement a SWPPP, as authorized by CWA section 304(e) and section 402(p), for toxic pollutants and hazardous substances, and for the control of stormwater discharges. Consistent with Order No. 97-03-DWQ, Order No. R9-2002-0002, Order No. R9-2002-0169, and Order No. R9-2009-0081 as modified by Order No. R9-2010-0057, this Order requires the Discharger to continue to implement and regularly update an adequate SWPPP as specified in Attachment G. The SWPPP requirement is explained in more detail in section 4.2.2 of this Fact Sheet and in Attachment G.

4.4.5.1.2.3. Numeric Action Levels

Consistent with the direction of the State Water Board, this Order establishes NALs based on USEPA's benchmarks with a tiered compliance strategy of establishing industrial stormwater risk levels. This risk level strategy is explained in more detail in section 4.3 of this Order.

The parameters above baseline NAL status for each facility are listed below:

- NBC to start at Level 2 status for aluminum, copper, pH, and TSS, and Level 1 status for nitrate+nitrite-N and zinc.
- NBSD to start at Level 2 status for copper, phosphorous, and zinc, and Level 1 status for aluminum and nitrate+nitrite-N.
- NBPL to start at Level 2 status for copper and zinc.
- NGD to start at Level 1 status for copper and zinc.

4.4.5.1.3. Industrial Stormwater High Risk Areas

Discharges of pollutants in stormwater discharges, from areas designated under section 4.3.1.3 of this Order as Industrial High Risk Areas to waters of the United States from discharge points specified in Attachment M of this Order shall maintain compliance with the MDEL for chronic toxicity. The MDEL is based on the outcome of the TST approach and the resulting percent effect at the IWC in accordance with Compliance Determination, section 7 of this Order.

4.4.5.2. Small Military Base MS4 Discharge Specification

The San Diego Water Board finds that Phase II MS4 requirements are applicable to stormwater discharges from non-industrial portions of the facilities. As such, applicable requirements of the Phase II MS4 program, consistent with the requirements 40 CFR section 122.44(k) and the six minimum control measures identified in 40 CFR section 122.34(b) have been applied to ensure discharges of stormwater from non-industrial areas meet the minimum requirement of MEP. Specific requirements have been established where necessary to increase the tracking and enforceability of the Discharger's SWMP. This approach is consistent with the requirements of the Previous Orders which include regulation of Phase II MS4 stormwater discharges.

4.4.5.3. Twenty Beaches and Creeks Indicator Bacteria TMDL Implementation

The Twenty Beaches and Creeks Indicator Bacteria TMDL establishes requirements for Phase I and Phase II MS4s, the Caltrans, and POTWs that discharge to water quality segments identified as impaired in the TMDL. The TMDL does not identify the Discharger as a "significant source of bacteria," therefore compliance with the TMDL is achieved through the development and implementation of a SWMP incorporating BMPs to identify and reduce sources of bacteria.

The TMDL requires routine monitoring to assess the effectiveness of BMPs and to determine whether additional controls are necessary to further reduce bacteria loads. Accordingly, this Order includes requirements for monitoring E. coli, enterococcus, and total coliform in the receiving waters, and stormwater discharges to Chollas Creek, to ensure consistency with the TMDL implementation plan.

4.4.5.4. Stormwater Effluent Limitations – Chollas Creek Metals TMDL Implementation

4.4.5.4.1. Waste Load Allocations for Metals in Chollas Creek

The Chollas Creek Metals TMDLs contain the following waste load allocations (WLA) applicable to stormwater discharges to Chollas Creek shown in Table F-34. The WLAs are based on the CTR values for freshwater. The criteria maximum concentration is the highest concentration of a pollutant to which aquatic life can be exposed for a short period of time without deleterious effects. The criteria continuous concentration is the highest concentration of a pollutant to which aquatic life can be exposed for an extended period of time (four days) without deleterious effects. These WLAs apply to Chollas Creek upstream of Harbor Drive.

Table F-34. Waste Load Allocations for Chollas Creek Stormwater Discharges

Metal	Numeric Target for Acute Conditions: Criteria Maximum Concentration	Numeric Target for Chronic Conditions: Criteria Continuous Concentration
Dissolved Copper	(0.9) * (0.96) * {e^ [0.9422 *ln (hardness) - 1.700]} * WER	(0.9) * (0.96) * {e^[0.8545 * ln (hardness) - 1.702]} * WER
Dissolved Lead	(0.9) * {1.46203 -[0.145712 * ln (hardness)]} * {e^ [1.273 * ln (hardness) - 1.460]} * WER	(0.9) * {1.46203 – [0.145712 * ln (hardness)]} * {e^[1.273 * ln (hardness) - 4.705]} * WER
Dissolved Zinc	(0.9) * (0.978) * {e^ [0.8473 * ln (hardness) + 0.884]} * WER	(0.9) * (0.986) * {e^[0.8473 * ln (hardness) + 0.884]} * WER

The water-effect ratio (WER) is the ratio of the toxicity of the metal in the site water to the toxicity of the same metal in standard laboratory water. The WER is multiplied by the criteria to adjust for site-specific conditions. During the previous Order's term, the WER was assumed to be 1.0 because there were not site-specific or chemical-specific WERs incorporated into the Basin Plan. The Basin Plan now includes the following site-specific WERs.

Table F-35. Water Effect Ratios

Metal	Site-Specific WER
Copper	6.998

Metal	Site-Specific WER
Zinc	1.711

The WLAs in the Chollas Creek TMDLs are based on the hardness of Chollas Creek. Because the part of Chollas Creek where NBSD discharges stormwater is heavily influenced by saltwater from San Diego Bay, the hardness is at or above 400 mg/L. Pursuant to the Chollas Creek TMDLs, at times when the hardness concentration exceeds 400 mg/L, a value of 400 mg/L will be used for hardness no matter what the extent of the exceedance. This is because the CTR caps the allowable hardness value that can be used to calculate the resulting water quality criteria. The WLAs calculated for a hardness of 400 mg/L with 0% allowable exceedance are required to be met by October 22, 2028 and are shown below in Table F-36:

Table F-36. Waste Load Allocations for Chollas Creek Stormwater Discharges

Metal	WLAs for Acute Conditions: Criteria Maximum Concentration	WLAs for Chronic Conditions: Criteria Continuous Concentration
Dissolved Copper	314.91 µg/L	181.948 µg/L
Dissolved Lead	253 µg/L	10 µg/L
Dissolved Zinc	583.451 µg/L	588.584 µg/L

4.4.5.4.2. TMDL Implementation Schedule

The Chollas Creek Metals TMDLs contain the following implementation schedule for achieving the WLAs. The WLAs became effective October 22, 2008.

Table F-37. Implementation Schedule for Chollas Creek Metals TMDLs

Allowable Exceedance for the WLAs (allowable percentage above)			
Compliance Year	Copper	Lead	Zinc
1 = 2008	--	--	--
10 = 2018	20%	20%	20%
20 = 2028	0%	0%	0%

The WLAs for April 1, 2027 through October 22, 2028, are identified below in Table F-38. During this time period, the final WLAs listed in Table F-36 are prescribed as stormwater action levels (SALs).

Table F-38. Interim Waste Load Allocations for Chollas Creek Stormwater Discharges for a Hardness of 400 mg/L with 20% Exceedance - Dissolved

Metal	WLAs for Acute Conditions: Criteria Maximum Concentration	WLAs for Chronic Conditions: Criteria Continuous Concentration
Dissolved Copper	377.89 µg/L	218.34 µg/L

Metal	WLAs for Acute Conditions: Criteria Maximum Concentration	WLAs for Chronic Conditions: Criteria Continuous Concentration
Dissolved Lead	303.6 µg/L	12 µg/L
Dissolved Zinc	700.14 µg/L	706.3 µg/L

Effluent limitations are expressed in terms of total recoverable metals. The SIP requires the use of USEPA conversion factors in Appendix 3 of the SIP to convert dissolved criterion to total recoverable criterion. The dissolved criterion is divided by the USEPA conversion factor to calculate a total recoverable criterion. The conversion factors and resulting total recoverable criterion are shown in Table F-39 and F-40 below:

Table F-39. Waste Load Allocations for Chronic Conditions for Chollas Creek Stormwater Discharges for a Hardness of 400 mg/L with 20% and 0% Exceedances – Total Recoverable

Metal	Conversion Factor – Fresh Water Chronic	WLA for Chronic Conditions: Criteria Continuous Concentration- 20% Exceedance	WLA for Chronic Conditions: Criteria Continuous Concentration- 0% Exceedance
Copper, Total Recoverable	0.960	227.4 µg/L	189.53 µg/L
Lead, Total Recoverable	0.589002	20.4 µg/L	16.98 µg/L
Zinc, Total Recoverable	0.986	716.3 µg/L	596.94 µg/L

Table F-40. Waste Load Allocations for Acute Conditions for Chollas Creek Stormwater Discharges for a Hardness of 400 mg/L with 20% and 0% Exceedances – Total Recoverable

Metal	Conversion Factor – Fresh Water Acute	WLA for Acute Conditions: Criteria Maximum Concentration- 20% Exceedance	WLA for Acute Conditions: Criteria Maximum Concentration- 0% Exceedance
Copper, Total Recoverable	0.960	393.6 µg/L	328.03 µg/L
Lead, Total Recoverable	0.589002	514.4 µg/L	429.5 µg/L

Metal	Conversion Factor – Fresh Water Acute	WLA for Acute Conditions: Criteria Maximum Concentration- 20% Exceedance	WLA for Acute Conditions: Criteria Maximum Concentration- 0% Exceedance
Zinc, Total Recoverable	0.978	715.9 µg/L	596.58 µg/L

4.4.5.4.3. Stormwater Effluent Limitations Calculations

Stormwater effluent limitations (SELs) for stormwater discharges from NBSD to Chollas Creek were calculated using the WLAs shown in Table F-36 for a hardness of 400 mg/L. The methodology from the SIP was used to convert criteria maximum concentration and the criteria continuous concentration to MDELs and AMELs as shown in tables F-41 through F-43 below.

Table F-41. Stormwater Effluent Limitation Calculations for Total Recoverable Copper

	20% Exceedance - Acute	20% Exceedance - Chronic	0% Exceedance - Acute	0% Exceedance - Chronic
Criteria (µg/L) [1]	393.6	227.4	328.03	189.53
Dilution Credit	No Dilution	No Dilution	No Dilution	No Dilution
ECA [2]	393.6	227.4	328.03	189.53
ECA Multiplier	0.321	0.527	0.321	0.527
LTA [3]	126.3	119.8	105.3	99.9
AMEL Multiplier (95th percentile)	[4]	1.55	[4]	1.55
AMEL (µg/L)	[4]	185.69	[4]	154.8
MDEL Multiplier (99th percentile)	[4]	3.11	[4]	3.11
MDEL (µg/L)	[4]	372.7	[4]	310.63

[1] Chollas Creek TMDL WLA
[2] ECA: Effluent concentration allowance
[3] LTA: Long-term average
[4] Limitations based on chronic LTA (chronic LTA < acute LTA)

Table F-42. Stormwater Effluent Limitation Calculations for Total Recoverable Lead

	20% Exceedance - Acute	20% Exceedance - Chronic	0% Exceedance - Acute	0% Exceedance - Chronic
Criteria (µg/L) [1]	514.4	20.4	429.5	16.98
Dilution Credit	No Dilution	No Dilution	No Dilution	No Dilution
ECA	514.4	20.4	429.5	16.98
ECA Multiplier	0.321	0.527	0.321	0.527
LTA	165.122	10.75	137.87	8.948
AMEL Multiplier (95th percentile)	[2]	1.55	[2]	1.55
AMEL (µg/L)	[2]	16.66	[2]	13.87
MDEL Multiplier (99th percentile)	[2]	3.11	[2]	3.11
MDEL (µg/L)	[2]	33.43	[2]	27.83

[1] Chollas Creek TMDL WLA
[2] Limitations based on chronic LTA (chronic LTA < acute LTA)

Table F-43. Stormwater Effluent Limitation Calculations for Total Recoverable Zinc

	20% Exceedance - Acute	20% Exceedance - Chronic	0% Exceedance - Acute	0% Exceedance - Chronic
Criteria (µg/L) [1]	715.9	716.3	596.58	596.94
Dilution Credit	No Dilution	No Dilution	No Dilution	No Dilution
ECA	715.9	716.3	596.58	596.94
ECA Multiplier	0.321	0.527	0.321	0.527
LTA	229.8	377.49	191.5	314.59
AMEL Multiplier (95th percentile)	1.55	[2]	1.55	[2]
AMEL (µg/L)	356.2	[2]	296.8	[2]
MDEL Multiplier (99th percentile)	3.11	[2]	3.11	[2]
MDEL (µg/L)	714.7	[2]	595.57	[2]

[1] Chollas Creek TMDL WLA
[2] Limitations based on acute LTA (acute LTA < chronic LTA)

4.4.5.4.4. Stormwater Effluent Limitation Requirements

The flow weighted average concentration of all discharges from five representative discharge points shall not exceed the SELs listed in Table F-44. At the time of adoption of this Order, the final SELs in Table F-45 are prescribed as SALs. As of October 22, 2028, the SELs listed in Table F-45 will become effective. Samples shall be collected from all points and a flow weighted average shall be used to compare with the SELs. This will allow BMPs to be implemented at the most advantageous locations. Exceedances of an SAL are not violations of this Order. However, failure to evaluate and/or improve BMPs between wet seasons if SALs are not met is a violation of this Order.

Table F-44. Stormwater Effluent Limitations for Discharges to Chollas Creek with 20% Exceedance

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	185.69	372.7
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	16.66	33.43
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	356.2	714.7

Table F-45. Stormwater Effluent Limitations for Discharges to Chollas Creek with 0% Exceedance

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	154.8	310.63
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	13.87	27.83
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	296.8	595.57

4.4.5.5. SWPPP

The Previous Orders required the Discharger to develop and implement a SWPPP for stormwater discharges throughout each facility, as authorized by CWA section 304(e) and section 402(p). The requirements to update and implement a SWPPP are carried over from the previous Orders.

4.4.6. Non-Stormwater Discharge Specifications

Discharge specifications for the discharge of exempted non-stormwater discharges as specified in section 4.5 of this Order are based on the requirements of 40 CFR section 122.26(d). These discharge specifications exempt the discharge of certain wastes from prohibition that are not currently expected to be a significant source of pollutants to the receiving waters.

5. Rationale for Removal of Receiving Water Limitations

Receiving water limitations in the previous NBC permit (Order No. R9-2015-0117), NBPL permit (Order No. R9-2014-0037), and NBSD permit (Order No. R9-2013-0064) were based on applicable water quality standards contained in the San Diego Water Board's Basin Plan, State Water Board water quality control plans and policies, and priority pollutant criteria promulgated by USEPA.

Receiving water monitoring is still required and the San Diego Water Board will continue to review receiving water quality monitoring results. If any water quality concerns are linked to discharges from any of the facilities, the San Diego Water Board may pursue enforcement action authorized by law and/or reopen this Order to add limitations and/or BMPs necessary to protect water quality under the Reopener Provisions found in 6.3.1 of this Order.

The San Diego Water Board has also evaluated whether there is reasonable potential for the discharges at these facilities to cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality objectives. Where reasonable potential is determined, this Order requires more stringent limitations or discharge prohibitions to ensure that the discharge satisfies Clean Water Act section 301(b)(1)(C) (33 U.S.C. section 1311(b)(1)(C)). If unanticipated circumstances occur during the term of this Order and the discharges cause or contribute to water quality objective exceedances (or threaten to), the San Diego Water Board may reopen this Order to include additional requirements (excluding end-result requirements) necessary to protect water quality objectives. The sections below summarize specific considerations for the removal of receiving water limitations included in the Previous Orders. The San Diego Water Board determined compliance with the applicable effluent limitations and/or implementation of BMPs are sufficient to prevent an exceedance of water quality objectives described in the following sections:

5.1. Color, Taste, and Odor

The Basin Plan and Ocean Plan require that discharges be free of coloration and taste- and odor-producing substances at concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses. Discharges with reasonable potential have numeric effluent limits for oil and grease, turbidity, TSS, and settleable solids. For all other discharges, the San Diego Water Board has determined there is no reasonable potential. Quarterly visual observations are also required for all discharge points.

5.2. Floating Material, Oil and Grease, Suspended Sediments, Suspended Material, and Settleable Substances

The Basin Plan and Ocean Plan require that discharges not contain floating material, oil and grease, suspended sediments, suspended materials, and settleable substances that cause nuisance or which otherwise adversely affect beneficial uses. Discharges with reasonable potential have numeric effluent limits for oil and grease, as well as TSS, turbidity, and settleable solids. For all other discharges, the San Diego Water Board has determined there is no reasonable potential. BMPs are required to prevent the discharge of waste into the receiving water. Quarterly visual observations are also required for all discharge points.

5.3. Turbidity

The Basin Plan requires that discharges be free of changes in turbidity that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses. In addition, within San Diego Bay, the transparency of bay waters, insofar as it may be influenced by any controllable factor, either directly or through induced conditions, shall not be less than 8 feet in more than 20 percent of the readings in any zone, and measured by a standard Secchi disk. Wherever the water is less than 10 feet deep, the Secchi disk reading shall not be less than 80 percent of the depth in more than 20 percent of the readings in any zone. Discharges with reasonable potential have numeric effluent limits for turbidity. All other discharges have BMPs to prevent the discharge of waste into the receiving water. This Order also requires routine monitoring of turbidity in the receiving water for future reasonable potential analysis.

5.4. Temperature

The Thermal Plan requires that the discharge of waste shall not cause the temperature of receiving water to be altered in a manner that adversely impacts beneficial uses. Receiving water monitoring during the previous Orders' terms did not shown atypical fluctuations in water temperature. Receiving water monitoring in this Order continues to monitor temperature for future reasonable potential analysis. The diesel engine cooling discharge, which was included in Order No. R9-2015-0117 and had effluent limits for temperature, has been removed from this Order because the Navy has eliminated this discharge.

5.5. pH

The Basin Plan and Ocean Plan require that pH shall not be changed at any time more than 0.2 units from that which occurs naturally, and shall not be depressed below 7.0 or raised above 9.0. Discharges with reasonable potential have numeric effluent limits for pH. For all other discharges, the San Diego Water Board has determined there is no reasonable potential. Annual monitoring of the receiving water includes pH for future reasonable potential analysis as well.

5.6. Biostimulatory Substances and Dissolved Oxygen

The Basin Plan and Ocean Plan contain a biostimulatory narrative water quality objective (WQO) and dissolved oxygen numeric water quality objectives that have been incorporated into previous permits as receiving water limitations. Biostimulatory substances and low dissolved oxygen can cause eutrophication and excessive algal growth in the receiving water along with other water quality issues related to taste, odor, color and toxicity. This Order retains monitoring requirements for dissolved oxygen in the receiving water for future reasonable potential analysis. It also requires quarterly visual observations which would alert any excess algal growths or other unusual colors or odors.

5.7. Nutrients

The Ocean Plan requires that nutrient materials not cause objectional aquatic growths or degrade marine life, and the Basin Plan states that the discharge of wastes shall not cause concentrations of un-ionized ammonia (NH3) to exceed 0.025 mg/L (as N) in the San Diego Bay. The industrial process discharges regulated under this Order have no known reasonable potential for nutrients. However, industrial high risk area stormwater discharges are monitored and prescribed NALs for ammonia.

5.8. Radioactivity

The Basin Plan, Ocean Plan, and CCR have narrative and numeric water quality objectives for radionuclides. The discharges regulated under this Order have no known reasonable potential for any radioactive constituents.

5.9. Marine Communities and Bioaccumulation

The Ocean Plan requires that marine communities shall not be degraded, and that the concentration of organic materials in fish, shellfish, or other marine resources used for human consumption shall not bioaccumulate to levels that are harmful to human health. It also requires that the natural taste, odor, and color of fish, shellfish, or other marine resources used for human consumption shall not be altered. As detailed in Section 4.3 above, the San Diego Water Board conducted a reasonable potential analysis consistent with the CTR/NTR requirements. Discharges with reasonable potential have numeric effluent limits and/or WET chronic toxicity limitations. For all other discharges, the San Diego Water Board has determined there is no reasonable potential. This Order carries over requirements for benthic, fish, and invertebrate monitoring to determine the health of vertebrate, invertebrate, algae, and plant species. This Order also carries over requirements for fish tissue monitoring once per five years.

5.10. Sediment

The Bays and Estuaries Plan requires that pollutants in sediments shall not be present in quantities that, alone or in combination, are toxic to benthic communities, or bioaccumulate in aquatic life to levels that are harmful to human health. The rate of deposition of inert solids and the characteristics of inert solids in ocean sediments shall also not be changed such that benthic communities are degraded. Discharges with reasonable potential have numeric effluent limits for oil and grease, turbidity, TSS, settleable solids, CTR/NTR parameters, and WET chronic toxicity limitations. The San Diego Water Board determined that, together, these effluent limitations and/or implementation of BMPs prevent inert solids from being deposited and prevent toxic pollutants from adsorbing to inert solids in a manner that would degrade benthic communities. This Order carries over requirements for benthic, fish, and invertebrate monitoring to determine the health of vertebrate, invertebrate, algae, and plant species.

5.11. Bacteria

The Basin Plan and Ocean Plan have numeric water quality objectives for total coliform, E. coli, and enterococci. This Order requires receiving water monitoring for E. coli and enterococci for future reasonable potential analysis. The discharges regulated under this Order do not have known reasonable potential for these constituents, and receiving water monitoring during the Previous Orders' terms did not contain any violations for E. coli or enterococci.

5.12. Pesticides and Toxicity

The Basin Plan has narrative water quality objectives for pesticides and toxicity. This Order retains the requirements for chronic toxicity testing and requires that sediment be analyzed for the presence of pesticides.

6. Rationale for Provisions

6.1. 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 of this Order. The Discharger must comply with all applicable standard provisions and with those additional conditions that are also applicable under 40 CFR 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).

Within section 5.5 of Attachment D Standard Provisions, there is a discussion of noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment. This text only refers to discharges specifically addressed in this Order. When the Discharger is evaluating whether a discharge is noncompliant and "may endanger health or the environment" the discharge will be evaluated against specific noncompliance criteria identified throughout this Order.

6.2. Special Provisions

6.2.1. Reopener Provisions

This Order includes a list of circumstances when this Order may be reopened.

6.2.2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements

Requirements for a TRE/TIE have been incorporated in the MRP.

6.2.3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

6.2.3.1. Utility Vault Plan

BMPs and PPPs for Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering Discharges (Utility Vault Plan). As discussed in sections 4.2.2.1 and 4.3.4.1 of this Fact Sheet, the San Diego Water Board finds that numerical effluent limitations are not feasible for discharges from utility vault and manhole dewatering discharges. Federal Regulations at 40 CFR sections 122.44(k)(3) and (4) authorize the San Diego Water Board to require BMPs to control or abate the discharge of pollutants when numeric effluent limitations are infeasible and when the practices are reasonably necessary to achieve effluent limitations and standards or to carry out the purposes and intent of the CWA.

The development of PPPs provides the flexibility necessary to establish controls which can appropriately address the various utility vault and manhole dewatering discharges. The pollution prevention plans have two major objectives:

- To identify situations which allow water to collect in the vault or underground structure and lead to a discharge; and
- To describe and ensure the implementation of practices that will reduce pollutants in the discharge from normal operations of utility companies.

Similar to BMPs, PPPs are designed to prevent or control the discharge of pollutants. They may include a schedule of activities, prohibition of practices, maintenance procedures, or other management practices. The BMP and PPP for Utility and Manhole Dewatering Discharges (Utility Vault Plan) is a written document that describes the operator's activities to comply with the requirements of this Order. The Utility Vault Plan is intended to evaluate potential pollutant sources at the site and select and implement appropriate measures designed to prevent or control the discharge of pollutants.

Order No. R9-2003-0008 for NBC incorporated the pertinent requirements of Order No. 2001-11-DWQ, including the requirement to develop and implement a Utility Vault Plan that included BMPs to achieve BAT and BCT. According to the *Case Study for Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering Discharges at Naval Base Point Loma, Naval Base San Diego, and Naval Base Coronado* submitted by the Discharger in May 2007, the Discharger has maintained and implemented the *Pollution Prevention Plan for Utility Vault Dewatering Discharges*, which describes the types of discharges, prohibited discharges, PPPs and BMPs, and monitoring and inspections of utility vault and manhole discharges. Additionally, the case study states that the Discharger has implemented procedures to eliminate manhole dewatering discharges to surface waters and either pumps the water into an adjacent utility manhole or transfers the water to the sanitary sewer system. However, the Discharger acknowledges the potential for rare emergency situations that would require dewatering of a utility vault or manhole onto the ground surface.

Order No. 2014-0174-DWQ, replacing Order No. 2001-011-DWQ, includes additional specifications for PPPs for Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering Discharges for dischargers of utility and manhole dewatering discharges. This Order incorporates the additional specifications from Order No. 2014-0174-DWQ. The Discharger is required to maintain and implement their Utility Vault Plan in accordance with the requirements of section 6.3.2 of this Order. For assistance in developing the Utility Vault Plan, the Discharger may refer to the California Stormwater BMP Handbook - Industrial/Commercial published by the California Stormwater Quality Association, which includes references the Discharger may find useful.

6.2.3.2. BMP Plan for Process Wastewater Discharges

Due to the nature of activities associated with discharges of, USS Arco floating dry dock flood water, AFDM-15 floating dry dock flood water, marine mammal enclosure cleaning water, marine mammal pool discharges, pier boom, fender, and mooring cleaning, pier washing wastewater, returned unused San Diego Bay water, seawater cooling overboard discharges, small boat rinsing, special event discharges, and weight test water, collecting and treating the associated wastewaters prior to discharge is impractical. Therefore, the San Diego Water Board finds that establishing numeric effluent limitations for pollutants in the specified discharges is not feasible. In accordance with 40 CFR sections 122.44(k)(3) and (4), the San Diego Water Board finds that the implementation of BMPs in lieu of numeric effluent limitations is appropriate. The San Diego Water Board finds that the implementation of BMPs are necessary to achieve effluent limitations established for the NGD flood water and saltwater rinse discharges, and carries over the requirement for the implementation of BMPs. This Order requires the Discharger to develop and implement a BMP Plan that includes, at a minimum, the requirements contained in Attachment I to prevent, or minimize the potential for, the release of pollutants to waters of the State and waters of the United States.

6.2.3.3. Water Code Section 13263.3(d)(2) Pollution Prevention Plans

Section 13263.3 of the Water Code states that pollution prevention should be the first step in the hierarchy for reducing pollution and managing wastes. Further, Water Code section 13263.3 (d)(1)(D) states that the San Diego Water Board may require a discharger to complete and implement a PPP if the San Diego Water Board determines that pollution prevention is necessary to achieve a water quality objective. Based on stormwater monitoring results reported in CIWQS, the Discharger has reasonable potential to exceed the water quality objectives for toxicity and has regularly exceed the benchmarks for copper and zinc in industrial stormwater. Pollution prevention is necessary to achieve water quality objectives for these constituents. Therefore, this Order requires the Discharger to develop and implement a PPP for toxicity, copper, and zinc in industrial stormwater, which at a minimum, meets the requirements outlined in Water Code section 13263.3(d)(2), for each applicable discharge.

The PPP shall, at a minimum, meet the requirements outlined in Water Code section 13263.3(d)(2) and in this Order, for each applicable discharge. The minimum requirements for PPPs include the following:

6.2.3.3.1. An analysis of one or more of the pollutants, as directed by the State Water Board, San Diego Water Board, or a POTW, that the facilities discharge into waters of the State or introduce into POTWs, a description of the sources of the pollutants, and a comprehensive review of the processes used by the discharger that result in the generation and discharge of the pollutants.

6.2.3.3.2. An analysis of the potential for pollution prevention to reduce the generation of the pollutants, including the application of innovative and alternative technologies and any adverse environmental impacts resulting from the use of those methods.

6.2.3.3.3. A detailed description of the tasks and time schedules required to investigate and implement various elements of pollution prevention techniques.

6.2.3.3.4. A statement of the Discharger's pollution prevention goals and strategies, including priorities for short-term and long-term action.

6.2.3.3.5. A description of the Discharger's existing pollution prevention methods.

6.2.3.3.6. A statement that the Discharger's existing and planned pollution prevention strategies do not constitute cross media pollution transfers unless clear environmental benefits of such an approach are identified to the satisfaction of the State Water Board, the San Diego Water Board, or the POTW, and information that supports that statement.

6.2.3.3.7. Proof of compliance with the Hazardous Waste Source Reduction and Management Review Act of 1989 (Article 11.9 (commencing with section 25244.12) of Chapter 6.5 of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code) if the Discharger is also subject to that act.

6.2.3.3.8. An analysis, to the extent feasible, of the relative costs and benefits of the possible pollution prevention activities.

6.2.3.3.9. A specification of, and rationale for, the technically feasible and economically practicable pollution prevention measures selected by the Discharger for implementation.

6.2.4. Flood and Runoff Protection Requirements

All waste treatment, containment, and disposal facilities shall be protected against 100-year peak stream flows as defined by the San Diego County Flood Control Agency.

All waste treatment, containment, and disposal facilities shall be protected against erosion, overland runoff, and other impacts resulting from a 100-year frequency 24-hour storm.

7. Rationale for Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Section 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 section 13383 also authorizes the San Diego Water Board to establish monitoring, inspection, entry, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. The monitoring and reporting program (MRP; Attachment E) establishes monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements that implement federal and State requirements. The reports required by the MRP are needed to ensure compliance with the Order, protect beneficial uses, and obtain other benefits as described in this Fact Sheet and the MRP. Thus, the burdens, including costs, of the MRP required by this Order bear a reasonable relationship with the need for and benefits to be obtained from the MRP.

7.1. Industrial Stormwater Monitoring Location Report

In order to determine compliance with effluent limitations, action levels, and evaluate the effectiveness of BMPs specified in the SWPPP, this Order retains monitoring requirements for stormwater discharges. The San Diego Water Board recognizes that establishing monitoring requirements at all discharge locations would be redundant and an inefficient use of resources. Stormwater monitoring is only necessary at representative discharge locations for industrial stormwater. Under NBSD Order No. R9-2013-0064, NBPL Order No. R9-2014-0037, and NBC Order No. R9-2015-0117, the Discharger submitted an Industrial Stormwater Monitoring Location Report that provides a tabulation of proposed representative monitoring locations for industrial stormwater discharges from Industrial Low Risk Areas and Industrial High Risk Areas, the criteria and methods for identifying the locations, and a map of the locations. This Order requires the Discharger to submit an Updated Industrial Stormwater Monitoring Locations Report if the Industrial Stormwater Monitoring Locations Reports submitted under the Previous Order are no longer accurate. If during this Order's term, there are changes to the monitoring locations, the Discharger must submit a revised Stormwater Monitoring Locations Report.

Due to the Office of Secretary of Defense designating GIS data and detailed facility maps to be Department of Defense Critical Infrastructure Security Information, the requirement to submit such data for compliance with this Order has been removed. Accordingly, GIS data and detailed facility maps that were included in the Previous Orders have not been included in this Order. While they are not included in this Order, detailed maps and GIS data must be provided to San Diego Water Board Staff upon request during inspections.

7.2. Core Monitoring Requirements

7.2.1. Influent Monitoring

This Order retains the influent monitoring requirements from Order No. R9-2013-0064 for total recoverable copper at monitoring location NGD-INT-001. The influent monitoring requirement is designed to determine total recoverable copper intake credits for the discharges associated with the NGD at monitoring locations NGD-001, NGD-003, and NGD-004.

7.2.2. Effluent Monitoring

Effluent monitoring is necessary to assess compliance with effluent limitations, the effectiveness of BMPs and PPPs, and the potential impacts of the discharges on the receiving water. Effluent monitoring can include water quality or observational monitoring of the discharge.

7.2.2.1. NGD Flooding

This Order retains the requirement to notify the San Diego Water Board within 72 hours of flooding the NGD and the requirement to document the condition of the NGD prior to flooding from NBSD Order No. R9-2013-0064. This Order allows the Discharger to provide photos instead of video documentation. The Discharger must also certify that all NGD BMPs were implemented prior to flooding. This Order requires water quality monitoring of the flood water discharge at monitoring locations NGD-001, caisson ballast dewatering at monitoring location NGD-003, and emergency fire suppression and saltwater supply discharge at monitoring location NGD-004 to be conducted once per event. This was implemented to better align with the intermittent nature of the discharges that occur at the NGD. The NGD monitoring requirements are designed to determine compliance with effluent limitations and to evaluate BMP implementation and performance of NGD BMPs.

7.2.2.2. Floating Dry Dock Flooding

This Order retains the requirement to notify the San Diego Water Board within 72 hours of flooding the floating dry dock, the requirement to document the condition of the floating dry dock prior to flooding and the requirement to conduct water quality monitoring of the flood water discharge from NBPL Order No. R9-2014-0037. This Order allows the Discharger to provide photos instead of video documentation. The Discharger must also certify that all floating dry dock BMPs were implemented prior to flooding. The floating dry dock flooding monitoring requirements are designed to evaluate BMP implementation and performance.

7.2.2.3. Military Readiness Activities

This Order establishes the requirement to track and log military readiness activity discharges to determine the frequency of military readiness activity discharges, and to identify and implement BMPs for military readiness activity to prevent pollutant discharges to the storm drain system.

7.2.2.4. Pier Boom, Fender, and Mooring Cleaning

This Order retains the requirement to track and log pier boom, fender, and mooring cleaning activities from NBSD Order No. R9-2013-0064 and NBPL Order No. R9-2014-0037. The Discharger is required to submit an annual pier boom, fender, and mooring cleaning discharge log that includes the date, location, duration, approximate discharge quantity, and a visual assessment of discharge and receiving water quality, and any other relevant comments for each discharge event. This Order removes the requirement of NBSD Order No. R9-2013-0064 to conduct water quality monitoring of pier boom, fender,

and mooring cleaning discharges at NBSD. The pier boom, fender, and mooring cleaning monitoring requirement is designed to assess the frequency of cleaning activities and document any potential effects of the discharge.

7.2.2.5. Pier Washing Monitoring

The Discharger is required to note any significant changes in the operation of its pier washing discharges and potential impacts to receiving water quality in its annual self-monitoring reports.

7.2.2.6. Returned Unused Bay Water

The Discharger is required to note any significant changes in the operation of its returned unused bay water discharges and potential impacts to receiving water quality.

7.2.2.7. Small Boat Rinsing Monitoring

The Discharger is required to note any significant changes in the operation of its small boat rinsing discharges and potential impacts to receiving water quality.

7.2.2.8. Special Events

This Order establishes the requirement to track and log special event discharges to determine the frequency of special event discharges, and to identify and implement BMPs for special events to prevent pollutant discharges to the storm drain system.

7.2.2.9. Utility Vaults and Manhole Dewatering Monitoring

This Order retains the requirement to monitor utility vaults and manhole dewatering discharges from NBSD Order No. R9-2013-0064, NBPL Order No. R9-2014-0037, and NBC Order No. R9-2015-0117. The facilities are required to monitor the utility vaults and manhole dewatering discharges for flow, oil and grease, pH, TSS, and total petroleum hydrocarbons. The facilities are also required to submit an annual Utility Vault and Manhole Discharge Log that includes the total volume of each discharge each calendar quarter. For manually dewatered manholes and vaults, the facilities are required to log the annual volume, flow rate, location of the discharge, date, and receiving water body. The facilities are also required to submit an annual Utility Vault Report that describes each facility's compliance, a discussion of any changes to the Utility Vault Plan, and a summary of the data generated during the monitoring period. This monitoring requirement is needed to evaluate BMP implementation and performance, and characterize the utility vault and manhole dewatering discharge activities.

7.3. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements

WET refers to the overall aggregate toxic effect of an effluent measured directly by an aquatic toxicity test(s). The control of WET is one approach this Order uses to control the discharge of toxic pollutants. WET tests evaluate the aggregate toxic effects of all chemicals in the effluent including additive, synergistic, or

antagonistic toxicity effects; the toxicity effects of unmeasured chemicals in the effluent; and variability in bioavailability of the chemicals in the effluent. An acute toxicity test is conducted over a short time period and measures mortality, while a chronic toxicity test is conducted over a longer period of time and may measure mortality, reproduction, and growth.

NBSD Order No. R9-2013-0064, NBPL Order No. R9-2014-0037, and NBC Order No. R9-2015-0117 included acute toxicity effluent limitations for industrial stormwater, and chronic toxicity effluent limitations for industrial process wastewater.

U.S. EPA Region 9 considers the application of chronic toxicity monitoring and effluent limitations for all discharges more favorable than acute toxicity because chronic toxicity is more conservative and provides more information on the toxic effects to organisms in the receiving water. Chronic effects, such as detrimental physiological responses (affecting fertilization, growth, reproduction, etc.) may be present, even when acute effects such as the death of an organism are not apparent. The use of chronic toxicity allows for a more accurate determination of the narrative water quality objective, which specifies “detrimental physiological responses.” Many detrimental physiological responses are not addressed when the test is limited to simply percent survival.

Based on the U.S. EPA Region 9 guidance, chronic toxicity monitoring and effluent limitations are established in this Order for discharges at the Facilities. Because chronic toxicity is considered to be a more sensitive indicator of toxicity, and the monitoring of all industrial discharge locations for both acute and chronic toxicity would be costly and redundant, the monitoring requirements and effluent limitations for acute toxicity have been removed for industrial stormwater based on the application of the more conservative chronic toxicity requirements. Compliance with effluent limitations for chronic toxicity indicates that water quality is also adequate to meet acute toxicity effluent limitations.

This Order implements the toxicity monitoring requirements in accordance with *State Policy for Water Quality Control: Toxicity Provisions* (Toxicity Provisions). This Order retains the requirement that toxicity tests be evaluated using the test of significant toxicity (TST) statistical t-test approach described in *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document* (EPA 833- R-10-003, 2010), and expressed as “Pass” or “Fail” and “Percent Effect” for each individual toxicity result.

This Order retains chronic toxicity monitoring requirements for the NGD flood water discharge (monitoring location NGD-001). NGD discharges occur at irregular intervals and have one day of discharge per NGD flooding event; therefore, there are less than 15 days of discharge per calendar quarter. The Toxicity Provisions do not specify monitoring frequencies for non-stormwater and non-continuous discharges with less than 15 days of discharge in at least one calendar quarter. This Order establishes chronic toxicity monitoring once per event for NGD discharges at monitoring locations NGD-001, NGD-003, and NGD-004.

This Order establishes chronic toxicity monitoring requirements for stormwater discharges at Industrial High Risk. The Toxicity Provisions do not specify monitoring frequencies for stormwater discharges. Therefore, this Order retains the requirement to monitor stormwater discharges at Industrial High Risk Areas during two QSEs per semiannual period for chronic toxicity.

This Order requires the Discharger conduct a species sensitivity screening for NGD discharges and stormwater discharges from Industrial High Risk Areas once during the first required monitoring period. The last species sensitivity screening for Industrial High Risk Areas was conducted between 2013 and 2016, and the last species sensitivity screening for the NGD was conducted in 2013. The San Diego Water Board recognizes the significant cost burden if species sensitivity screenings were to be conducted for each Industrial High Risk Area; therefore, this Order requires the Discharger conduct the species sensitivity screening at a subset of representative monitoring locations for Industrial High Risk Areas. The Discharger is required to submit a Chronic Toxicity Species Sensitivity Screening Work Plan that describe which representative monitoring locations the Discharger will conduct the species sensitivity screenings for and the justification for the monitoring locations. There is no minimum number of monitoring locations for species sensitivity screening.

This Order requires the Discharger to submit an Initial Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) work plan using the USEPA manual *Generalized Methodology for Conducting Industrial Toxicity Reduction Evaluations* (EPA/600-2-88/070) or the most current version, as guidance. The Initial TRE Work Plan must describe steps the Discharger intends to follow in the event of persistent toxicity in the effluent.

To determine if toxicity is persistent in the effluent, the Discharger is required to conduct follow-up toxicity testing if the discharge exceeds the MDEL. If the follow-up test demonstrates toxicity, the Discharger is required to implement a TRE. In addition, if other information indicates toxicity (e.g., results of additional monitoring, fish kills, intermittent recurring toxicity, etc.), then the San Diego Water Board may require a TRE. If a TRE is required, the Discharger is required to submit a Detailed TRE Work Plan following the guidance in the Initial TRE Work Plan. Additionally, the Discharger may implement, or the San Diego Water Board may require, a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) based on the magnitude and/or persistence of toxicity. The TRE/TIE may be terminated if the source of toxicity has been identified and addressed or if toxicity is no longer detected.

7.4. Receiving Water Monitoring

The receiving water monitoring requirements in this Order are designed to measure the effects of the discharges on the receiving waters and to evaluate compliance for the protection of water quality and beneficial uses. These monitoring requirements will remain in effect on an interim basis, pending development of a new and updated monitoring and assessment program.

7.4.1. Receiving Water Monitoring Plan

The Discharger is required to submit a Receiving Monitoring Plan within 12 months of the effective date of this Order. The Receiving Water and Sediment Monitoring Plan must address all the elements required by *Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California - Sediment Quality Provisions*, June 5, 2018 (Sediment Quality Provisions) to be implemented for both water and sediment for consistency. A conceptual model, existing data, and ongoing monitoring must be considered in the development of the Receiving Water and Sediment Monitoring Plan. The Receiving Water and Sediment Monitoring Plan is required to include the specific monitoring questions listed in section 3.6 of Attachment E, a Sampling and Analysis Plan, monitoring locations, a Quality Assurance Project Plan, and a schedule for conducting the monitoring.

7.4.2. Water Quality Monitoring

7.4.2.1. Monitoring of the receiving water column is necessary to evaluate compliance, and to ensure the protection of water quality and beneficial uses.

7.4.2.2. This Order requires the Discharger to conduct annual receiving water quality monitoring for the constituents listed in section 3.6.3.3 of Attachment E, and any other pollutants identified by the Discharger in the Receiving Water and Sediment Monitoring Plan.

7.4.2.3. The Discharger is required to conduct receiving water monitoring for chronic toxicity semiannually. The chronic toxicity sample must be collected adjacent to a stormwater outfall for an Industrial High Risk Area and concurrently with a stormwater sample during a QSE. This is needed to assess the impacts of stormwater discharges on the receiving waters.

7.4.3. Sediment Monitoring

7.4.3.1. This Order retains the requirement to conduct sediment monitoring consistent with the Sediment Quality Provisions, including monitoring for sediment chemistry, toxicity, and benthic community. In 2023, the San Diego Water Board approved the Navy's request to redirect resources from the receiving water and sediment monitoring program for NBC, NBPL, and NBSD to participate in the Southern California Bight 2023 Regional Monitoring Program (Bight '23). The Navy's participation in Bight '23 satisfies the initial once every five years sediment monitoring requirement, therefore the next required sediment monitoring will be in 2028. The analytes required for future monitoring are the same as required by Bight '23.

7.4.3.2. This Order requires the Discharger conduct a Tier 2 Human Health Assessment and Wildlife and Resident Fish Assessment consistent with the Sediment Quality Provisions, which requires monitoring of fish tissue. This requirement was added for consistency with the *San Diego Water Board's Unified Assessment and Strategic Monitoring Approach for San Diego Bay*. Sediment monitoring under the terms of the previous Orders identified several monitoring stations with moderate to high exposure for the integrated chemistry indicator. For fish and invertebrate tissue analysis, this Order

requires the Discharger target 1) Spotted sand bass, *Paralabrax maculatofasciatus*; 2) Topsmelt, *Atherinops affinis* or shiner perch, *Cymatogaster aggregate*; and 3) California spiny lobster, *Panulirus interruptus*. These species are targeted due to California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment fish and shellfish advisories.

7.4.3.3. This Order reduces the frequency of sediment monitoring from twice per permit term to once per five years to offset the costs associated with the requirement to conduct the Human Health Assessment and Wildlife and Resident Fish Assessment.

7.4.4. Monitoring Coalitions

To achieve maximum efficiency and economy of resources, the San Diego Water Board encourages and may require San Diego Bay dischargers to establish or join a San Diego Bay monitoring coalition. Monitoring coalitions enable the sharing of technical resources, trained personnel, and associated costs and create an integrated water and sediment monitoring program within each water body. Focusing resources on water body issues and developing a broader understanding of pollutant effects in water bodies enables the development of more rapid and efficient response strategies and facilitates better management of water and sediment quality.

7.4.5. Water Column Monitoring Reports and Sediment Monitoring Report

The Discharger or water body monitoring coalition is required to submit a Water Quality and Sediment Monitoring Report at least twice during this Order's term in accordance with the schedule contained in the Water and Sediment Monitoring Plan unless otherwise directed in writing by the San Diego Water Board. Receiving water sampling shall be conducted annually and sediment sampling will be done at least once during the term of this Order.

7.4.6. California Environmental Data Exchange Network

This Order requires the Discharger to submit receiving water monitoring data to the California Environmental Data Exchange Network (CEDEN) or another equivalent database. If an alternative database is used, it must be directly linked to CEDEN. This is to ensure that the monitoring data is available in CEDEN to the San Diego Water Board for integrated reports and is easily accessible to the public and other environmental managers. The requirement to submit receiving water monitoring data to CEDEN is consistent with the San Diego Water Board's *A Framework for Monitoring and Assessment in the San Diego Region*, endorsed by the San Diego Water Board in December 2012 through Resolution No. R9-2012-0069. CEDEN currently does not accept all receiving water monitoring data collected pursuant to this Order; however, CEDEN is periodically updated to accept additional data. The Discharger is only required to submit data that is accepted by CEDEN until such time that CEDEN is updated to accept the data. The Discharger is required to include in its receiving water monitoring reports a certification that all applicable receiving water monitoring data has been timely uploaded to CEDEN.

7.5. Regional Monitoring Requirements

Regional monitoring provides information about the sources, fates, and effects of anthropogenic contaminants in the marine environment necessary to make assessments over larger areas. The large-scale assessments provided by regional monitoring describe and evaluate cumulative effects of all anthropogenic inputs and enable better decision-making regarding protection of beneficial uses of the receiving waters. Regional monitoring data assists in the interpretation of core monitoring studies by providing a more accurate and complete characterization of reference conditions and natural variability. Regional monitoring also leads to methods standardization and improved quality control through inter-calibration exercise.

7.6. Asset Management Plan

Changing environmental conditions may fundamentally alter the way facilities are designed and operated. Research indicates the overarching driver of change is increased atmospheric carbon dioxide from human activity. The increased carbon dioxide emissions trigger changes to climatic patterns, which increase the intensity of sea level rise and coastal storm surges, lead to more erratic rainfall and local weather patterns, trigger a gradual warming of freshwater and ocean temperatures, and trigger changes to ocean water chemistry. The changes to the sea level, temperature and weather patterns may affect the facilities (e.g., flooding, increased flows during wet weather, wildfires, and heat waves). The changes to the water temperature and pH may affect how the receiving waters react to the discharges (exacerbating ocean acidification and hypoxia and increasing the intensity and frequency of freshwater, estuarine and ocean harmful algal blooms).

The California Public Resources Code (Public Resources Code) recognizes that anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions responsible for these changes are also driving major shifts in the chemical properties of the world's oceans (Public Resources Code section 35630(c)). Furthermore, Governor Newsom's Executive Order N-10-1920 directs State agencies to prepare a water resiliency portfolio that meets the needs of California's communities, economy, and environment. The State Water Board's Resolution No. 2017-0012, *Comprehensive Response to Climate Change*, and the San Diego Water Board's Resolution No. R9-2018-0051, *Addressing Threats to Beneficial Uses from Climate Change*, also require a proactive approach to climate change in all State and regional actions.

Based on all of these considerations, this Order requires the Discharger to prepare and submit an asset management plan (AMP) within three years of the effective date of this Order and to periodically update the AMP as more information becomes available or conditions change.

7.7. Other Monitoring Requirements

7.7.1. Industrial Stormwater

The discharge of industrial stormwater to San Diego Bay the Tijuana River estuary or the Pacific Ocean may contain pollutants from the surrounding area

which could contribute to the exceedance of the water quality objectives of the receiving waters. Industrial stormwater monitoring requirements are designed to evaluate compliance with effluent limitations, monitor the effectiveness of the SWPPP to meet applicable NALs, and determine the effects of stormwater discharges on receiving waters.

This Order retains the Industrial No-Exposure, Industrial Low Risk, and Industrial High Risk categories for industrial areas, with each category having different monitoring requirements. For stormwater discharges from Industrial Low Risk Areas, this Order retains the monitoring parameters set in Order Nos. R9-2013-0064, R9-2014-0037, and R9-2015-0117. This Order retains the monitoring frequency for Industrial Low Risk and High Risk Areas for NBPL and NBC, but increases the frequency for NBSD from one QSE per semiannual period to two QSEs per semiannual period. For stormwater discharges from Industrial High Risk Areas, this Order retains the monitoring parameters set in Orders R9-2013-0064, R9-2014-0037, and R9-2015-0117. This Order also retains the requirement to conduct chronic toxicity monitoring in the receiving water adjacent to the stormwater outfalls for Industrial High Risk Areas. This requirement will provide information on the impact of the stormwater discharge on the receiving water.

7.7.2. Small Military Base MS4 Areas

This Order requires the Discharger submit a Small Military Base MS4 Monitoring Plan for stormwater discharges from Small Military Base MS4 Areas within 24 months of the effective date of this Order. The Small Military Base MS4 Monitoring Plan requires the Discharger to identify pollutants to be monitored, monitoring procedures, representative monitoring locations, and a schedule for monitoring. This Order requires a minimum subset of three representative monitoring locations for stormwater and dry weather discharges within the Small Military Base MS4 Areas. The Small Military Base MS4 monitoring requirements are designed to evaluate the implementation of the stormwater management plan and assess whether the Discharger is reducing pollutant loads to the maximum extent practicable.

7.7.3. Spill and Illicit Discharge Log

This Order retains the requirement for the Discharger to track and log spills and illicit discharges. This requirement will assist with evaluating the effectiveness of the BMP Plan and ensure that appropriate BMPs are properly implemented.

8. Public Participation

The San Diego Water Board has considered the issuance of this Order to serve as a combined NPDES permit for the Discharger. As a step in the adoption process of this Order for the facilities, the San Diego Water Board developed a Tentative Order and encouraged public participation in the adoption process in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR section 124.10 and Water Code section 13167.5.

8.1. Notification of Interested Parties

By electronic mail dated October 20, 2026, the San Diego Water Board notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to consider adoption of the tentative Order and provided notice that this tentative Order was posted on the San Diego Water Board website and provided a period of at least 30 days for public review and comment. The San Diego Water Board acted on the tentative Order and Permit at the February 10, 2027 Board meeting

The public had access to the meeting agenda including all supporting documents and any changes in meeting dates and locations through the San Diego Water Board website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/rwqcb9/.

8.2. Written Comments

Interested persons were invited to submit written comments concerning the tentative Order. Written comments or e-mailed comments were required to be received at the following addresses:

Executive Officer, San Diego Water Board
2375 Northside Drive, Suite 100, San Diego, CA 92108,
or SanDiego@waterboards.ca.gov

Written comments on the tentative Order and Permit had to be received by the San Diego Water Board by 5:00 p.m. on November 19, 2026, to be considered timely and considered by staff and the San Diego Water Board. The San Diego Water Board provided written responses to all timely received comments during the public comment period and posted the response to comments document on the Board's website in advance of the public meeting date.

8.3. Public Hearing

The San Diego Water Board held a public hearing on the tentative Order during its regular Board meeting on the following date and time and at the following location:

Date:	February 10, 2027
Time:	9:00 AM
Location:	San Diego Water Board Meeting Room, 2375 Northside Drive, San Diego CA

Interested persons were invited to attend. At the public hearing, the San Diego Water Board considered oral comments and testimony pertinent to the discharge and tentative Order. For accuracy of the record, important testimony was requested in writing.

Upon issuance of the final Order, the San Diego Water Board notified the Discharger and persons who submitted written comments or requested notice of the final decision.

A public hearing may be requested by any interested party. The request must be in writing and state the nature of the issues proposed to be raised during the

hearing. A public hearing will be held if it is determined that there is a significant amount of interest expressed.

8.4. Reconsideration of Waste Discharge Requirements

Any person aggrieved by this action of the San Diego Water Board may petition the State Water Board to review the action in accordance with Water Code section 13320 and CCR title 23, sections 2050. 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. Petitions may be sent in as follows:

By mail:

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

In Person:

State Water Resources Control Board
Office of Chief Counsel
1001 I Street
Sacramento, California 95814

By email:

waterqualitypetitions@waterboards.ca.gov

For instructions on how to file a petition for review, see:
https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality/wqpetition_inst r.shtml

8.5. Public Access to Records and Copying

Records pertinent to the San Diego Water Board's proceedings to adopt this Order including but not limited to the ROWD, public notices, public comments received, San Diego Water Board's responses to comments received, and other supporting documents are maintained by the San Diego Water Board. These records are available for public access between 8:30 a.m. and 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday at the San Diego Water Board office (San Diego Water Board, 2375 Northside Drive, San Diego CA, (619) 516-1990). The San Diego Water Board website contains information and instructions on how to request access and obtain copies of these records at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/about_us/contact_us/records.shtml.

8.6. Register of Interested Persons

Any person interested in being placed on the mailing list for information regarding this Order should contact the San Diego Water Board at the address below;

reference the facilities or Order, and provide a name, address, email address (if available), and phone number.

San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board
2375 Northside Drive, Suite 100
San Diego, CA 92108-2700
Phone (619) 516-1990
Email SanDiego@waterboards.ca.gov

8.7. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this Order should be directed to Ella Knight of the San Diego Water Board at (619) 521-3342 or ella.knight@waterboards.ca.gov

ATTACHMENT G - STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUSTRIAL AREAS

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ATTACHMENT G - STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN REQUIREMENTS FOR INDUSTRIAL AREAS

1. Implementation Schedule

The Discharger shall continue to implement the stormwater pollution prevention plans (SWPPP) developed under Orders R9-2013-0064, R9-2014-0037, and R9-2015-0117. The Discharger shall maintain and implement an effective SWPPP designed to reduce or prevent the discharge of pollutants from industrial activities. All stormwater outfalls from the facilities are subject to the requirements of the SWPPP.

The Discharger shall implement any necessary revisions to its SWPPP to comply with the requirements of this Order within one year of the effective date of this Order.

2. SWPPP Objectives

2.1. The Discharger's SWPPP shall be prepared and maintained to achieve the following objectives:

2.1.1. To reduce or prevent the discharge of pollutants from industrial activities to achieve the technology-based standards of best available technology economically achievable (BAT) for toxic and non-conventional pollutants, and best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT) for conventional pollutants;

2.1.2. To identify and evaluate sources of pollutants associated with industrial activities that may affect the quality of the facilities' industrial stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges;

2.1.3. To identify, describe, and implement site-specific BMPs to reduce or prevent pollutants associated with industrial activities in stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges;

2.1.4. To identify and implement timely revisions and/or updates to the SWPPP.

2.2. To achieve the SWPPP objectives, the Discharger shall prepare a written facility-specific SWPPP in accordance with all applicable SWPPP requirements of this attachment. The SWPPP shall include all required maps, descriptions, schedules, checklists, and relevant copies or specific references to other documents that satisfy the requirements of this attachment. The typical development and implementation steps necessary to achieve the described objectives are summarized in Appendix G-2, located at the end of this attachment.

3. Planning and Organization

3.1. SWPPP Checklist

The SWPPP shall include a SWPPP Checklist (example checklist is included as Appendix G-1 below) located at the end of this section. For each requirement listed, the Discharger shall identify the page number where the requirement is located in the SWPPP (or the title, page number, and location of any reference

documents), the implementation date or last revision date, and any SWPPP requirements that may not be applicable to each facility.

3.2. Pollution Prevention Team

3.2.1. The SWPPP shall identify specific individuals and their positions within each facility organization as members of a stormwater 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 Order.

3.2.2. The SWPPP shall clearly identify the responsibilities, duties, and activities of each team member.

3.2.3. The SWPPP shall identify, as appropriate, alternative individuals to perform the required SWPPP and monitoring program activities when team members are temporarily unavailable (due to vacation, illness, out of town meetings, etc.).

3.3. Review Other Requirements and Existing Facility Plans

3.3.1. The SWPPP shall be developed, implemented, and revised as necessary to be consistent with any applicable municipal, State, or federal requirement that pertains to the requirements of this Order.

3.3.2. The SWPPP may incorporate or reference the elements of the Discharger's existing plans, procedures, or regulatory compliance documents that contain stormwater pollution control practices or otherwise relate to the requirements of this Order. For example, facilities subject to Federal Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures' requirements should already have instituted a plan to control spills of certain hazardous materials, or facilities subject to regional air quality emission controls may already have evaluated industrial activities that emit dust or particulate pollutants.

4. Site Map

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

4.1. Boundaries and Drainage Areas. Outlines of the facility boundary, stormwater drainage areas within the facility boundary, and portions of any drainage area impacted by discharges from surrounding areas. Include the flow direction of each drainage area; on-site surface water bodies; areas of soil erosion; and location(s) of near-by water bodies (such as rivers, lakes, wetlands, etc.) or municipal storm drain inlets that may receive the facility's stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges.

4.2. Stormwater Collection and Conveyance System. The location of the stormwater collection and conveyance system, associated points of discharge,

and direction of flow. Include any structural control measures that affect stormwater discharges, authorized non-stormwater discharges, and run-on. Examples of structural control measures are catch basins, berms, detention ponds, secondary containment, oil/water separators, diversion barriers, etc.

4.3. Impervious Areas. The outline of all impervious areas of the facility, including paved areas, buildings, covered storage areas, or other roofed structures.

4.4. Materials, Spills, and Leaks Locations. Locations where materials are directly exposed to precipitation and the locations where significant spills or leaks, identified in accordance with section 6.4 below, have occurred.

4.5. Areas of Industrial Activity. Identify 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 reusing areas, and other areas of industrial activity which are potential pollutant sources.

4.6. Stormwater Risk Level Boundaries. Identify the boundaries of the Industrial No-Exposure Areas, Industrial Low Risk Areas, Industrial High Risk Areas, and Small Military Base MS4 areas, as defined in section 4.2 and 4.3 of this Order.

5. 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, the locations where the material is stored, received, shipped, and handled, as well as the typical quantities and frequencies, shall be described. The materials list shall include raw materials, intermediate products, final or finished products, recycled materials, and waste or disposed materials.

6. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources

For each area identified in section 4.5 of this Attachment, the SWPPP shall include a narrative description of the facility's industrial activities, potential pollutant sources, and potential pollutants that could be exposed to stormwater or authorized non-stormwater discharges. At a minimum, the following industrial activities shall be described as applicable:

6.1. Industrial Processes

Describe each industrial process including the manufacturing, cleaning, maintenance, recycling, disposal, or other activities related to the process. Include the type, characteristics, and approximate quantity of significant materials used in or resulting from the process. Areas protected by containment structures and the corresponding containment capacity shall be identified and described.

6.2. Material Handling and Storage Areas

Describe each handling and storage area including the 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. Areas protected by a containment structure and the corresponding containment capacity shall be identified and described.

6.3. Dust and Particulate Generating Activities

Describe all industrial activities that generate dust or particulates that may be deposited within each facility's boundaries. Include their discharge locations and the type, characteristics, and quality of dust and particulate pollutants that may be deposited within the facility's boundaries. Identify the primary areas of each facility where dust and particulate pollutants would settle.

6.4. Significant Spills and Leaks

Identify and describe materials that have spilled or leaked in significant quantities in stormwater discharges or non-stormwater discharges. Include toxic chemicals (listed in 40 CFR Part 302) that have been discharged to stormwater as reported in USEPA 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 location, characteristics, and approximate quantity of the materials 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 stormwater or non-stormwater discharges; and the preventative measures taken to ensure spills or leaks of the material do not reoccur.

6.5. Non-Stormwater Discharges

The Discharger shall inspect the facility to identify all non- stormwater discharges, sources, and drainage areas. All drains (inlets and outlets) shall be evaluated to identify whether they connect to the storm drain system.

All non-stormwater discharges shall be described. The description shall include the source, quantity, frequency, and characteristics of the non-stormwater discharges and associated drainage area and shall identify whether the discharge is an authorized or unauthorized non- stormwater discharge in accordance with section 4.6 of this Order. Examples of unauthorized non-stormwater discharges include but are not limited to rinse and wash water (whether detergents are used or not), contact and non-contact cooling water, and boiler blow- down.

6.6. Soil Erosion

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

7. Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources

7.1. The SWPPP shall include a narrative assessment of all industrial activities and potential pollutant sources as described in accordance with section 6 of this Attachment. To determine the likelihood that significant materials will be exposed to stormwater or authorized non-stormwater discharges, the assessment shall include consideration of the quantity, characteristics, and locations of each significant material handled, produced, stored, recycled, or disposed; the direct and indirect pathways that significant materials may be exposed to stormwater or authorized non-stormwater discharges; history of spills or leaks; non-stormwater discharges; prior sampling; visual observation, and inspection records; discharges from adjoining areas; and the effectiveness of existing BMPs to reduce or prevent pollutants in stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges. At a minimum, the Discharger shall consider:

7.1.1. The quantity, physical characteristics (liquid, powder, solid, etc.), and locations of each significant material handled, produced, stored, recycled, or disposed.

7.1.2. The degree pollutants associated with those materials are exposed to and mobilized by contact with stormwater.

7.1.3. The direct and indirect pathways that pollutants may be exposed to stormwater or authorized non-stormwater discharges. This shall include an assessment of past spills or leaks, non-stormwater discharges, and discharges from adjoining areas.

7.1.4. Sampling, visual monitoring, and inspection records.

7.1.5. Effectiveness of existing BMPs to reduce or prevent pollutants in stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges.

7.2. Based upon the assessment above, the SWPPP shall identify any areas of industrial activity and corresponding pollutant sources where significant materials are likely to be exposed to stormwater or authorized non-stormwater discharges and where additional BMPs are necessary to reduce or prevent pollutants in stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges.

8. Stormwater Best Management Practices

8.1. The SWPPP shall include a narrative description of BMPs implemented at the facility. The BMPs, when developed and implemented, shall be effective in reducing or preventing pollutants in stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges.

The BMPs narrative description shall include:

8.1.1. The type of pollutants the BMPs are designed to reduce or prevent.

8.1.2. The frequency, time(s) of day, or conditions when the BMPs are scheduled for implementation.

8.1.3. The locations within each area of industrial activity or pollutant source where the BMPs shall be implemented.

8.1.4. Identification of the person and/or position responsible for implementing the BMPs.

8.1.5. The procedures, including maintenance procedures, and/or instructions to implement the BMPs.

8.1.6. The equipment and tools necessary to implement the BMPs.

8.2. Non-Structural BMPs. The Discharger shall consider non-structural BMPs for implementation at the facility. Non-structural BMPs generally consist of processes, prohibitions, procedures, training, schedule of activities, etc., that prevent pollutants associated with industrial activity from contact with stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges. Below is a list of non-structural BMPs that shall be considered:

8.2.1. Good Housekeeping. Good housekeeping generally consists of practical procedures to maintain a clean and orderly facility.

8.2.2. Preventative Maintenance. Preventative maintenance includes regular inspection and maintenance of stormwater structural controls (i.e., catch basins, oil/water separators, etc.) as well as other facility equipment and systems.

8.2.3. 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.

8.2.4. Material Handling and Storage. This includes all procedures to minimize the potential for spills and leaks and to minimize exposure to significant materials to stormwater and authorized non-stormwater discharges.

8.2.5. Employee Training Program. This includes the development of a program to train personnel responsible for implementing the various compliance activities of this Order including BMP implementation, inspections and evaluations, monitoring activities, and stormwater compliance management. The training program shall include:

- A description of the training program and any training manuals or training materials.
- A discussion of the appropriate training frequency.
- A discussion of the appropriate personnel to receive training.
- A training schedule.
- Documentation of all completed training classes and the personnel who received training.

8.2.6. Waste Handling and Recycling. This includes the procedures or processes to handle, store, or dispose of waste or recyclable materials.

8.2.7. Record Keeping 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.

8.2.8. 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.

8.2.9. Inspections. Periodic visual inspections of the facility are necessary to ensure that the SWPPP addresses any significant changes to the facility's operations or BMP implementation procedures.

- A minimum of four quarterly visual inspections of all areas of industrial activity and associated potential pollutant sources shall be completed each reporting year. The annual comprehensive site compliance evaluation described in section 9 of this Attachment may substitute for one of the quarterly inspections.
- Tracking and follow-up procedures shall be described to ensure appropriate corrective actions and/or SWPPP revisions are implemented.
- A summary of the corrective actions and SWPPP revisions resulting from quarterly inspections shall be reported in the annual report.
- The Discharger shall certify in the annual report that each quarterly visual inspection was completed.
- All corrective actions and SWPPP revisions shall be implemented in accordance with sections 12.3 and 12.4 of this Attachment.

8.2.10. Quality Assurance. This includes the management procedures to ensure that the appropriate staff adequately implements all elements of the SWPPP and Monitoring Program.

8.3. Structural BMPs. Where non-structural BMPs identified in section 8.2 above are not effective, structural BMPs shall be considered. Structural BMPs typically consist of structural devices that reduce or prevent pollutants in stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges. Below is a list of structural BMPs that shall be considered:

8.3.1. Overhead Coverage. This includes structures that protect materials, chemicals, and pollutant sources from contact with stormwater and authorized non-stormwater discharges.

8.3.2. Retention Ponds. This includes basins, ponds, surface impoundments, bermed areas, etc., that do not allow stormwater to discharge from the facility.

8.3.3. Control Devices. This includes berms or other devices that channel or route run-on and runoff away from pollutant sources.

8.3.4. Secondary Containment Structures. This includes containment structures around storage tanks and other areas that collect any leaks or spills.

8.3.5. **Treatment**. This includes inlet controls, infiltration devices, oil/water separators, detention ponds, vegetative swales, etc., which reduce the pollutants in stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges.

8.4. The SWPPP shall include a summary identifying each area of industrial activity and associated pollutant sources, pollutants, and BMPs in a table similar to Appendix G-3 at the end of this Attachment.

9. Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation

The Discharger shall conduct one comprehensive site compliance evaluation (evaluation) in each reporting period (July 1 - June 30). Evaluations shall be conducted no less than 8 months from each other. The SWPPP shall be revised, as appropriate, and the revisions implemented within 90 days of the evaluation. Evaluations shall include the following:

9.1. A review of all visual observation records, inspection records, and sampling and analysis results.

9.2. A visual inspection of all areas of industrial activity and associated potential pollutant sources for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the SWPPP.

9.3. A review and evaluation of all BMPs, both structural and non-structural, for each area of industrial activity and associated potential pollutant sources to determine whether the BMPs are properly designed, implemented, and effective in reducing and preventing pollutants in stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges.

9.4. An evaluation report that includes:

9.4.1. Identification of personnel performing the evaluation,

9.4.2. Date(s) of the evaluation,

9.4.3. Summary and implementation dates of all significant corrective actions and SWPPP revisions for the reporting year

9.4.4. Schedule for implementing any incomplete corrective actions and SWPPP revisions,

9.4.5. Any incidents of non-compliance and the corrective actions taken, and

9.4.6. A certification that the Discharger has completed the quarterly inspections specified in section 8.2.9, above and that the Discharger is complying with this Order.

9.4.7. The evaluation report shall be submitted as part of the annual report, retained for at least 5 years, and signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provision 5.2 of Attachment D of this Order.

10. Numeric Action Levels and Numeric Effluent Limitations

10.1. Numeric action levels (NALs) for all stormwater discharges are appropriate numeric thresholds that allow a discharger to take corrective action when the instantaneous maximum or annual geometric mean NAL are exceeded. Exceedances of NAL values are not a violation of this Order. When one of the NAL values is exceeded, the Discharger shall take the appropriate corrective action as set forth in section 4.3.3 of this Order.

NALs are specified as follows:

Table G-1. NALs for Stormwater

Parameter	Test Method [1]	Reporting Units	Annual NAL Value	Instantaneous Maximum NAL
pH	Field test with calibrated portable instrument, or laboratory sample in accordance with 40 CFR § 136.	standard units	6.0-9.0	6.0-9.0
Total Suspended Solids	SM [2] 2540-D	mg/L	100	400
Oil and Grease	USEPA [3] 1664A	mg/L	15	25
Zinc, Total Recoverable	USEPA 200.8	mg/L	0.26 [4]	-
Copper, Total Recoverable	USEPA 200.8	mg/L	0.0052	-
Cyanide, Total Recoverable	SM 4500-CN C, D, or E	mg/L	0.022	-
Lead, Total Recoverable	USEPA 200.8	mg/L	0.262 [4]	-
Chemical Oxygen Demand	SM 5220C	mg/L	120	-
Aluminum, Total Recoverable	USEPA 200.8	mg/L	1.1	-
Iron, Total Recoverable	USEPA200.8	mg/L	1.0	-
Nitrate + Nitrite Nitrogen	SM 4500-NO3- E	mg/L as N	0.68	-
Total Phosphorus	SM 4500-P B+E	mg/L as P	2.0	-
Ammonia (as N)	SM 4500-NH3 B+ C or E	mg/L	2.14	-

Parameter	Test Method [1]	Reporting Units	Annual NAL Value	Instantaneous Maximum NAL
Magnesium, Total Recoverable	USEPA 200.7	mg/L	0.064	-
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	USEPA 200.8	mg/L	0.15	-
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	USEPA 200.8	mg/L	0.0047 [4]	-
Nickel, Total Recoverable	USEPA 200.8	mg/l	1.02 [4]	-
Mercury, Total Recoverable	USEPA 245.1	mg/L	0.0014	-
Selenium, Total Recoverable	USEPA 200.8	mg/L	0.003	-
Silver, Total Recoverable	USEPA 200.8	mg/L	0.02 [4]	-
Biochemical Oxygen Demand	SM 5210B	mg/L	30	-

[1] Test methods with lower detection limits may be necessary when discharging to impaired water bodies. Alternate test methods may be approved by the San Diego Water Board.
[2] SM - Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18th edition
[3] USEPA - USEPA test methods
[4] The NAL is based on the highest hardness used by USEPA based on their hardness table in the 2021 Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity because the water near the mouth of the creeks is very saline.

10.2. On January 1 of the reporting year following the submittal of the Level 2 exceedance response action (ERA) Action Plan, if the Discharger has Level 2 status, the Discharger shall certify and submit a Level 2 ERA Technical Report that includes one or more of the following demonstrations:

10.2.1. Industrial Activity BMPs Demonstration. This shall include the following requirements as applicable:

10.2.1.1. A description of the industrial pollutant sources and corresponding industrial pollutants that are or may be related to the NAL exceedance(s);

10.2.1.2. An evaluation of all pollutant source(s) associated with industrial activity that are or may be related to the NAL exceedance(s);

10.2.1.3. Where all of the Discharger's implemented BMPs, including additional BMPs identified in the Level 2 ERA Action Plan, achieve compliance with the effluent limitations of this Order and are expected to eliminate future NAL exceedance(s), the Discharger shall provide a description and analysis of all implemented BMPs.

10.2.1.4. In cases where all of the Discharger's implemented BMPs, including additional BMPs identified in the Level 2 ERA Action Plan, achieve compliance with the effluent limitations of this Order but are not expected to

eliminate future NAL exceedance(s), the Discharger shall provide the following, in addition to a description and analysis of all implemented BMPs:

- An evaluation of any additional BMPs that would reduce or prevent NAL exceedances;
- Estimated costs of the additional BMPs evaluated; and,
- An analysis describing the basis for the selection of BMPs implemented in lieu of the additional BMPs evaluated but not implemented.

10.2.1.5. The description and analysis of BMPs required in section 10.2.1.4 above shall specifically address the drainage areas where the NAL exceedance(s) responsible for the Discharger's Level 2 status occurred, although any additional Level 2 ERA Action Plan BMPs may be implemented for all drainage areas; and,

10.2.1.6. If an alternative design storm standard for treatment control BMPs in lieu of the design storm standard for treatment control BMPs in section 4.4 of this Order will achieve compliance with the effluent limitations of this Order, the Discharger shall provide an analysis describing the basis for the selection of the alternative design storm standard.

10.2.2. Non-Industrial Pollutant Source Demonstration. This shall include the following requirements as applicable:

10.2.2.1. A statement that the Discharger has determined that the exceedance of the NAL is attributable solely to the presence of non-industrial pollutant sources. (The pollutant may also be present due to industrial activities, in which case the Discharger must demonstrate that the pollutant contribution from the industrial activities by itself does not result in an NAL exceedance.) The sources shall be identified as either run-on from adjacent properties, aerial deposition from man-made sources, or as generated by on- site non-industrial sources;

10.2.2.2. A statement that the Discharger has identified and evaluated all potential pollutant sources that may have commingled with stormwater associated with the Discharger's industrial activity and may be contributing to the NAL exceedance; and,

10.2.2.3. A description of any on-site industrial pollutant sources and corresponding industrial pollutants that are contributing to the NAL exceedance that are or may be discharged;

10.2.2.4. An assessment of the relative contributions of the pollutant from (1) stormwater run-on to the facility from adjacent properties or non-industrial portions of the Discharger's property or from aerial deposition and (2) the stormwater associated with the Discharger's industrial activity;

10.2.2.5. A summary of all existing BMPs for that parameter; and,

10.2.2.6. An evaluation of all on-site/off-site analytical monitoring data demonstrating that the NAL exceedances are caused by pollutants in stormwater run-on to

the facility from adjacent properties or non-industrial portions of the Discharger's property or from aerial deposition.

10.2.3. Natural Background Pollutant Source Demonstration. This shall include the following requirements as applicable:

10.2.3.1. A statement that the Discharger has determined that the NAL exceedance of the NAL is attributable solely to the presence of the pollutant in the natural background that has not been disturbed by industrial activities. (The pollutant may also be present due to industrial activities, in which case the Discharger must demonstrate that the pollutant contribution from the industrial activities by itself does not result in an NAL exceedance);

10.2.3.2. A summary of all data previously collected by the Discharger, or other identified data collectors, that describes the levels of natural background pollutants in the stormwater discharge;

10.2.3.3. A summary of any research and published literature that relates the pollutants evaluated at the facility as part of the Natural Background Demonstration;

10.2.3.4. A map showing the reference site location in relation to facility along with available land cover information;

10.2.3.5. Reference site and test site elevation;

10.2.3.6. Available geology and soil information for reference and test sites;

10.2.3.7. Photographs showing site vegetation;

10.2.3.8. Site reconnaissance survey data regarding presence of roads, outfalls, or other human-made structures; and

10.2.3.9. Records from relevant State or federal agencies indicating no known mining, forestry, or other human activities upstream of the proposed reference site.

11. Monitoring Requirements

Monitoring shall be conducted as specified in the MRP. The SWPPP shall include a description of the following items:

11.1. Visual observation locations, visual observation procedures, and visual observation follow-up and tracking procedures.

11.2. Sampling locations and sample collection procedures. This shall include procedures for sample collection, storage, preservation, and shipping to the testing laboratory to assure that consistent quality control and quality assurance is maintained.

11.3. Identification of the analytical methods and related method detection limits (MDLs) (if applicable) used to detect pollutants in stormwater discharges, including a justification that the MDLs are adequate.

12. SWPPP General Requirements

12.1. The SWPPP shall be retained at the facility and made available upon request of a representative of the San Diego Water Board.

12.2. Upon notification by the San Diego Water Board or USEPA that the SWPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this Attachment, the Discharger shall revise the SWPPP and implement additional BMPs that are effective in reducing and eliminating pollutants in stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges. As requested, the Discharger shall provide an implementation schedule and/or completion certification to the San Diego Water Board or USEPA.

12.3. The SWPPP shall be revised, as appropriate, and implemented prior to changes in industrial activities, which;

12.3.1. May significantly increase the quantities of pollutants in stormwater discharges; or

12.3.2. Cause a new area of industrial activity at the facility to be exposed to stormwater; or

12.3.3. Begin an industrial activity that would introduce a new pollutant source at the facility.

12.4. The Discharger shall revise the SWPPP and implement the appropriate BMPs in a timely manner and in no case more than 90 days after a Discharger determines that the SWPPP is in violation of any Order requirement.

12.5. When any part of the SWPPP is infeasible to implement by the deadlines specified above due to proposed significant structural changes, the Discharger shall:

12.5.1. Submit a report to the San Diego Water Board that:

- Identifies the portion of the SWPPP that is infeasible to implement by the deadline;
- Provides justification for a time extension, and a schedule for completing and implementing that portion of the SWPPP; and
- Describes the BMPs that will be implemented in the interim period to reduce or prevent pollutants in stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges.

12.5.2. Comply with any request by the San Diego Water Board to modify the report required in Subsection 12.5.1 above, or provide certification that the SWPPP revisions have been implemented.

12.6. The SWPPP shall be provided, upon request, to the San Diego Water Board, USEPA, local agency, or Compliance Inspection Designees. The San Diego Water Board under section 308(b) of the Clean Water Act considers the SWPPP a report that shall be available to the public.

13. Authorized Non-Stormwater Discharges Special Requirements

13.1. The SWPPP shall address authorized non-stormwater discharges and incorporate the requirements of section 4.5 of this Order.

APPENDIX G-1

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN EXAMPLE CHECKLIST

Facility Name: _____

WDID#: _____

FACILITY CONTACT
Name _____
Title _____
Company _____
Street Address _____
City, State _____
ZIP _____

CONSULTANT CONTACT
Name _____
Title _____
Company _____
Street Address _____
City, State _____
ZIP _____

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan	Not Applicable	SWPPP Page # or Reference Location	Date Implemented or Last Revised
Signed Certification			
Pollution Prevention Team			
Existing Facility Plans			
Facility Site Map(s)			
Facility Boundaries			
Drainage areas			
Direction of flow			
On-site water bodies			
Areas of soil erosion			
Nearby water bodies			
Municipal storm drain inlets			
Points of discharges			
Structural control measures			
Impervious areas (paved areas, buildings, covered areas, roofed areas			
Location of directly exposed materials			
Location of significant spills and leaks			
Storage areas / Storage tanks			
Shipping and receiving areas			
Fueling areas			
Vehicle and equipment storage and maintenance			
Material handling / Material processing			
Waste treatment / Waste Disposal			

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan	Not Applicable	SWPPP Page # or Reference Location	Date Implemented or Last Revised
Dust generation / Particulate generation			
Cleaning areas / Rinsing areas			
Other areas of industrial activities			
High Risk Areas			
List of Significant Materials			
For each material listed:			
Storage location			
Receiving and shipping location			
Handling location			
Quantity			
Frequency			
Description of Potential Pollution Sources			
Industrial Processes			
Material handling and storage areas			
Dust and particulate generating activities			
Significant spills and leaks			
Non-stormwater discharges			
Soil Erosion			
Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources			
Areas likely to be sources of pollutants			
Pollutants likely to be present			
Stormwater Best Management Practices			
Non-Structural BMPs			
Good Housekeeping			
Preventative Maintenance			
Spill Response			
Material Handling and Storage			
Employee Training			
Waste Handling / Waste Recycling			
Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting			
Erosion Control and Site Stabilization			
Inspections			
Quality Assurance			
Structural BMPs			
Overhead Coverage			
Retention Ponds			
Control Devices			
Secondary Containment Structures			
Treatment			

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan	Not Applicable	SWPPP Page # or Reference Location	Date Implemented or Last Revised
Industrial Activity BMPs/Pollutant Summary			
Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation			
Review of visual observations, inspections, and sampling analysis			
Visual inspection of potential pollution sources			
Review and evaluation of BMPs			
Evaluation Report			

APPENDIX G-2

PHASES FOR DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING INDUSTRIAL STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS

1. Planning and Organization

1.1. Form Pollution Prevention Team

1.2. Review other plans

2. Assessment

2.1. Develop a site map

2.2. Identify potential pollutant sources

2.3. Create inventory of materials and chemicals

2.4. List significant spills and leaks

2.5. Identify non-stormwater discharges

2.6. Assess pollutant risks

3. Best Management Practice (BMP) Identification

3.1. Non-structural BMPs

3.2. Structural BMPs

3.3. Select activity and site-specific BMPs

4. Implementation

4.1. Train employees

4.2. Implement BMPs

4.3. Collect and review records

5. Evaluation/Monitoring

5.1. Conduct annual site evaluation

5.2. Review monitoring information

5.3. Evaluate BMPs

5.4. Review and revise SWPPP

ATTACHMENT H - BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN FOR UTILITY VAULT AND MANHOLE DEWATERING DISCHARGES (UTILITY VAULT PLAN)

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ATTACHMENT H - BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN FOR UTILITY VAULT AND MANHOLE DEWATERING DISCHARGES (UTILITY VAULT PLAN)

1. Implementation

The Discharger shall develop and implement a best management practices (BMPs) and pollution prevention plan (PPP) for utility vault and manhole dewatering discharges (Utility Vault Plan) which achieves the objectives and the specific requirements listed below. The existing Utility Vault Plan shall continue to be implemented. The revised Utility Vault Plan shall be implemented as soon as possible but no later than one year from the effective date of this Order.

2. Objective

Through implementation of the Utility Vault Plan, the Discharger shall prevent or minimize the generation and the potential for the release of pollutants from the facility to the waters of the United States through normal operations and ancillary activities. The Utility Vault Plan shall be designed to comply with BAT/BCT and to ensure compliance with water quality standards.

3. Requirements

3.1. Utility Vault Plan Administration

3.1.1. Pollution Prevention Team. The Utility Vault Plan shall identify a specific individual or individuals as members of a Pollution Prevention Team that are responsible for developing the Utility Vault Plan and assisting in its implementation, maintenance, and revision. The Utility Vault Plan shall clearly identify the responsibilities of each team member. The activities and responsibilities of the team shall address all aspects of the Utility Vault Plan.

3.1.2. Employee Training. The Discharger shall implement a training program to ensure that all utility personnel that are responsible for implementing the Utility Vault Plan are trained in the proper execution of the procedures and BMPs identified in the Utility Vault Plan to minimize the potential for the release of pollutants in utility vault and underground structure discharges. The training shall address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping, pollution control procedures, and material management practices. In addition, staff who dewater utility vaults or underground structures shall be trained to use a dewatering checklist or dewatering procedures to facilitate evaluation of the quality of the water prior to a planned (non-emergency or non-automated critical) discharge from a utility vault or underground structure. The Utility Vault Plan shall identify who is responsible for the training and how often training will take place. Training shall be held at intervals frequently enough to assure adequate understanding of the Utility Vault Plan goals, objectives, and procedures.

3.2. Identification of Potential Pollutant Source

The Utility Vault Plan shall provide a description of potential sources that may add pollutants to discharges. The Utility Vault Plan shall identify all activities and significant materials that may potentially be a source of pollutants. The Utility Vault Plan shall include a description of the types of utility materials handled at the site that potentially may be exposed to vault water either within the vault or underground structure or during discharge operations.

3.2.1. Drainage Map. Provide a map showing the essential features of the distribution system for the service area boundary and showing the corresponding surface waters to which water may be discharged.

3.2.2. Pollution Assessment

Using the information identified in section 3.2 and procedures and pollution control measures developed in sections 3.3 and 3.4 below, analyze and discuss the pollution sources which have been identified to potentially cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality objectives. The analysis shall identify potential sources of pollutants and, for each potential source, any corresponding pollutant or pollutant parameter (e.g., oil and grease) of concern. For each pollutant of concern, identify specific control measures which utility company personnel may use to control the discharge of the pollutant.

If existing discharge data are available, use these data to identify sites or categories of sites which present an increased risk of discharging utility vault water with elevated pollutant levels. Identify potential sources of the elevated pollutant levels and identify specific control measures which will be used to control pollutant levels in the discharges at these sites.

3.3. Procedures for Discharges from Utility Vaults and Underground Structures

The Discharger shall develop and use a checklist or series of procedures to evaluate the quality of the water prior to a planned (non-emergency or non-automated critical) discharge from a utility vault or underground structure. These procedures shall be included in the Utility Vault Plan. The checklist or series of procedures are intended to allow the Discharger to make a preliminary determination of the quality of water to be disposed of and indicate to the Discharger which pollution control measures should be used when discharging the water. The procedures shall include, at a minimum, visual inspection for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants to be present in the discharge.

The Discharger's Utility Vault Plan shall also include the procedures that will be used for discharges that occur during emergency situations where it is recognized that utility vault or underground structure dewatering may need to occur as soon as possible to avoid endangerment to human health, public safety, or the environment or to reestablish essential public services. Further, the Utility Vault Plan shall address the procedures to be used for automated critical discharges. Automated critical discharges are necessary to protect equipment that is vulnerable to damage by water infiltration or seepage, to minimize outage delays and maintain reliability of essential public services, and for safety purposes. The

Discharger shall describe the feasible procedures that may be implemented during emergency situations and for automated critical discharges to minimize the release of pollutants to the environment. The Discharger's personnel responsible for dewatering utility vaults or underground structures shall use a checklist or procedures during dewatering activities to facilitate evaluation of the quality of the water prior to a planned (non-emergency or non-automated critical) discharge from a utility vault or underground structure.

3.4. Pollution Control Measures

The Discharger shall develop a description of BMPs appropriate for their site(s) and operations and implement such BMPs. The appropriateness and priorities of BMPs in a Utility Vault Plan must reflect identified potential sources of pollutants described in section 3.2 above. In addition, the Discharger should discuss the advantages and limitations of each BMP. If relevant, include a flow diagram describing the conditions under which specific pollution control measures and/or BMPs will be deployed. The description of pollution control measures and/or BMPs shall address the following minimum components:

3.4.1. Good Housekeeping. The Discharger shall identify and discuss good housekeeping BMPs which can be adopted to prevent or control the discharge of pollutants. Examples of best practices that should be considered by the Discharger include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Maintain areas surrounding the utility vault and underground structure so that they are kept clean and orderly prior to dewatering activities so as to minimize the presence of pollutants in discharges.
- If applicable, store and contain liquid materials in such a manner that if the container is ruptured, the contents will not discharge, flow, or be washed into the storm drainage system, surface waters, or groundwater.
- Prior to dewatering a utility vault or underground structure, when feasible and safe, maintain the cleanliness and orderliness of all areas that may be impacted by the discharge including the discharge area (e.g., street, roadway, storm drain inlet) which should be clear of debris and sediment prior to discharging.
- Use an absorbent material (e.g., absorbent pads, rags) on the utility vault's or underground structure's water surface prior to dewatering and discharge when an oil sheen has been observed.

3.4.2. Discharge Procedures. The Utility Vault Plan shall include, at a minimum, provisions and procedures which will be implemented during the discharge from utility vaults and underground structures to minimize the introduction of pollutants and protect receiving water quality. For example, best practices that should be considered to control erosion and minimize the discharge of sediment include, but are not limited to, the following:

- When feasible and safe, sweep/clear the area surrounding the discharge point to prevent washing sediment and debris into storm drains.

- Use straw wattles to reduce erosion.
- Use a filter sock or bag to reduce oil and sediment discharge.

3.4.3. Pollution Control and Waste Disposal Procedures. Instances may arise where utility personnel determine that a utility vault or underground structure discharge may have reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality objectives for the receiving water and that BMPs and procedures implemented in accordance with section 3.4.1 above will be insufficient to adequately control pollutants in the discharge. In these instances, the Utility Vault Plan shall include provisions and procedures to be implemented to capture, treat, and/or dispose of the discharge in a manner that is protective of receiving water quality (e.g., hauling the utility vault or underground structure water to a wastewater treatment plant or a disposal site). Any potential discharge for which it is determined that the discharge from the utility vault or underground structure will cause or contribute to an exceedance in the receiving water of applicable water quality objectives is not authorized under this Order. The determination of the potential to cause water quality impacts shall be based on field observations prior to dewatering as well as the results of the Identification of Potential Pollutant Source required in section 3.2 above.

3.5. Annual Utility Vault Plan Evaluation

The Discharger shall conduct an overall evaluation of the effectiveness of its Utility Vault Plan in controlling the discharge of pollutants during a discharge event and revise or replace the Utility Vault Plan as necessary to address procedures and BMPs found to not be effective in minimizing the discharge of pollutants.

3.5.1. Utility Vault Plan Evaluation Requirements

At least once per year, the Discharger shall conduct an evaluation of the effectiveness of their Utility Vault Plan in controlling the discharge of pollutants during a discharge event. At a minimum, the Utility Vault Plan evaluation shall:

- Evaluate the Utility Vault Plan measures to reduce pollutant loadings to determine whether they are adequate and properly implemented in accordance with the terms of this Order or whether additional control measures are needed.
- Ensure that utility source control measures, sediment and erosion control measures, and other structural BMPs identified in the Utility Vault Plan are operating correctly.
- Perform an evaluation of equipment needed to implement the Utility Vault Plan.

3.5.2. Utility Vault Plan Revisions

If Utility Vault Plan revisions are necessary based on the Utility Vault Plan evaluation required in section 3.5.1 above, the Discharger shall develop a revised Plan with new or revised BMPs. The Discharger shall implement such

BMPs and document the progress of their implementation and effectiveness in the Annual Report to the San Diego Water Board Executive Officer.

If it is determined that the cause(s) of visual pollutants were beyond the control of the Discharger and not a result of inadequate Utility Vault Plan implementation, procedures, or BMPs, then revisions to the Utility Vault Plan are not required. The Discharger shall provide as part of the Annual Report an explanation detailing when this situation occurs.

The Discharger shall amend the Utility Vault Plan whenever there is a change in construction, operation, or maintenance, when such amendment is necessary to ensure compliance with BAT/BCT. The Utility Vault Plan shall also be amended if it is in violation of any conditions of this Order or has not achieved the general objective of controlling pollutants in discharges to surface waters. The Discharger shall submit the amended the Utility Vault Plan to the San Diego Water Board.

3.5.3. Annual Utility Vault Plan Evaluation and Revision Reporting

- The Discharger shall provide the results of the annual Utility Vault Plan evaluation and any revisions to the Utility Vault Plan as part of the Annual Report required in section 3.5 of the MRP (Attachment E).
- The Discharger shall retain for five years records summarizing the scope of the annual Utility Vault Plan evaluation, personnel making the evaluation, the date(s) of the evaluation(s), significant observations relating to the implementation of the Utility Vault Plan, and actions taken to revise the Utility Vault Plan.

3.6. Other Special Provisions

3.6.1. The Discharger shall dispose of solids removed from liquid wastes in accordance with applicable federal, State and local laws, regulations, and ordinances.

3.6.2. If the Discharger determines that its utility vault or underground structure is causing or contributing to vector problems, it shall coordinate with a vector control agency to address the vector problems.

ATTACHMENT I - BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES PLAN FOR APPLICABLE PROCESS WASTEWATERS

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ATTACHMENT I - BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES PLAN FOR APPLICABLE DISCHARGES FROM INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES AND INSTALLATION ACTIVITIES

1. Implementation

The Discharger shall develop and implement a Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan which achieves the objectives and the specific requirements listed below for the activities of caisson ballast dewatering, emergency fire suppression water and saltwater supply, NGD flood water and saltwater rinse, USS Arco floating dry dock flood water, AFDM-15 floating dry dock flood water, marine mammal enclosure cleaning water, marine mammal pool discharges, military readiness activity discharges, pier boom, fender, and mooring cleaning, pier washing wastewater, returned unused San Diego Bay water, small boat rinsing, special event discharges, and weight test water. For the purposes of this Order, "applicable discharges from industrial processes and installation activities" are discharges that were deemed to have the potential to introduce pollutants into the environment and therefore require the implementation of BMPs to minimize or prevent such releases. Existing BMP Plans for these activities shall continue to be implemented. The revised BMP Plan for these activities shall be implemented as soon as possible but no later than one year from the effective date of this Order.

2. Purpose

Through implementation of the BMP Plan, the Discharger shall prevent or minimize the generation and the potential for the release of pollutants from the facility to the waters of the United States through normal operations and ancillary activities. The BMP Plan shall address at a minimum caisson ballast dewatering, emergency fire suppression water and saltwater supply, NGD flood water and saltwater rinse, USS Arco floating dry dock flood water, AFDM-15 floating dry dock flood water, marine mammal enclosure cleaning water, marine mammal pool discharges, military readiness activity discharges, pier boom, fender, and mooring cleaning, pier washing wastewater, returned unused San Diego Bay water, seawater cooling overboard discharges, small boat rinsing, special event discharges, and weight test water. At NBC, pier boom, fender, and mooring cleaning discharges have been eliminated and BMPs are necessary to ensure that there is no discharge from these activities.

3. Objectives

The Discharger shall develop and amend the BMP Plan consistent with the following objectives for the control of pollutants:

3.1. The number and quantity of pollutants and the toxicity of effluent generated, discharged or potentially discharged at the facility shall be minimized by the Discharger to the extent feasible by managing each waste stream in the most appropriate manner.

3.2. The Discharger shall ensure proper operation and maintenance of the facility. standard operating procedures may be included in the BMP Plan or referenced.

3.3. The Discharger shall evaluate each component or system for its waste minimization opportunities and its potential for causing a release of significant amounts of pollutants to waters of the United States due to equipment failure, improper operation, and natural phenomena such as rain or snowfall, or other emergency situation. The evaluation shall include all normal operations and ancillary activities at a minimum related to pier washing and any other activities which have the potential to discharge pollutants. The Discharger shall have a plan to address any emergency situation which would result in a significant release of pollutants to waters of the United States including those identified in this evaluation.

4. Requirements

4.1. The BMP Plan shall be consistent with the objectives in section 3 above and the general guidance contained in the publication entitled Guidance Manual for Developing Best Management Practices (BMPs) (USEPA, 1993) or any subsequent revisions to the guidance document.

4.2. The BMP Plan shall 1) be documented in narrative form, 2) include any necessary plot plans, drawings or maps, and 3) be developed in accordance with good engineering practices.

4.3. The BMP Plan shall be organized and written with the following elements:

4.3.1. Purpose and objectives of the BMP Plan

4.3.2. Name and location of the activity with specific BMPs

4.3.3. Specific management practices and standard operating procedures to achieve the above objectives, including, but not limited to:

- Modification of equipment, facilities, technology, processes, and procedures,
- Reformulation or redesign of products,
- Substitution of materials,
- Improvement in management, inventory control, materials handling or general operational phases of the facility, and
- Materials compatibility.

4.3.4. Good housekeeping

4.3.5. Preventative maintenance

4.3.6. Risk identification and assessment

4.3.7. Reporting of BMP incidents and spills

4.3.8. Inspections and records

4.3.9. Employee training

4.4. The BMP Plan shall establish specific BMPs to meet the objectives identified in section 3 of this Attachment, addressing each component or system capable of generating or causing a release of significant amounts of pollutants, and identifying specific preventative or remedial measures to be implemented.

4.5. The BMP Plan shall establish specific BMPs or other measures which ensure that the discharge of pollutants including, but not limited to, arsenic, copper, lead, nickel, selenium, zinc, aldrin, alpha-BHC, beta-BHC, 4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT), alpha-endosulfan, beta-endosulfan, heptachlor, and heptachlor epoxide from pier washing is reduced to levels that do not exceed water quality objectives.

4.6. The BMP Plan shall include a statement that says this BMP Plan fulfills the requirements of this Order and shall be signed and certified in accordance with the signatory requirements of Standard Provision 5.2 of Attachment D of this Order.

5. Documentation

The Discharger shall maintain a copy of the BMP Plan at the facility and shall make it available to the San Diego Water Board upon request. All offices of the Discharger which are required to maintain a copy of this Order shall also maintain a copy of the BMP Plan.

6. BMP Plan Modification

The Discharger shall amend the BMP Plan whenever there is a change in the facility or in the operation of the facility which materially increases the generation of pollutants or their release or potential release to the receiving waters. The Discharger shall also amend the BMP Plan, as appropriate, when operations covered by the BMP Plan change. Any such changes to the BMP Plan shall be consistent with the objectives and specific requirements listed above. All changes in the BMP Plan shall be reported to the San Diego Water Board in writing.

7. Modification for Ineffectiveness

At any time, if the BMP Plan proves to be ineffective in achieving the general objective of preventing and minimizing the generation of pollutants and their release and potential release to the receiving waters and/or the specific requirements above, this Order and/or the BMP Plan shall be subject to modification to incorporate revised BMP requirements.

ATTACHMENT J - DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS CONTAINED IN THE BASIN PLAN AND OCEAN PLAN

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ATTACHMENT J - DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS CONTAINED IN THE BASIN PLAN AND OCEAN PLAN

1. Basin Plan Discharge Prohibitions

1.1. The discharge of waste to waters of the State in a manner causing, or threatening to cause a condition of pollution, contamination or nuisance as defined in Water Code section 13050, is prohibited.

1.2. The discharge of waste to land, except as authorized by waste discharge requirements (WDRs) of the terms described in Water Code section 13264 is prohibited.

1.3. The discharge of pollutants or dredged or fill material to waters of the United States except as authorized by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit or a dredged or fill material permit (subject to the exemption described in Water Code section 13376) is prohibited.

1.4. Discharges of recycled water to lakes or reservoirs used for municipal water supply or to inland surface water tributaries thereto are prohibited, unless the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region (San Diego Water Board) issues an NPDES permit authorizing such a discharge; the proposed discharge has been approved by the State Water Board Division of Drinking Water (DDW)and the operating agency of the impacted reservoir; and the Discharger has an approved fail-safe long-term disposal alternative.

1.5. The discharge of waste to inland surface waters, except in cases where the quality of the discharge complies with applicable receiving water quality objectives, is prohibited. Allowances for dilution may be made at the discretion of the San Diego Water Board. Consideration would include streamflow data, the degree of treatment provided and safety measures to ensure reliability of facility performance. As an example, discharge of secondary effluent would probably be permitted if streamflow provided 100:1 dilution capability.

1.6. The discharge of waste in a manner causing flow, ponding, or surfacing on lands not owned or under the control of the Discharger is prohibited, unless the discharge is authorized by the San Diego Water Board.

1.7. The dumping, deposition, or discharge of waste directly into waters of the State, or adjacent to such waters in any manner which may permit it being transported into the waters, is prohibited unless authorized by the San Diego Water Board.

1.8. Any discharge to a stormwater conveyance system that is not composed entirely of stormwater is prohibited unless authorized by the San Diego Water Board. [The federal regulations, 40 CFR section 122.26(b)(13), define stormwater as stormwater runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage. 40 CFR section 122.26(b)(2) defines an illicit discharge as any discharge to a stormwater

conveyance system that is not composed entirely of stormwater except discharges pursuant to an NPDES permit and discharges resulting from fire fighting activities.] [section 122.26 amended at 56 FR 56553, November 5, 1991; 57 FR 11412, April 2, 1992].

1.9. The unauthorized discharge of treated or untreated sewage to waters of the State or to a stormwater conveyance system is prohibited.

1.10. The discharge of industrial wastes to conventional septic tank/subsurface disposal systems, except as authorized by the terms described in Water Code section 13264, is prohibited.

1.11. The discharge of radioactive wastes amenable to alternative methods of disposal into the waters of the State is prohibited.

1.12. The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent into waters of the State is prohibited.

1.13. The discharge of waste into a natural or excavated site below historic water levels is prohibited unless the discharge is authorized by the San Diego Water Board.

1.14. The discharge of sand, silt, clay, or other earthen materials from any activity, including land grading and construction, in quantities which cause deleterious bottom deposits, turbidity or discoloration in waters of the State or which unreasonably affect, or threaten to affect, beneficial uses of such waters is prohibited.

1.15. The discharge of treated or untreated sewage from vessels to Mission Bay, Oceanside Harbor, Dana Point Harbor, or other small boat harbors is prohibited.

1.16. The discharge of untreated sewage from vessels to San Diego Bay is prohibited.

1.17. The discharge of treated sewage from vessels to portions of San Diego Bay that are less than 30 feet deep at mean lower low water is prohibited.

1.18. The discharge of treated sewage from vessels, which do not have a properly functioning United States Coast Guard (USCG) certified Type I or Type II marine sanitation device, to portions of San Diego Bay that are greater than 30 feet deep at mean lower low water is prohibited.

2. Ocean Plan Discharge Prohibitions

2.1. The Discharge of any radiological chemical, or biological warfare agent or high-level radioactive waste into the ocean is prohibited.

2.2. Waste shall not be discharged to designated Areas of Special Biological Significance except as provided in chapter III.E. of the Ocean Plan.

2.3. Pipeline discharge of sludge to the ocean is prohibited by federal law; the discharge of municipal and industrial waste sludge directly to the ocean, or into a waste stream that discharges to the ocean, is prohibited. The discharge of sludge digester supernatant directly to the ocean, or to a waste stream that discharges to the ocean without further treatment, is prohibited.

2.4. The by-passing of untreated wastes containing concentrations of pollutants in excess of those of Table 3 or Table 4 [of the Ocean Plan] to the ocean is prohibited, except as allowed by Federal Standard Provisions I.G and I.H (Attachment D of this Order).

2.5. 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.

ATTACHMENT K – SEDIMENT CHEMISTRY ANALYTES

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Table K-1. Sediment Chemistry Analytes. 2

ATTACHMENT K – SEDIMENT CHEMISTRY ANALYTES

Table K-1 presents sediment chemistry analyses that were part of Bight '23 monitoring. The Discharger shall monitor sediment samples for the same analytes as the Bight sediment monitoring plan. If other toxic pollutants are believed to pose risk to benthic communities, aquatic-dependent wildlife, or human health, those toxic pollutants shall be identified and monitored by the Discharger.

Table K-1. Sediment Chemistry Analytes.

Chemical Name	Chemical Group
Percent Fines	General
Total Nitrogen	General
Total Organic Carbon	General
Aluminum	Metal
Antimony	Metal
Arsenic	Metal
Barium	Metal
Beryllium	Metal
Cadmium	Metal
Chromium	Metal
Copper	Metal
Iron	Metal
Lead	Metal
Mercury	Metal
Nickel	Metal
Selenium	Metal
Silver	Metal
Zinc	Metal
1,6,7-Trimethylnapthalene	PAH
1-methylnaphthalene	PAH
1-methylphenanthrene	PAH
2,6-dimethylnaphthalene	PAH
2-methylnaphthalene	PAH
Acenaphthene	PAH
Acenaphthylene	PAH
Anthracene	PAH
Benzo(a)anthracene	PAH
Benzo(a)pyrene	PAH
Benzo(b)flouranthene	PAH
Benzo(e)pyrene	PAH
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	PAH

Chemical Name	Chemical Group
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	PAH
Biphenyl	PAH
Chrysene	PAH
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	PAH
Fluoranthene	PAH
Fluorene	PAH
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	PAH
Naphthalene	PAH
Perylene	PAH
Phenanthrene	PAH
Pyrene	PAH
BDE-100	PBDE
BDE-138	PBDE
BDE-153	PBDE
BDE-154	PBDE
BDE-17	PBDE
BDE-183	PBDE
BDE-190	PBDE
BDE-28	PBDE
BDE-47	PBDE
BDE-49	PBDE
BDE-66	PBDE
BDE-85	PBDE
BDE-99	PBDE
2,4’-Dichlorobiphenyl	PCB 8 - congener
2,2’,5-Trichlorobiphenyl	PCB 18 - congener
2,4,4’-Trichlorobiphenyl	PCB 28 - congener
3,4,4’-Trichlorobiphenyl	PCB 37 - congener
2,2’,3,5’-Tetrachlorobipheny	PCB 44 - congener
2,2’,4,5’-Tetrachlorobiphenyl	PCB 49 - congener
2,2’,5,5’-Tetrachlorobiphenyl	PCB 52 - congener
2,3’,4,4’-Tetrachlorobiphenyl	PCB 66 - congener
2,3’,4’,5-Tetrachlorobiphenyl	PCB 70 - congener
2,4,4’,5-Tetrachlorobiphenyl	PCB 74 - congener
3,3’,4,4’-Tetrachlorobiphenyl	PCB 77 - congener
3,4,4’,5-Tetrachlorobiphenyl	PCB 81 - congener
2,2’,3,4,5’-Pentachlorobiphenyl	PCB 87 - congener
2,2’,4,4’,5-Pentachlorobiphenyl	PCB 99 - congener
2,2’,4,5,5’-Pentachlorobiphenyl	PCB 101 - congener

Chemical Name	Chemical Group
2,3,3’,4,4’-Pentachlorobiphenyl	PCB 105 - congener
2,3,3’,4’,6-Pentachlorobiphenyl	PCB 110 - congener
2,3,4,4’,5-Pentachlorobiphenyl	PCB 114 - congener
2,3’,4,4’,5-Pentachlorobiphenyl	PCB 118 - congener
2,3’,4,4’,6-Pentachlorobiphenyl	PCB 119 - congener
2,3,4,4’,5’- Pentachlorobiphenyl	PCB 123-congener
3,3’,4,4’,5-Pentachlorobiphenyl	PCB 126 - congener
2,2’,3,3’,4,4’-Hexachlorobiphenyl	PCB 128 - congener
2,2’,3,4,4’,5’-Hexachlorobiphenyl	PCB 138 - congener
2,2’,3,4’,5’,6-Hexachlorobiphenyl	PCB 149 - congener
2,2’,3,5,5’,6-Hexachlorobiphenyl	PCB 151 - congener
2,2’,4,4’,5,5’-Hexachlorobiphenyl	PCB 153 - congener
2,3,3’,4,4’,5-Hexachlorobiphenyl	PCB 156 - congener
2,3,3’,4,4’,5’-Hexachlorobiphenyl	PCB 157 - congener
2,3,3’,4,4’,6-Hexachlorobiphenyl	PCB 158 - congener
2,3’,4,4’5,5’-Hexachlorobiphenyl	PCB 167 - congener
2,3’,4,4’,5’,6-Hexachlorobiphenyl	PCB 168 - congener
3,3’,4,4’,5,5’-Hexachlorobiphenyl	PCB 169 - congener
2,2’,3,3’,4,4’,5-Heptachlorobiphenyl	PCB 170 - congener
2,2’,3,3’,4,5’,6’-Heptachlorobiphenyl	PCB 177 - congener
2,2’,3,4,4’,5,5’-Heptachlorobiphenyl	PCB 180 - congener
2,2’,3,4,4’,5’,6-Heptachlorobiphenyl	PCB 183 - congener
2,2’,3,4’,5,5’,6-Heptachlorobiphenyl	PCB 187 - congener
2,3,3’,4,4’,5,5’-Heptachlorobiphenyl	PCB 189 - congener
2,2’,3,3’,4,4’,5,5’-Octachlorobiphenyl	PCB 194 - congener
2,2’,3,3’,4,4’,5,6-Octachlorobiphenyl	PCB 195 - congener
2,2’,3,3’,4,5’,6,6’-Octachlorobiphenyl	PCB 201 - congener
2,2',3,3',4,4',5,5',6-Nonachlorobiphenyl	PCB 206 - congener
4,4’-DDMU	Pesticide
Alpha Chlordane	Pesticide
Cis Nonachlor	Pesticide
Gamma Chlordane	Pesticide
o,p’-DDD	Pesticide
o,p’-DDE	Pesticide
o,p’-DDT	Pesticide
Oxychlordane	Pesticide
p,p’-DDD	Pesticide
p,p’-DDE	Pesticide
p,p’-DDT	Pesticide

Chemical Name	Chemical Group
Trans Nonachlor	Pesticide
Bifenthrin	Pyrethroids
cis-Permethrin	Pyrethroids
Cyfluthrin (total)	Pyrethroids
Cypermethrin (total)	Pyrethroids
Deltamethrin	Pyrethroids
lambda-Cyhalothrin (total)	Pyrethroids
trans-Permethrin	Pyrethroids
Esfenvalerate	Pyrethroids
Acetamiprid	Neonicotinoid
Clothianidin	Neonicotinoid
Imidacloprid	Neonicotinoid
Thiacloprid	Neonicotinoid
Thiamethoxam	Neonicotinoid
6-PPD-quinone	Tire-Wear Compound
Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS)[1]	Per- and Polyfluorinated Alkyl Substances (PFAS)
Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)[1]	Per- and Polyfluorinated Alkyl Substances (PFAS)

[1] The Discharger shall use DoD QSM 5.1 (or higher) or other ELAP-accredited methodologies for the analysis of PFAS in sediments.

ATTACHMENT L - ELEMENTS FOR SMALL MILITARY BASE MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM (MS4) - STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

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ATTACHMENT L - ELEMENTS FOR SMALL MILITARY BASE MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM (MS4) - STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

1. Six Minimum Control Measures

The stormwater management program (SWMP) shall describe BMPs, and associated measurable goals, that identify and reduce all potential bacteria contributions, and fulfill the requirements of the following six minimum control measures:

1.1. Public Education and Outreach on Stormwater Impacts. The SWMP shall contain a written plan to distribute educational materials to the target audiences identified below, or conduct equivalent outreach activities about the effects of stormwater discharges on water bodies and the steps that the target audiences can take to reduce pollutants in stormwater runoff.

The SWMP shall contain a list of target audience groups consisting of civilians, contactors, retailers, and military personnel (including dependents) that are present on the facility and may be conducting activities that could have potential adverse effect(s) to water quality.

1.2. Public Involvement/Participation Program. The SWMP shall contain a written Public Involvement/Participation Program to:

1.2.1. Regularly encourage public participation in the development and implementation of the SWMP;

1.2.2. Establish a platform for the public and target audiences to provide input into the development and implementation of the SWMP;

1.2.3. Solicit public reporting of suspected illicit discharges via telephone and writing; and

1.2.4. Implement procedures for the receipt and consideration of verbal or written public inquiries, concerns, and information submitted by the public.

1.3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination. The SWMP shall contain a written Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination Program containing the following elements:

1.3.1. A written program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges (as defined at 40 CFR section 122.26(b)(2)) into the stormwater drainage systems;

1.3.2. A storm sewer system map, showing the location of all stormwater drainage systems, outfalls and the names and locations of all waters of the United States that receive discharges from those outfalls;

1.3.3. A prohibition against non-stormwater discharges into the stormwater drainage system except as allowed under Non-Stormwater Specifications 4.5 of this Order;

1.3.4. A plan to detect and address non-stormwater discharges, including illegal dumping, to the MS4 system that are not authorized by a separate NPDES permit;

1.3.5. A plan to inform the target audience of the hazards that are generally associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste; and

1.3.6. A plan to address the categories of non-stormwater discharges or flows as specified in Non-Stormwater Specification 4.5 of this Order (i.e., authorized non-stormwater discharges) only where they are identified as significant contributors of pollutants to the stormwater collection system.

1.4. Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control. The SWMP shall contain a written Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control program to reduce pollutants in any stormwater runoff to the MS4 from construction activities that result in a land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre. Reduction of stormwater discharges from construction activity disturbing less than one acre must be included in the program if that construction activity is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that would disturb one acre or more. The program must, at a minimum, include the development and implementation of:

1.4.1. Mechanisms to require erosion and sediment controls, as well as enforcement mechanisms, to ensure compliance;

1.4.2. Requirements for construction site operators to implement appropriate erosion and sediment control BMPs;

1.4.3. Requirements for construction site operators to control waste such as discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals, litter, and sanitary waste at the construction site that may cause adverse impacts to water quality;

1.4.4. Procedures for site plan review which incorporate consideration of potential water quality impacts;

1.4.5. Procedures for receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public. The Discharger shall demonstrate acknowledgement and consideration of the information submitted, whether submitted verbally or in writing; and

1.4.6. Procedures for site inspection and enforcement of control measures;

1.4.7. Procedures for verifying that the site has existing coverage under California's statewide General NPDES Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Construction Activities (hereinafter General Construction Permit).

1.5. Post-Construction Stormwater Management in New Development and Redevelopment. The SWMP shall contain a written post-construction stormwater management program to:

1.5.1. Address stormwater runoff from new development and redevelopment projects that disturb greater than or equal to one acre, including projects less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development, that discharge into

the stormwater drainage system by ensuring that controls are in place that would prevent or minimize water quality impacts, and that are designed to maintain pre-project runoff condition

1.5.2. Develop and implement water quality strategies, which include a combination of structural and/or non-structural BMPs appropriate for the facility;

1.5.3. Develop or use a mechanism to address post-construction runoff from new development and redevelopment projects.

1.5.4. Ensure adequate long-term operation and maintenance of water quality BMPs.

1.5.5. Maintain and regularly update an inventory of BMPs installed pursuant to the SWMP. The inventory shall include, at a minimum:

- Exact location of BMP(s);
- Contact information for the individual or entity responsible for long term BMP operation and maintenance;
- A description of the BMP and the year it was installed;
- Maintenance required;
- Actual inspection/maintenance activities that occurred during the reporting year; and
- An assessment by the Discharger if proper operation and maintenance occurred during the year, and if not, what actions the Discharger has taken, or will take, to address the deficiencies.

1.6. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping. The SWMP shall contain a written Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping Program that is sufficient to minimize pollutant runoff from on-site operations. The Discharger may incorporate by reference, other plans implemented at the facility (i.e., SWPPP and BMP Plan) that address similar goals. The Discharger shall:

1.6.1. Develop and implement an operation and maintenance program that includes a training component and has the ultimate goal of preventing or reducing pollutant runoff from facility operations; and

1.6.2. Using training materials that are available from USEPA, the State, or other organizations, include target audience training to prevent and reduce stormwater pollution from activities such as park and open space maintenance, fleet building maintenance, new construction and land disturbances, and stormwater system maintenance.

2. Measurable Goals

The SWMP must identify the measurable goals for each of the BMPs, including, as appropriate, the months and years for scheduled actions, including interim milestones and the frequency of the action.

3. SWMP Annual Review

The SWMP shall be reviewed annually and revised as necessary. A summary of each annual review, the identified inadequacies, and any planned efforts to address the identified inadequacies shall be maintained as an attachment to the SWMP for a minimum of five years.

ATTACHMENT M - STORMWATER RISK LEVEL DESIGNATION TABLES

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ATTACHMENT M - STORMWATER RISK LEVEL DESIGNATION TABLES

Listing of NBC Stormwater Outfalls and Associated Risk Level

Facility	Stormwater Classification	Discharge Point	Navy ID Number	Outfall Risk Level	Receiving Water
NBC	Municipal	NBC-001	NASNI-50	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-010	NASNI-CVN11	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-011	NASNI-18	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-012	NASNI-61	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-013	NASNI-60	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-014	NASNI-58	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-015	NASNI-57	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-016	NASNI-56	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-017	NASNI-55	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-018	NASNI-54	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-019	NASNI-52	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-020	NASNI-48	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-021	NASNI-47	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-022	NASNI-1	Municipal	Pacific Ocean
NBC	Municipal	NBC-023	NASNI-2	Municipal	Pacific Ocean
NBC	Municipal	NBC-024	NASNI-41	Municipal	Pacific Ocean
NBC	Municipal	NBC-025	NASNI-42	Municipal	Pacific Ocean
NBC	Municipal	NBC-026	NASNI-45	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-027	NASNI-44	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-028	NASNI-CVN10	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-029	NASNI-19	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-030	NASNI-13	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-031	NASNI-40	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-032	NASNI-CVN19	Municipal	San Diego Bay

Facility	Stormwater Classification	Discharge Point	Navy ID Number	Outfall Risk Level	Receiving Water
NBC	Municipal	NBC-034	NAB-7	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-036	NAB-18	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-037	NAB-31	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-038	NAB-40	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-040	NAB-51	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-043	NAB-54	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-044	NAB-57	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-047	NAB-112	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-048	NAB-OLF 11	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-049	NAB-OLF 12	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-054	NAB-OLF44	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-055	NAB-OLF45	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-057	NAB-5	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-058	NAB-13	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-059	NAB-14	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-060	NAB-50	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-061	NAB-109	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-062	NAB-56	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-063	NAB-1	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-064	NAB-29	Municipal	Pacific Ocean
NBC	Municipal	NBC-065	NAB-43	Municipal	Pacific Ocean
NBC	Municipal	NBC-066	NAB-27	Municipal	Pacific Ocean
NBC	Municipal	NBC-067	NAB-28	Municipal	Pacific Ocean
NBC	Municipal	NBC-068	NAB-26	Municipal	Pacific Ocean
NBC	Municipal	NBC-069	NAB-39	Municipal	Pacific Ocean
NBC	Municipal	NBC-070	NAB-24	Municipal	Pacific Ocean
NBC	Municipal	NBC-071	NAB-23	Municipal	Pacific Ocean

Facility	Stormwater Classification	Discharge Point	Navy ID Number	Outfall Risk Level	Receiving Water
NBC	Municipal	NBC-072	NAB-35	Municipal	Pacific Ocean
NBC	Municipal	NBC-073	NAB-37	Municipal	Pacific Ocean
NBC	Municipal	NBC-074	NAB-38	Municipal	Pacific Ocean
NBC	Municipal	NBC-075	NAB-36	Municipal	Pacific Ocean
NBC	Municipal	NBC-076	NAB-55	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-077	NAB-25	Municipal	Pacific Ocean
NBC	Municipal	NBC-078	NAB-15	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-079	NAB-OLF41	Municipal	Pacific Ocean
NBC	Municipal	NBC-081	NAB-OLF40	Municipal	Pacific Ocean
NBC	Municipal	NBC-082	NAB-OLF14	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-083	NAB-OLF17	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-084	NAB-12	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-085	NAB-22	Municipal	Pacific Ocean
NBC	Municipal	NBC-087	NAB-29A	Municipal	Pacific Ocean
NBC	Municipal	NBC-089	NOLF-1	Municipal	Tijuana Estuary
NBC	Municipal	NBC-090	NOLF-105	Municipal	Tijuana Estuary
NBC	Municipal	NBC-091	NOLF-104	Municipal	Tijuana Estuary
NBC	Municipal	NBC-092	NOLF-103	Municipal	Tijuana Estuary
NBC	Municipal	NBC-093	NOLF-102	Municipal	Tijuana Estuary
NBC	Municipal	NBC-094	NOLF-101	Municipal	Tijuana Estuary
NBC	Municipal	NBC-095	NOLF-6	Municipal	Tijuana Estuary
NBC	Municipal	NBC-096	NOLF-5	Municipal	Tijuana Estuary
NBC	Municipal	NBC-097	NOLF-OLF2A	Municipal	Tijuana Estuary
NBC	Municipal	NBC-098	NOLF-OLF2B	Municipal	Tijuana Estuary
NBC	Municipal	NBC-099	NOLF-OLF2	Municipal	Tijuana Estuary
NBC	Municipal	NBC-100	NOLF-OLF4	Municipal	Tijuana Estuary
NBC	Municipal	SSTC-01	SSTC-01	Municipal	Pacific Ocean

Facility	Stormwater Classification	Discharge Point	Navy ID Number	Outfall Risk Level	Receiving Water
NBC	Municipal	NBC-137	NASNI-46	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-154	NAB-3	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-171	NAB-OLF20	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-186	NAB-OLF36	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Municipal	NBC-192	NAB-OLF2	Municipal	Pacific Ocean
NBC	Industrial	NBC-101	NASNI-3	Industrial Low Risk	Pacific Ocean
NBC	Industrial	NBC-102	NASNI-5	Industrial Low Risk	Pacific Ocean
NBC	Industrial	NBC-103	NASNI-6	Industrial Low Risk	Pacific Ocean
NBC	Industrial	NBC-104	NASNI-7	Industrial Low Risk	Pacific Ocean
NBC	Industrial	NBC-105	NASNI-8	Industrial Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-106	NASNI-9	Industrial Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-107	NASNI-10	Industrial Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-108	NASNI-11	Industrial Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-109	NASNI-12	Industrial Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-110	NASNI-14	Industrial Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-111	NASNI-15	Industrial Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-112	NASNI-16	Industrial Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-113	NASNI-17	Industrial Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-114	NASNI-21	Industrial High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-115	NASNI-22A	Industrial High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-116	NASNI-22B	Industrial High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-117	NASNI-23A	Industrial High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-118	NASNI-23B	Industrial Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-119	NASNI-24	Industrial High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-120	NASNI-25	Industrial Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-121	NASNI-26	Industrial Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-122	NASNI-27	Industrial High Risk	San Diego Bay

Facility	Stormwater Classification	Discharge Point	Navy ID Number	Outfall Risk Level	Receiving Water
NBC	Industrial	NBC-123	NASNI-28	Industrial High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-124	NASNI-29	Industrial High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-125	NASNI-30	Industrial High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-126	NASNI-31	Industrial High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-127	NASNI-31A	Industrial High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-128	NASNI-32	Industrial High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-129	NASNI-33	Industrial High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-130	NASNI-34	Industrial High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-131	NASNI-35	Industrial High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-132	NASNI-36	Industrial High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-133	NASNI-37	Industrial High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-134	NASNI-38	Industrial High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-135	NASNI-39	Industrial High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-136	NASNI-43	Industrial Low Risk	N/A, Basin
NBC	Industrial	NBC-138	NASNI-53	Industrial Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-139	NASNI-59	Industrial Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-140	NASNI-62	Industrial Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-141	NASNI-CVN5	Industrial Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-142	NASNI-CVN6	Industrial Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-143	NASNI-CVN8	Industrial High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-144	NASNI-CVN9	Industrial High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-145	NASNI-CVN13A	Industrial High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-146	NASNI-CVN13B	Industrial High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-147	NASNI-CVN14	Industrial High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-148	NASNI-CVN15	Industrial High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-149	NASNI-CVN16	Industrial High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-152	NASNI-CVN20	Industrial High Risk	San Diego Bay

Facility	Stormwater Classification	Discharge Point	Navy ID Number	Outfall Risk Level	Receiving Water
NBC	Industrial	NBC-153	NASNI-CVN21	Industrial High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-155	NAB-4	Industrial Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-156	NAB-6	Industrial Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-157	NAB-9	Industrial High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-158	NAB-10	Industrial High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-159	NAB-11	Industrial High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-161	NAB-30	Industrial Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-162	NAB-32	Industrial Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-163	NAB-33	Industrial High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-164	NAB-34	Industrial High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-165	NAB-111	Industrial High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-166	NAB-OLF4	Industrial Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-167	NAB-OLF9	Industrial Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-168	NAB-OLF10	Industrial High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-169	NAB-OLF13	Industrial Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-170	NAB-OLF18	Industrial Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-172	NAB-OLF21	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-173	NAB-OLF22	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-174	NAB-OLF23	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-175	NAB-OLF24	Industrial Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-176	NAB-OLF25	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-177	NAB-OLF26	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-178	NAB-OLF27	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-179	NAB-OLF28	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-180	NAB-OLF29	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-181	NAB-OLF30	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-182	NAB-OLF31	Municipal	San Diego Bay

Facility	Stormwater Classification	Discharge Point	Navy ID Number	Outfall Risk Level	Receiving Water
NBC	Industrial	NBC-183	NAB-OLF33	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-184	NAB-OLF34	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-185	NAB-OLF35	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-187	NAB-OLF39	Industrial Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-188	NAB-OLF42	Industrial Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-189	NAB-OLF43	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-190	NOLF-2	Industrial Low Risk	Tijuana Estuary
NBC	Industrial	NBC-191	NOLF-3	Industrial Low Risk	Tijuana Estuary
NBC	Industrial	NBC-002	NASNI-CVN1	Industrial Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-003	NASNI-CVN2	Industrial Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-004	NASNI-CVN4	Industrial Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-005	NASNI-CVN12	Industrial Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-007	NASNI-CVN17	Industrial High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-009	NASNI-CVN18	Industrial High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-033	NAB-2	Industrial Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-035	NAB-8	Industrial Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-039	NAB-41	Industrial Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-041	NAB-52	Industrial Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-042	NAB-53	Industrial Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-045	NAB-108	Industrial Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-046	NAB-110	Industrial Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-050	NAB-OLF15	Industrial Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-052	NAB-OLF19	Municipal	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-053	NAB-OLF37	Industrial Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-080	NAB-16	Industrial Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBC	Industrial	NBC-088	NOLF-4	Industrial Low Risk	Tijuana Estuary
NBC	Industrial	NBC-051	NAB-OLF16	Municipal	San Diego Bay

Listing of NBPL Stormwater Outfalls and Associated Risk Levels

Facility	Stormwater Classification	Discharge Point	Navy ID Number	Outfall Risk Level	Receiving Water
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-001	Subase-1	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-002	Subase-2	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-003	Subase-3	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-004	Subase-5	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-005	Subase-6	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-006	Subase-7	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-007	Subase-8	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-008	Subase-9	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-009	Subase-10	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-010	Subase-11	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-013	Subase-12	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-014	Subase-13	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-015	Subase-14	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-016	Subase-15	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-017	Subase-18	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-018	Subase-19	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-019	Subase-20	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-020	Subase-22A	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-021	Subase-22B	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-022	Subase-22C	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-023	Subase-22D	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-024	Subase-22F	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-025	Subase-22G	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-026	Subase-22H	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-027	Subase-22I	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-028	Subase-22K	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-029	Subase-23A	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay

Facility	Stormwater Classification	Discharge Point	Navy ID Number	Outfall Risk Level	Receiving Water
NBPL	Industrial	NBPL-030	Subase-23B	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-031	Subase-23D	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-032	Subase-23E	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-033	Subase-23J	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Industrial	NBPL-034	Subase-24	Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Industrial	NBPL-035	Subase-25	Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Industrial	NBPL-036	Subase-26	High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Industrial	NBPL-037	Subase-27	Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Industrial	NBPL-038	Subase-28	High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-039	Subase-29	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-040	Subase-30	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-042	Subase-32A	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-044	Subase-33	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Industrial	NBPL-045	Seaside-52	Low Risk	Pacific Ocean
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-046	Subase-53	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-047	Subase-54	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-048	Subase-55	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-049	Subase-56	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-050	Subase-57	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-051	Subase-58	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-052	Subase-59	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-053	Subase-60	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-054	Subase-62	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-055	Subase-63	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-056	Subase-64	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-057	Subase-65	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-058	MSF-1	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-059	MSF-3	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay

Facility	Stormwater Classification	Discharge Point	Navy ID Number	Outfall Risk Level	Receiving Water
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-060	MSF-4	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-061	MSF-5	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-062	MSF-6	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-063	MSF-7	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-064	MSF-8	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-065	MSF-SF1	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-066	MSF-SF2	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-067	MSF-SF3	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Industrial	NBPL-071	FLC-2	No Exposure	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-072	FLC-4	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-073	FLC-5	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-074	FLC-3	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Industrial	NBPL-077	FLC-10	No Exposure	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-078	FLC-12	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-081	FLC-OLF 1	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-082	Bayside-1	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-083	Bayside-2	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-084	Bayside-3	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-086	Bayside-5	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-090	Bayside-9	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-091	Bayside-10	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-092	Bayside-11	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-093	Bayside-12A	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-094	Bayside-12B	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-096	Seaside -24	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-097	Seaside -25	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-098	South Point-26	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-099	South Point-27	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean

Facility	Stormwater Classification	Discharge Point	Navy ID Number	Outfall Risk Level	Receiving Water
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-101	South Point-30	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-103	Seaside-32	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-104	Seaside-33	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-105	Seaside-34	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-106	Seaside-35	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-107	Seaside-36	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-108	Seaside-37	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-109	Seaside-38	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-110	Seaside-39	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-111	Seaside-40	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-112	Seaside-40A	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-113	Seaside-41	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-114	Seaside-42	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-115	Seaside-43	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-116	Seaside-43A	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-117	Seaside-43B	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-118	Seaside-44	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-119	Seaside-45	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-120	Seaside-46	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-121	Seaside-47	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-122	Seaside-48	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-123	Seaside-50	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-124	Seaside-51	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-126	Bayside-54	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-127	Seaside-58	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-128	Seaside-59	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-129	Seaside-60	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-130	Seaside-60A	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean

Facility	Stormwater Classification	Discharge Point	Navy ID Number	Outfall Risk Level	Receiving Water
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-131	Seaside-60B	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-132	South Point-70	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-133	Bayside-73	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-135	Bayside-75	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-136	Bayside-76	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-137	Seaside-78	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-139	South Point-80	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-140	Bayside-OLF 1	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-141	Bayside-OLF 2	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Industrial	NBPL-142	Bayside-OLF 3	Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-143	Bayside-OLF 4	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-144	South Point-OLF-5	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-145	Seaside-OLF-6	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-147	C3F-1	Non-Industrial	City of San Diego (San Diego Bay)
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-148	C3F-2	Non-Industrial	City of San Diego (San Diego Bay)
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-149	C3F-3	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-150	C3F-4	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-151	C3F-5	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-152	C3F-6	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-153	C3F-7	Non-Industrial	City of San Diego (San Diego Bay)
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-154	Old Town-1	Non-Industrial	City of San Diego (San Diego River)
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-155	Old Town-2	Non-Industrial	City of San Diego (San Diego River)

Facility	Stormwater Classification	Discharge Point	Navy ID Number	Outfall Risk Level	Receiving Water
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-156	Old Town-3	Non-Industrial	City of San Diego (San Diego River)
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-157	Old Town-4	Non-Industrial	City of San Diego (San Diego River)
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-158	Old Town-5	Non-Industrial	City of San Diego (San Diego Bay)
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-159	Taylor Street-1	Non-Industrial	City of San Diego (San Diego River)
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-160	Taylor Street-2	Non-Industrial	City of San Diego (San Diego River)
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-161	Taylor Street-3	Non-Industrial	City of San Diego (San Diego River)
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-162	HDA -1	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-163	HDA -2	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-164	HDA -21	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-165	HDA -22	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-166	HDA -24	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-167	HDA -25	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-168	HDA -26	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-169	HDA -27	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-170	HDA -28	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-171	HDA -29	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-172	HDA -30	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-173	HDA -31	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-174	HDA -32	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-175	HDA -33	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-179	HDA -37	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-186	HDA -44	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-187	HDA -45	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay

Facility	Stormwater Classification	Discharge Point	Navy ID Number	Outfall Risk Level	Receiving Water
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-188	HDA -OLF 1	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-189	HDA -OLF 2	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-190	HDA -OLF 3	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-191	FITCPAC-1	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-192	FITCPAC-2	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL-193	FITCPAC-3	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Municipal	NBPL- 196	Seaside- 49	Non-Industrial	Pacific Ocean

Listing of NBSD Stormwater Outfalls and Associated Risk Levels

Facility	Stormwater Classification	Discharge Point	Navy ID Number	Outfall Risk Level	Receiving Water
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-001	1	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-002	2	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-003	3	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-004	4	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-005	5	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-006	6	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-007	7	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-008	8	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-009	9	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Industrial	NBSD-011	11	Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-012	12	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-013	13	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-014	14	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-015	15	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-016	16	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-017	17	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-018	18	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-019	19	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-020	20	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-021	21	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-022	22	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-023	23	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-024	24	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-025	25	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-026	26	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-027	27	Non-Industrial	Paleta Creek

Facility	Stormwater Classification	Discharge Point	Navy ID Number	Outfall Risk Level	Receiving Water
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-028	28	Non-Industrial	Paleta Creek
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-029	29	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-030	30	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-032	32	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-033	33	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Industrial	NBSD-034	34	High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-035	35	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-036	36	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-037	37	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Industrial	NBSD-038	38	High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Industrial	NBSD-039	39	High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Industrial	NBSD-040	40	High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Industrial	NBSD-041	41	High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Industrial	NBSD-042	42	Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-043	43	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-044	44	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-045	45	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-046	46	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-047	47	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Industrial	NBSD-048	48	Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Industrial	NBSD-049	49	Low Risk	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-050	50	Non-Industrial	Chollas Creek
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-051	51	Non-Industrial	Chollas Creek
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-052	52	Non-Industrial	Paleta Creek
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-053	53	Non-Industrial	Paleta Creek
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-054	54	Non-Industrial	Paleta Creek
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-057	57	Non-Industrial	Paleta Creek

Facility	Stormwater Classification	Discharge Point	Navy ID Number	Outfall Risk Level	Receiving Water
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-058	58	Non-Industrial	Paleta Creek
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-059	59	Non-Industrial	Paleta Creek
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-064	64	Non-Industrial	Paleta Creek
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-066	67	Non-Industrial	Chollas Creek
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-068	70	Non-Industrial	Chollas Creek
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-069	71	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-070	72	Non-Industrial	Chollas Creek
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-071	73	Non-Industrial	Chollas Creek
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-075	77	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-076	78	Non-Industrial	Paleta Creek
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-077	79	Non-Industrial	Paleta Creek
NBSD	Industrial	NBSD-078	80	High Risk	Paleta Creek
NBSD	Industrial	NBSD-079	80A	High Risk	Paleta Creek
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-171	80B	Non-Industrial	Paleta Creek
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-172	80C	Non-Industrial	Paleta Creek
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-080	81	Non-Industrial	Paleta Creek
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-081	82	Non-Industrial	Paleta Creek
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-096	97	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-097	98	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-098	99	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-099	101	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-100	102	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-102	104	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-103	105	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-104	106	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Industrial	NBSD-105	107	High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-106	108	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay

Facility	Stormwater Classification	Discharge Point	Navy ID Number	Outfall Risk Level	Receiving Water
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-107	109	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-108	112	Non-Industrial	Paleta Creek
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-111	114	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-112	115	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-113	116	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-117	121	Non-Industrial	Paleta Creek
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-119	123	Non-Industrial	Chollas Creek
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-120	124	Non-Industrial	Chollas Creek
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-121	126	Non-Industrial	Chollas Creek
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-109	128	Non-Industrial	Chollas Creek
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-122	129	Non-Industrial	Chollas Creek
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-123	130	Non-Industrial	Chollas Creek
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-124	131	Non-Industrial	Chollas Creek
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-125	133	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-136	145	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-137	146	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-138	147	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-139	148	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-141	150	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Industrial	NBSD-149	153-171	High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Industrial	NBSD-150	172-195	High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Industrial	NBSD-151	196-217	High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Industrial	NBSD-152	218-247	High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Industrial	NBSD-153	248-269	High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Industrial	NBSD-154	288	High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Industrial	NBSD-155	289-314	High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Industrial	NBSD-156	339	High Risk	San Diego Bay

Facility	Stormwater Classification	Discharge Point	Navy ID Number	Outfall Risk Level	Receiving Water
NBSD	Industrial	NBSD-144	343	High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Industrial	NBSD-158	391	High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Industrial	NBSD-159	415-438	High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-146	442	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-147	443	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-148	444	Non-Industrial	Chollas Creek
NBSD	Industrial	NBSD-175	445-450	High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-177	460	Non-Industrial	Chollas Creek
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-178	464	Non-Industrial	Chollas Creek
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-179	465	Non-Industrial	Chollas Creek
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-180	466	Non-Industrial	Paleta Creek
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-181	467	Non-Industrial	Paleta Creek
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-182	468	Non-Industrial	Paleta Creek
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-183	469	Non-Industrial	Paleta Creek
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-184	470	Non-Industrial	Paleta Creek
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-185	471	Non-Industrial	Paleta Creek
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-186	472	Non-Industrial	Paleta Creek
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-187	473	Non-Industrial	Paleta Creek
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-188	474	Non-Industrial	Paleta Creek
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-189	475	Non-Industrial	Paleta Creek
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-190	476	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-191	477	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-192	478	Non-Industrial	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-193	479	Non-Industrial	Chollas Creek
NBSD	Municipal	NBSD-194	480	Non-Industrial	Chollas Creek
NBSD	Industrial	NBSD-160	QW 1	Conditionally High Risk	San Diego Bay

Facility	Stormwater Classification	Discharge Point	Navy ID Number	Outfall Risk Level	Receiving Water
NBSD	Industrial	NBSD-165	QW 1-2	Conditionally High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Industrial	NBSD-161	QW 2-3	Conditionally High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Industrial	NBSD-143	QW 3-4	Conditionally High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Industrial	NBSD-162	QW 4-5	Conditionally High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Industrial	NBSD-166	QW 5-6	Conditionally High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Industrial	NBSD-163	QW 6-7	Conditionally High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Industrial	NBSD-164	QW 7-8	Conditionally High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Industrial	NBSD-167	QW 8	Conditionally High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Industrial	NBSD-168	QW 9-10	Conditionally High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Industrial	NBSD-169	QW 10-12	Conditionally High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Industrial	NBSD-170	QW 12-13	Conditionally High Risk	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Receiving Water	NBSD-176	RW-001	--	San Diego Bay

Listing of NGD Stormwater Outfalls and Associated Risk Levels

Facility	Stormwater Classification	Discharge Point	Navy ID Number	Outfall Risk Level	Receiving Water
NGD	Industrial	NGD-010	10	Conditionally High Risk	San Diego Bay
NGD	Industrial	NGD-011A	11A	Conditionally High Risk	San Diego Bay

ATTACHMENT N - PROCESS WASTEWATER DISCHARGE LOCATIONS

Table N-1. Discharge Locations

Facility	Type	Discharge Point	Discharge Description	Receiving Water
NBC	Process Wastewater	UV-001	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay
NBC	Process Wastewater	UV-002	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay
NBC	Process Wastewater	UV-003	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay
NBC	Process Wastewater	UV-004	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay
NBC	Process Wastewater	UV-005	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay
NBC	Process Wastewater	UV-006	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay
NBC	Process Wastewater	UV-007	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay
NBC	Process Wastewater	UV-008	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay
NBC	Process Wastewater	UV-009	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay
NBC	Process Wastewater	UV-010	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay
NBC	Process Wastewater	UV-011	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay
NBC	Process Wastewater	UV-012	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay

Facility	Type	Discharge Point	Discharge Description	Receiving Water
NBC	Process Wastewater	UV-013	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay
NBC	Process Wastewater	PW-001	Pier Washing	San Diego Bay
NBC	Process Wastewater	PW-002	Pier Washing	San Diego Bay
NBC	Process Wastewater	PW-003	Pier Washing	San Diego Bay
NBC	Process Wastewater	PW-004	Pier Washing	San Diego Bay
NBC	Process Wastewater	PW-005	Pier Washing	San Diego Bay
NBC	Process Wastewater	PW-006	Pier Washing	San Diego Bay
NBC	Process Wastewater	PW-007	Pier Washing	San Diego Bay
NBC	Process Wastewater	PW-008	Pier Washing	San Diego Bay
NBC	Process Wastewater	PW-009	Pier Washing	San Diego Bay
NBC	Process Wastewater	PW-010	Pier Washing	San Diego Bay
NBC	Process Wastewater	PW-011	Pier Washing	San Diego Bay
NBC	Process Wastewater	PW-012	Pier Washing	San Diego Bay
NBC	Process Wastewater	PW-013	Pier Washing	San Diego Bay
NBC	Process Wastewater	PW-014	Pier Washing	San Diego Bay
NBC	Process Wastewater	PW-015	Pier Washing	San Diego Bay
NBC	Process Wastewater	PW-016	Pier Washing	San Diego Bay
NBC	Process Wastewater	PW-017	Pier Washing	San Diego Bay
NBC	Process Wastewater	PW-018	Pier Washing	San Diego Bay
NBC	Process Wastewater	PW-019	Pier Washing	San Diego Bay

Facility	Type	Discharge Point	Discharge Description	Receiving Water
NBC	Process Wastewater	PW-020	Pier Washing	San Diego Bay
NBC	Process Wastewater	PW-021	Pier Washing	San Diego Bay
NBC	Process Wastewater	PW-022	Pier Washing	San Diego Bay
NBC	Process Wastewater	PW-023	Pier Washing	San Diego Bay
NBC	Process Wastewater	PW-024	Pier Washing	San Diego Bay
NBC	Process Wastewater	PW-025	Pier Washing	San Diego Bay
NBC	Process Wastewater	PW-026	Pier Washing	San Diego Bay
NBC	Process Wastewater	BR-001	Small Boat Rinsing	San Diego Bay
NBC	Process Wastewater	BR-002	Small Boat Rinsing	San Diego Bay
NBC	Process Wastewater	BR-003	Small Boat Rinsing	San Diego Bay
NBC	Process Wastewater	BR-004	Small Boat Rinsing	San Diego Bay
NBC	Process Wastewater	Weight Test Water	Weight Test Water	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Process Wastewater	PW-001	Pier Washing	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Process Wastewater	PW-002	Pier Washing	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Process Wastewater	PW-003	Pier Washing	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Process Wastewater	PW-004	Pier Washing	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Process Wastewater	PW-005	Pier Washing	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Process Wastewater	PW-006	Pier Washing	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Process Wastewater	PW-007	Pier Washing	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Process Wastewater	PW-008	Pier Washing	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Process Wastewater	PW-009	Pier Washing	San Diego Bay

Facility	Type	Discharge Point	Discharge Description	Receiving Water
NBPL	Process Wastewater	PW-010	Pier Washing	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Process Wastewater	PW-011	Pier Washing	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Process Wastewater	PW-012	Pier Washing	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Process Wastewater	UBW-001	Unused Bay Water	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Process Wastewater	BW-001	Pier Boom, Fender, and Mooring Cleaning	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Process Wastewater	BR-001	Small Boat Rinsing	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Process Wastewater	BR-002	Small Boat Rinsing	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Process Wastewater	BR-003	Small Boat Rinsing	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Process Wastewater	UV-001	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Process Wastewater	UV-002	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Process Wastewater	UV-003	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Process Wastewater	UV-004	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Process Wastewater	UV-005	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Process Wastewater	UV-006	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Process Wastewater	UV-007	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Process Wastewater	UV-008	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay

Facility	Type	Discharge Point	Discharge Description	Receiving Water
NBPL	Process Wastewater	UV-009	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Process Wastewater	UV-010	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Process Wastewater	UV-011	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Process Wastewater	UV-012	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Process Wastewater	UV-013	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Process Wastewater	UV-014	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Process Wastewater	UV-015	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Process Wastewater	UV-016	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Process Wastewater	UV-017	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Process Wastewater	UV-018	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Process Wastewater	CS-001	Topside Chlorinator/Dechlorinator Units (Middle)	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Process Wastewater	CS-002	Topside Chlorinator/Dechlorinator Units (North)	San Diego Bay
NBPL	Process Wastewater	CS-003	Topside Chlorinator/Dechlorinator Units (South)	San Diego Bay

Facility	Type	Discharge Point	Discharge Description	Receiving Water
NBSD	Process Wastewater	BC-001	Pier Boom, Fender, and Mooring Cleaning	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Process Wastewater	UV-001	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Process Wastewater	UV-002	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Process Wastewater	UV-003	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Process Wastewater	UV-004	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Process Wastewater	UV-005	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Process Wastewater	UV-006	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Process Wastewater	UV-007	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Process Wastewater	UV-008	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Process Wastewater	UV-009	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Process Wastewater	UV-010	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Process Wastewater	UV-011	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Process Wastewater	UV-012	Utility Vault and Manhole Dewatering	San Diego Bay
NBSD	Process Wastewater	Pier Washing	Pier Washing	San Diego Bay

Facility	Type	Discharge Point	Discharge Description	Receiving Water
NBSD	Process Wastewater	Weight Test Water	Weight Test Water	San Diego Bay
NGD	Process Wastewater	NGD-001	Flood Water	San Diego Bay
NGD	Process Wastewater	NGD-003	Caisson Ballast Dewatering	San Diego Bay
NGD	Process Wastewater	NGD-004	Emergency Fire Suppression/Saltwater Supply Water	San Diego Bay

ATTACHMENT O - ANALYTICAL METHODS FOR CTR/NTR PRIORITY POLLUTANTS AND OTHER TOXIC POLLUTANTS

The following table lists the suggested analytical methods and minimum levels (ML) for toxic pollutants that shall be used, unless otherwise specified.

For priority pollutant monitoring, when there is more than one ML value for a given substance, the Discharger may select any of the analytical methods cited in the following table for compliance determination, or any other method described in 40 CFR part 136 or approved by USEPA if authorized by the San Diego Water Board. However, the ML must be below the effluent limitation and water quality objective. If no ML value is below the effluent limitation and water quality objective, then the method must achieve an ML no greater than the lowest ML value indicated in the table below. All monitoring instruments and equipment shall be properly calibrated and maintained to ensure accuracy of measurements.

TABLE N-1. List of Monitoring Parameters and Analytical Methods

CTR No.	Pollutant/ Parameter	Analytical Method [1]	ML [2] GC	ML [2] GCMS	ML [2] LC	ML [2] Color	ML [2] FAA	ML [2] GFAA	ML [2] ICP	ML [2] ICPMS	ML [2] SPGFAA	ML [2] HYDRIDE	ML [2] CVAA	ML [2] DCP
1.	Antimony	204.2					10	5	50	0.5	5	0.5		1,000
2.	Arsenic					20		2	10	2	2	1		1,000
3.	Beryllium						20	0.5	2	0.5	1			1,000
4.	Cadmium	200 or 213					10	0.5	10	0.25	0.5			1,000
5a.	Chromium (III)	SM 3500												
5b.	Chromium (VI)	SM 3500				10	5							1,000
	Chromium (total)3	SM 3500					50	2	10	0.5	1			1,000
6.	Copper	200.9					25	5	10	0.5	2			1,000
7.	Lead	200.9					20	5	5	0.5	2			10,000
8.	Mercury	16314												
9.	Nickel						50	5	20	1	5			1,000
10.	Selenium	200.8 or						5	10	2	5	1		1,000

[1] The suggested method is the USEPA Method unless otherwise specified (SM = Standard Methods). The Discharger may use another USEPA-approved or recognized method if that method has a level of quantification below the applicable water quality objective. Where no method is suggested, the Discharger has the discretion to use any standard method.

[2] ML=Minimum Level (ug/L). Minimum levels are from the State Implementation Policy. They are the concentration of the lowest calibration standard for that technique based on a survey of contract laboratories. Laboratory techniques are defined as follows: GC = Gas Chromatography; GCMS = Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry; LC = High Pressure Liquid Chromatography; Color = Colorimetric; FAA = Flame Atomic Absorption; GFAA = Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption; ICP = Inductively Coupled Plasma; ICPMS = Inductively Coupled Plasma/Mass Spectrometry; SPGFAA = Stabilized Platform Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption (i.e., USEPA 200.9); Hydride = Gaseous Hydride Atomic Absorption; CVAA = Cold Vapor Atomic Absorption; DCP = Direct Current Plasma.

[3] Analysis for total chromium may be substituted for analysis of chromium (III) and chromium (VI) if the concentration measured is below the lowest hexavalent chromium criterion (11 µg/l).

[4] The Discharger shall use ultra-clean sampling (USEPA Method 1669) and ultra-clean analytical methods (USEPA Method 1631) for mercury monitoring. The minimum level for mercury is 2 ng/l (or 0.002 µg/l)