Parameter	Units	n[1]	MEC[2]	Most Stringent Criteria	Background	RPA Endpoint[3]
1,3-Dichloropropene	µg/L	5	<0.13	8.9[8]	0	3
Dieldrin	µg/L	5	<0.002	0.00004[8]	0	3
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	5	1.5	2.6[8]	0	3
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	5	<0.10	0.16[8]	0	3
Halomethanes	µg/L	3	<0.15	130[8]	0	3
Heptachlor	µg/L	5	<0.008	0.00005[8]	0	3
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	3	<0.00025	0.00002[8]	0	3
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	5	<0.10	0.00021[8]	0	3
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	5	<0.21	14[8]	0	3
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	5	<0.21	2.5[8]	0	3
Isophorone	µg/L	5	<0.10	730[8]	0	3
N-nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	5	<0.10	7.3[8]	0	3
N-nitrosodi-N-propylamine	µg/L	4	<0.10	0.38[8]	0	3
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	5	<2.0	2.5[8]	0	3
PAHs	µg/L	3	<0.10	0.0088[8]	0	3
PCBs	µg/L	3	<0.017	0.000019[8]	0	3
TCDD equivalents	pg/L	2	0.23	0.0039[8]	0	3
1,1,2,2-Tetrachoroethane	µg/L	5	<0.14	2.3[8]	0	3
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	5	<0.11	2.0[8]	0	3
Toxaphene	µg/L	5	<0.070	0.00021[8]	0	3
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	5	0.41	27[8]	0	3
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	5	<0.30	9.4[8]	0	3
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/L	9	<0.10	0.29[8]	0	3
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	5	<0.21	36[8]	0	3

1 Number of data points available for the RPA.
2 If there is a detected value, the highest reported value is summarized in the table. If there are no detected values, the lowest MDL is summarized in the table.
3 End Point 1 – RP determined, limit required, monitoring required.
End Point 2 – Discharger determined not to have RP, monitoring may be established.
End Point 3 – RPA was inconclusive, carry over previous limits if applicable, and establish monitoring.
4 Based on the 6-Month Median in the Table B of the Ocean Plan.
5 Background concentrations contained in Table C of the Ocean Plan.
6 Based on the Daily Maximum in Table B of the Ocean Plan.
7 Not to exceed limits specified in Title 17, Division 1, Chapter 5, Subchapter 4, Group 3, Article 3, Section 30253 of the California Code of Regulations. Radioactivity at levels that exceed the applicable criteria are not expected in the discharge.
8 Based on 30-Day Average in Table B of the Ocean Plan.

Effluent limitations from Order No. R9-2005-0100 are not retained for constituents for which the RPA results indicated Endpoint 2 and Endpoint 3: instead performance goals have been assigned for these constituents. Parameters for which Endpoint 2 was concluded are determined not to have reasonable potential, thus it is inappropriate to establish effluent limitations for these parameters. For parameters for which Endpoint 3 was concluded, reasonable potential was not determined. For parameters for which new data is available, and reasonable potential cannot be determined, effluent limitations have been removed and performance goals have been established in their place. The monitoring and reporting program (MRP) in Attachment E of this Order is designed to obtain additional information for these constituents to determine if reasonable potential exists for these constituents in future permit renewals and/or updates.

Reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of water quality objectives contained within the Ocean Plan (i.e., Endpoint 1) was determined for cyanide, thus effluent limitations for cyanide have been established in this Order based on the initial dilution of 237 to 1, as discussed below.

4. WQBEL Calculations

a. From the Table B water quality objectives of the Ocean Plan, effluent limitations and performance goals are calculated according to the following equation for all pollutants, except for acute toxicity (if applicable) and radioactivity:

Ce = Co + Dm (Co – Cs) where,

Ce = the effluent limitation (µg/L)
Co = the water quality objective to be met at the completion of initial dilution (µg/L)
Cs = background seawater concentration
Dm = minimum probable initial dilution expressed as parts seawater per part wastewater

b. Initial dilution (Dm) has been determined to be 237 to 1 by the San Diego Water Board through the application of USEPA's dilution model, Visual Plumes.

c. Table C of the Ocean Plan establishes background concentrations for some pollutants to be used when determining reasonable potential (represented as "Cs"). In accordance with Table B implementing procedures, Cs equals zero for all pollutants not established in Table C. The background concentrations provided in Table C are summarized below:

Table F-8. Pollutants Having Background Concentrations

Pollutant	Background Seawater Concentration
Arsenic	3 µg/L
Copper	2 µg/L
Mercury	0.0005 µg/L
Silver	0.16 µg/L
Zinc	8 µg/L

d. As an example, effluent limitations for cyanide are determined as follows:

Water quality objectives from the Ocean Plan for cyanide are:

Table F-9. Example Parameter Water Quality Objectives

Parameter	Units	6-Month Median	Daily Maximum	Instantaneous Maximum
Cyanide	µg/L	1	4	10

Using the equation, Ce = Co + Dm (Co – Cs), effluent limitations/performance goals are calculated as follows.

Cyanide

Ce = 1 + 237 (1 – 0) = 238 (6-Month Median)
Ce = 4 + 237 (4 – 0) = 952 (Daily Maximum)
Ce = 10 + 237 (10 – 0) = 2,380 (Instantaneous Maximum)

Based on the implementing procedures described above, effluent limitations and performance goals have been calculated for all Table B pollutants from the California Ocean Plan and incorporated into this Order.

e. 40 CFR 122.45(f)(1) requires effluent limitations be expressed in terms of mass, with some exceptions, and 40 CFR 122.45(f)(2) allows pollutants that are limited in terms of mass to additionally be limited in terms of other units of measurement. This Order includes effluent limitations expressed in terms of mass and concentration. In addition, pursuant to the exceptions to mass limitations provided in 40 CFR 122.45(f)(1), some effluent limitations are not expressed in terms of mass, such as pH and temperature, and when the applicable standards are expressed in terms of concentration (e.g., CTR criteria and MCLs) and mass limitations are not necessary to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water.

Mass-based effluent limitations were calculated using the following equation:

lbs/day = permitted flow (MGD) x pollutant concentration (mg/L) x 8.34

f. A summary of the WQBELs established in this Order are provided below:

Summary of Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations
Discharge Point No. 001

Table F-10. Summary of Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		6-Month Median	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Maximum	30-Day Average
BASED ON OBJECTIVES FOR PROTECTION OF MARINE AQUATIC LIFE					
Cyanide, Total (as CN)	µg/L	2.38E+02	9.52E+02	2.38E+03	--

g. A summary of the performance goals is provided in Table F-13 of this Fact Sheet.

5. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

a. Implementing provisions at section III.C.4.c.(3) of the Ocean Plan require chronic toxicity monitoring for ocean waste discharges with minimum initial dilution factors ranging from 100:1 to 350:1. Using quarterly chronic WET testing conducted between September 2005 and December 2009 to conduct the RPA resulted in Endpoint 2, and an effluent limitation for chronic toxicity is not required. However, consistent with Order No. R9-2005-0100, this Order contains

a performance goal and quarterly monitoring for chronic toxicity. Based on the methods established by the California Ocean Plan, a maximum daily performance goal of 238 TUc is established in this Order.

b. Implementing provisions at section III.C.4.c.(3) of the Ocean Plan states that the San Diego Water Board may require acute toxicity testing in addition to chronic toxicity monitoring for ocean waste discharges with minimum initial dilution factors ranging from 100:1 to 350:1 as necessary for the protection of beneficial uses of ocean waters. Order No. R9-2005-0100 discontinued monitoring for acute toxicity based on monitoring performed between the years 2000 and 2003 that demonstrated compliance with the water quality objectives of the Ocean Plan. Consistent with Order No. R9-2005-0100, this Order does not require monitoring for acute toxicity.

D. Final Effluent Limitations

The following tables list the effluent limitations established by this Order. Where this Order establishes mass emission limitations, these limitations have been derived based on a flow of 5.25 MGD.

Table F-11. Effluent Limitations Based on Secondary Treatment Standards and Table A of the Ocean Plan

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Instantaneous Maximum	Instantaneous Maximum
SECONDARY TREATMENT STANDARDS AND TABLE A OF THE OCEAN PLAN					
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day @ 20°C)	mg/L	25	40	--	--
	lbs/day	1,100	1,800	--	--
	% Removal	85	--	--	--
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	30	45	--	--
	lbs/day	1,300	2,000	--	--
	% Removal	85	--	--	--
Oil and Grease	mg/L	25	40	--	75
	lbs/day	1,100	1,800	--	3,300
Settleable Solids	ml/L	1.0	1.5	--	3.0
Turbidity	NTU	75	100	--	225
pH	standard units	--	--	6.0	9.0

Table F-12. Effluent Limitations Based on the Ocean Plan

Parameter	Unit	Effluent Limitations[1]			
		6-Month Median	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Maximum	30-Day Average
OBJECTIVES FOR PROTECTION OF MARINE AQUATIC LIFE					
Cyanide, Total	µg/L	2.38E+02	9.52E+02	2.38E+03	--

Parameter	Unit	Effluent Limitations[1]			
		6-Month Median	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Maximum	30-Day Average
(as CN)[2]	lbs/day	1.04E+01	4.17E+01	1.04E+02	

[1] Scientific "E" notation is used to express effluent limitations. In scientific "E" notation, the number following the "E" indicates that position of the decimal point in the value. Negative numbers after the "E" indicate that the value is less than 1, and positive numbers after the "E" indicate that the value is greater than 1. In this notation a value of 6.1E-02 represents 6.1 x 10-2 or 0.061, 6.1E+02 represents 6.1 x 102 or 610, and 6.1E+00 represents 6.1 x 100 or 6.1.

[2] If the Discharger can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the San Diego Water Board (subject to USEPA approval) that an analytical method is available to reliably distinguish between strongly and weakly complexed cyanide, effluent limitations for cyanide may be met by the combined measurement of free cyanide, simple alkali metals cyanides, and weakly complexed organometallic cyanide complexes. In order for the analytical method to be acceptable, the recovery of free cyanide from metal complexes must be comparable to that achieved by the approved method in 40 CFR Part 136, as revised May 14, 1999.

1. Satisfaction of Anti-Backsliding Requirements

The technology based-effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order.

Effluent limitations from Order No. R9-2005-0100 are not retained for constituents for which RPA results indicated Endpoint 2 and Endpoint 3: instead performance goals have been assigned for these constituents. Parameters for which Endpoint 2 was concluded are determined not to have reasonable potential, thus it is inappropriate to establish effluent limitations for these parameters. For parameters for which Endpoint 3 was concluded, reasonable potential was not determined. For parameters for which new data is available, and reasonable potential cannot be determined, effluent limitations have been removed as allowed under 40 CFR 122(l)(2)(i)(B), and performance goals have been established in their place. The MRP for this Order is designed to obtain additional information for these constituents to determine if reasonable potential exists for these constituents in future permit renewals and/or updates.

This permit complies with all applicable federal and State anti-backsliding regulations.

2. Satisfaction of Antidegradation Policy

WDRs for the Discharger must conform with federal and State antidegradation policies provided at 40 CFR 131.12 and in State Water 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 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*.

a. Technology-based Effluent Limitations

The technology-based effluent limitations are at least as stringent as the previous effluent limitations, and no degradation of the receiving water is expected.

b. Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations

The WQBELs contained in this Order have been modified from previous NPDES permits for the Discharger, including Order No. R9-2005-0100, to remove effluent limitations for some parameters after an RPA was conducted. In accordance with the State Water Board's Administrative Procedures Update (APU) No. 90-004, the San Diego Water Board assessed the potential impact of the modified effluent limitations on existing water quality and the need for an antidegradation analysis.

Effluent limitations were not included in this Order for constituents which reasonable potential to exceed the water quality objectives was not indicated following an RPA although the previous permit included effluent limitations for those constituents. The procedures for conducting the RPA are explained in section IV.C.3 of this Fact Sheet. For constituents for which effluent limitations were not included, performance goals were included which will indicate the level of discharge at which possible water quality impacts may be significant. The removal of effluent limitations by itself is not expected to cause a change in the physical nature of the effluent discharged and is not expected to impact beneficial uses nor cause a reduction of the water quality of the receiving water. Coupled with the inclusion of performance goals and retention of the monitoring program for constituents without effluent limitations, the existing water quality is expected to be maintained. For these reasons, the San Diego Water Board has determined that an antidegradation analysis is not required to consider the possible impacts resulting from the removal of effluent limitations following a RPA.

3. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants

This Order contains both technology-based effluent limitations and WQBELs for individual pollutants. The technology-based effluent limitations consist of restrictions on $CBOD_5$, TSS, oil and grease, settleable solids, turbidity, and pH. Restrictions on these constituents are discussed in section IV.B of this Fact Sheet. 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. The scientific procedures for calculating the individual WQBELs are based on the Ocean Plan, which was approved by USEPA on February 14, 2006. 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 40 CFR 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.

E. Performance Goals

Constituents that do not have reasonable potential are listed as performance goals in this Order. Performance goals serve to maintain existing treatment levels and effluent quality and supports State and federal antidegradation policies. Additionally, performance goals provide all interested parties with information regarding the expected levels of pollutants in the discharge that should not be exceeded in order to maintain the water quality objectives established in the Ocean Plan. Performance goals are not limitations or standards for the regulation of the discharge. Effluent concentrations above the performance goals will not be considered as violations of the permit but serve as red flags that indicate water quality concerns. Repeated red flags may prompt the San Diego Water Board to reopen and amend the permit to replace performance goals for constituents of concern with effluent limitations, or the San Diego Water Board may coordinate such actions with the next permit renewal.

The following table lists the performance goals established by this Order. A minimum probable initial dilution factor of 237 was used in establishing the performance goals.

Table F-13. Performance Goals Based on the Ocean Plan

Parameter	Unit	Performance Goals[1]			
		6-Month Median	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Maximum	30-Day Average
OBJECTIVES FOR PROTECTION OF MARINE AQUATIC LIFE					
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	1.19E+03	6.91E+03	1.83E+04	--
	lbs/day	5.22E+01	3.02E+02	8.03E+02	--
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	2.38E+02	9.52E+02	2.38E+03	--
	lbs/day	1.04E+01	4.17E+01	1.04E+02	--
Chromium VI, Total Recoverable[2]	µg/L	4.76E+02	1.90E+03	4.76E+03	--
	lbs/day	2.08E+01	8.34E+01	2.08E+02	--
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	2.40E+02	2.38E+03	6.67E+03	--
	lbs/day	1.05E+01	1.04E+02	2.92E+02	--
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	4.76E+02	1.90E+03	4.76E+03	--
	lbs/day	2.08E+01	8.34E+01	2.08E+02	--
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	9.40E+00	3.80E+01	9.51E+01	--
	lbs/day	4.12E-01	1.66E+00	4.16E+00	--

Parameter	Unit	Performance Goals[1]			
		6-Month Median	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Maximum	30-Day Average
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	1.19E+03	4.76E+03	1.19E+04	--
	lbs/day	5.21E+01	2.08E+02	5.21E+02	--
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	3.57E+03	1.43E+04	3.57E+04	--
	lbs/day	1.56E+02	6.25E+02	1.56E+03	--
Silver, Total Recoverable	µg/L	1.29E+02	6.28E+02	1.63E+03	--
	lbs/day	5.63E+00	2.75E+01	7.13E+01	--
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	2.86E+03	1.71E+04	4.57E+04	--
	lbs/day	1.25E+02	7.51E+02	2.00E+03	--
Chlorine, Total Residual[3]	µg/L	4.76E+02	1.90E+03	1.43E+04	--
	lbs/day	2.08E+01	8.34E+01	6.25E+02	--
Ammonia (expressed as nitrogen)	µg/L	1.43E+05	5.71E+05	1.43E+06	--
	lbs/day	6.25E+03	2.50E+04	6.25E+04	--
Chronic Toxicity[4]	TUc	--	2.38E+02	--	--
Phenolic Compounds (non-chlorinated)[5]	µg/L	7.14E+03	2.86E+04	7.14E+04	--
	lbs/day	3.13E+02	1.25E+03	3.13E+03	--
Chlorinated Phenolics[6]	µg/L	2.38E+02	9.52E+02	2.38E+03	--
	lbs/day	1.04E+01	4.17E+01	1.04E+02	--
Endosulfan[7]	µg/L	2.14E+00	4.28E+00	6.43E+00	--
	lbs/day	9.38E-02	1.88E-01	2.81E-01	--
Endrin	µg/L	4.76E-01	9.52E-01	1.43E+00	--
	lbs/day	2.08E-02	4.17E-02	6.25E-02	--
HCH[8]	µg/L	9.52E-01	1.90E+00	2.86E+00	--
	lbs/day	4.17E-02	8.34E-02	1.25E-01	--
Radioactivity	pci/L	Not to exceed limits specified in Title 17, Division 1, Chapter 5, Subchapter 4, Group 3, Article 3, Section 30253 of the California Code of Regulations, Reference to Section 30253 is prospective, including future changes to any incorporated provisions of federal law, as the changes take effect.			
OBJECTIVES FOR PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH – NONCARCINOGENS					
Acrolein	µg/L	--	--	--	1.94E+04
	lbs/day	--	--	--	5.81E+02
Antimony	µg/L	--	--	--	1.06E+05
	lbs/day	--	--	--	3.17E+03
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) Methane	µg/L	--	--	--	3.87E+02
	lbs/day	--	--	--	1.16E+01
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) Ether	µg/L	--	--	--	1.06E+05
	lbs/day	--	--	--	3.17E+03
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	--	--	--	5.02E+04
	lbs/day	--	--	--	1.51E+03
Chromium (III), Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	--	--	1.67E+07
	lbs/day	--	--	--	5.02E+05
Di-n-butyl Phthalate	µg/L	--	--	--	3.08E+05
	lbs/day	--	--	--	9.25E+03
Dichlorobenzenes[9]	µg/L	--	--	--	4.49E+05
	lbs/day	--	--	--	1.35E+04

Parameter	Unit	Performance Goals[1]			
		6-Month Median	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Maximum	30-Day Average
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/L	--	--	--	2.90E+06
	lbs/day	--	--	--	8.72E+04
Dimethyl Phthalate	µg/L	--	--	--	7.22E+07
	lbs/day	--	--	--	2.17E+06
4,6-dinitro-2-methylphenol	µg/L	--	--	--	1.94E+04
	lbs/day	--	--	--	5.81E+02
2,4-dinitrophenol	µg/L	--	--	--	3.52E+02
	lbs/day	--	--	--	1.06E+01
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	--	--	--	3.61E+05
	lbs/day	--	--	--	1.08E+04
Fluoranthene	µg/L	--	--	--	1.32E+03
	lbs/day	--	--	--	3.96E+01
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	--	--	--	5.10E+03
	lbs/day	--	--	--	1.53E+02
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	--	--	--	4.31E+02
	lbs/day	--	--	--	1.29E+01
Thallium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	--	--	1.76E+02
	lbs/day	--	--	--	5.28E+00
Toluene	µg/L	--	--	--	7.48E+06
	lbs/day	--	--	--	2.25E+05
Tributyltin	µg/L	--	--	--	1.23E-01
	lbs/day	--	--	--	3.70E-03
1,1,1-trichloroethane	µg/L	--	--	--	4.75E+07
	lbs/day	--	--	--	1.43E+06
OBJECTIVES FOR PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH – CARCINOGENS					
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	--	--	--	2.38E+01
	lbs/day	--	--	--	1.04E+00
Aldrin	µg/L	--	--	--	5.24E-03
	lbs/day	--	--	--	2.29E-04
Benzene	µg/L	--	--	--	1.40E+03
	lbs/day	--	--	--	6.15E+01
Benzidine	µg/L	--	--	--	1.64E-02
	lbs/day	--	--	--	7.19E-04
Beryllium	µg/L	--	--	--	7.85E+00
	lbs/day	--	--	--	3.44E-01
Bis(2-chloroethyl) Ether	µg/L	--	--	--	1.07E+01
	lbs/day	--	--	--	4.69E-01
Bis(2-ethlyhexyl) Phthalate	µg/L	--	--	--	8.33E+02
	lbs/day	--	--	--	3.65E+01
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/L	--	--	--	2.14E+02
	lbs/day	--	--	--	9.38E+00
Chlorodane[10]	µg/L	--	--	--	5.47E-03
	lbs/day	--	--	--	2.40E-04

Parameter	Unit	Performance Goals[1]			
		6-Month Median	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Maximum	30-Day Average
Chlorodibromethane	µg/L	--	--	--	2.05E+03
	lbs/day	--	--	--	8.96E+01
Chloroform	µg/L	--	--	--	3.09E+04
	lbs/day	--	--	--	1.35E+03
DDT[11]	µg/L	--	--	--	4.05E-02
	lbs/day	--	--	--	1.77E-03
1,4-dichlorobenzene	µg/L	--	--	--	4.28E+03
	lbs/day	--	--	--	1.88E+02
3,3'-dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	--	--	--	1.93E+00
	lbs/day	--	--	--	8.44E-02
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	--	--	--	6.66E+03
	lbs/day	--	--	--	2.92E+02
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	--	--	--	2.14E+02
	lbs/day	--	--	--	9.38E+00
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	--	--	--	1.48E+03
	lbs/day	--	--	--	6.46E+01
Dichloromethane	µg/L	--	--	--	1.07E+05
	lbs/day	--	--	--	4.69E+03
1,3-dichloropropene	µg/L	--	--	--	2.12E+03
	lbs/day	--	--	--	9.27E+01
Dieldrin	µg/L	--	--	--	9.52E-03
	lbs/day	--	--	--	4.17E-04
2,4-dinitrotoluene	µg/L	--	--	--	6.19E+02
	lbs/day	--	--	--	2.71E+01
1,2-diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	--	--	--	3.81E+01
	lbs/day	--	--	--	1.67E+00
Halomethanes[12]	µg/L	--	--	--	3.09E+04
	lbs/day	--	--	--	1.35E+03
Heptachlor	µg/L	--	--	--	1.19E-02
	lbs/day	--	--	--	5.21E-04
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	--	--	--	4.76E-03
	lbs/day	--	--	--	2.08E-04
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	--	--	--	5.00E-02
	lbs/day	--	--	--	2.19E-03
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	--	--	--	3.33E+03
	lbs/day	--	--	--	1.46E+02
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	--	--	--	5.95E+02
	lbs/day	--	--	--	2.61E+01
Isophorone	µg/L	--	--	--	1.74E+05
	lbs/day	--	--	--	7.61E+03
N-nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	--	--	--	1.74E+03
	lbs/day	--	--	--	7.61E+01

Parameter	Unit	Performance Goals[1]			
		6-Month Median	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Maximum	30-Day Average
N-nitrosodi-N-propylamine	µg/L	--	--	--	9.04E+01
	lbs/day	--	--	--	3.96E+00
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	--	--	--	5.95E+02
	lbs/day	--	--	--	2.61E+01
PAHs[13]	µg/L	--	--	--	2.09E+00
	lbs/day	--	--	--	9.17E-02
PCBs[14]	µg/L	--	--	--	4.52E-03
	lbs/day	--	--	--	1.98E-04
TCDD equivalents[15]	µg/L	--	--	--	9.28E-07
	lbs/day	--	--	--	4.06E-08
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	µg/L	--	--	--	5.47E+02
	lbs/day	--	--	--	2.40E+01
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	--	--	--	4.76E+02
	lbs/day	--	--	--	2.08E+01
Toxaphene	µg/L	--	--	--	5.00E-02
	lbs/day	--	--	--	2.19E-03
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	--	--	--	6.43E+03
	lbs/day	--	--	--	2.81E+02
1,1,2-trichloroethane	µg/L	--	--	--	2.24E+03
	lbs/day	--	--	--	9.80E+01
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	µg/L	--	--	--	6.90E+01
	lbs/day	--	--	--	3.02E+00
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	--	--	--	8.57E+03
	lbs/day	--	--	--	3.75E+02

[1] Scientific "E" notation is used to express certain values. In scientific "E" notation, the number following the "E" indicates that position of the decimal point in the value. Negative numbers after the "E" indicate that the value is less than 1, and positive numbers after the "E" indicate that the value is greater than 1. In this notation a value of 6.1E-02 represents 6.1 x 10-2 or 0.061, 6.1E+02 represents 6.1 x 102 or 610, and 6.1E+00 represents 6.1 x 100 or 6.1.

[2] Dischargers may, at their option, apply this performance goal as a total chromium performance goal.

[3] The water quality objectives for total chlorine residual applicable to intermittent discharges not exceeding two hours, shall be determined through the use of the following equation:

log y =0.43 (log x) + 1.8,
where y =the water quality objective (in ugll) to apply when chlorine is being discharged;
x =the duration of uninterrupted chlorine discharge in minutes.

Actual effluent limitations for total chlorine, when discharging intermittently, shall then be determined according to Implementation Procedures for Table B from the Ocean Plan (2001), using a minimum probable initial dilution factor of 237 and a flow rate of 18.0 MGD.

[4] This parameter shall be used to measure the acceptability of waters for supporting a healthy marine biota until improved methods are developed to evaluate biological response. Chronic toxicity expressed as Chronic Toxicity Units (TUc) = 100/NOEL, where NOEL (No Observed Effect Level) is expressed as the maximum percent effluent or receiving water that causes no observable effect on a test organism.

[5] Non-chlorinated phenolic compounds represent the sum of 2,4-dimethylphenol, 4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol, 2,4-dinitrophenol, 2-methylphenol, 4-methylphenol, 2-Nitrophenol, 4-nitrophenol, and phenol.

[6] Chlorinated phenolic compounds represent the sum of 4-chloro-3-methylphenol, 2-chlorophenol, pentachlorophenol, 2,4,5-trichlorophenol, and 2,4,6-trichlorophenol.

[7] Endosulfan represents the sum of alpha-endosulfan, beta-endosulfan, and endosulfan sulfate.

[8] HCH (hexachlorocyclohexane) represents the sum of the alpha, beta, gamma (Lindane), and delta isomers of hexachlorocyclohexane.

[9] Dichlorobenzenes represent the sum of 1,2- and 1,3-dichlorobenzene.

[10] CHLORDANE shall mean the sum of chlordane-alpha, chlordane-gamma, chlordene-alpha, chlordene-gamma, nonachlor-alpha, nonachlor-gamma, and oxychlordane.

[11] DDT represents the sum of 4,4'DDT; 2,4'DDT; 4,4'DDE; 2,4'DDE; 4,4'DDD; and 2,4'DDD.

[12] Halomethanes represent the sum of bromoform, bromomethane (methyl bromide), and chloromethane (methyl chloride).

[13] PAHs (polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons) represent the sum of acenapthalene; anthracene; 1,2-benzanthracene; 3,4-benzofluoranthene; benzo[k]fluoranthene; 1,12-benzoperylene; benzo[a]pyrene; chrysene; dibenzo[a,h]anthracene; fluorene; indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene; phenanthrene; and pyrene.

[14] PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) represent the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Arolclor-1254, and Arcolor-1260.

[15] TCDD equivalents represent the sum of concentrations of chlorinated dibenzodioxins (2,3,7,8-CDDs) and chlorinated dibenzofurans (2,3,7,8-CDFs) multiplied by their respective toxicity factors, as shown by the table below. USEPA Method 8280 may be used to analyze TCDD equivalents.

Isomer Group	Toxicity Equivalence Factor
2,3,7,8 – tetra CDD	1.0
2,3,7,8 – penta CDD	0.5
2,3,7,8 – hexa CDD	0.1
2,3,7,8 – hepta CDD	0.01
octa CDD	0.001
2,3,7,8 – tetra CDF	0.1
1,2,3,7,8 – penta CDF	0.05
2,3,4,7,8 – penta CDF	0.5
2,3,7,8 – hexa CDFs	0.1
2,3,7,8 – hepta CDFs	0.01
Octa CDF	0.001

F. Interim Effluent Limitations – Not Applicable

G. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable

H. Reclamation Specifications – Not Applicable

V. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

Receiving water limitations of this Order are derived from the water quality objectives for ocean waters established by the Basin Plan and the Ocean Plan.

Within a zone bounded by the shoreline and a distance of three nautical miles from the shoreline, including all kelp beds[1], the standards to protect water contact recreation in

[1] The "Initial* Dilution Zone" of wastewater outfalls shall be excluded from designation as "kelp beds" for purposes of bacterial standards, and Regional Boards should recommend extension of such exclusion zone where warranted to the SWRCB (for consideration under Chapter III.H.). Adventitious assemblages of kelp plants on waste discharge structures (e.g., outfall pipes and diffusers) do not constitute kelp beds for purposes of bacterial standards.

coastal water from bacterial contamination, as established by the State Water Resource Control Board and California Department of Health Services (DHS), shall be maintained throughout the water column (listed below).

i. 30-day Geometric Mean – The following standards are based on the geometric mean of the five most recent samples from each site:

(a) Total coliform density shall not exceed 1,000 per 100 mL;

(b) Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 200 per 100 mL; and

(c) Enterococcus density shall not exceed 35 per 100 mL.

ii. Single Sample Maximum:

(a) Total coliform density shall not exceed 10,000 per 100 mL;

(b) Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 400 per 100 mL;

(c) Enterococcus density shall not exceed 104 per 100 mL; and

(d) Total coliform density shall not exceed 1,000 per 100 mL when the fecal coliform/total coliform ratio exceeds 0.1.

At all areas where shellfish may be harvested for human consumption, as determined by the San Diego Water Board, the median total coliform density shall not exceed 70 per 100 mL throughout the water column, and not more than 10 percent of the samples shall exceed 230 per 100 mL.

VI. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

40 CFR 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. CWC sections 13267 and 13383 authorize the San Diego Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The MRP (Attachment E) of this Order, establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in the MRP for this Facility.

A. Influent Monitoring

Influent monitoring is required to determine the effectiveness of the source control program, to assess the performance of treatment facilities, and to evaluate compliance with effluent limitations. Influent monitoring frequencies and sample types for flow, $CBOD_5$, and TSS have been retained from Order No. R9-2005-0100.

B. Effluent Monitoring

Effluent monitoring is required to determine compliance with the permit conditions and to identify operational problems and improve plant performance. Effluent monitoring

also provides information on wastewater characteristics and flows for use in interpreting water quality and biological data.

Effluent monitoring requirements have been retained from Order No. R9-2005-0100, except for cyanide. Effluent monitoring for cyanide has been increased from semiannually to monthly, to assess compliance with the newly established effluent limitation.

C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements

As described in section IV.C.5 of this Fact Sheet, quarterly chronic WET testing is required by this Order to determine compliance with the effluent limitation for chronic toxicity.

D. Receiving Water Monitoring

1. Surf Zone Water Quality Monitoring

To assess bacteriological conditions in areas used for body contact activities and to assess aesthetic conditions for general recreational uses, Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) No. R9-2005-0101 requires that total and fecal coliform and enterococcus bacteria be monitored at a minimum frequency of once per week at the 7 surf zone locations. For the sample period of 2003 through August of 2004, no samples collected at any of the seven surf zone water quality monitoring stations showed bacteria levels that exceeded water quality criteria of the Ocean Plan. Surf zone monitoring station S-6, located at the mouth of the San Elijo Lagoon, consistently showed measurable levels of total and fecal coliform and enterococcus, whereas bacteria levels at other surf zone stations were typically non-detect or very low. For this reason, surf zone monitoring station S-6 has been made historical. Surf zone monitoring station S-8, 8,000 feet north of the outfall, has been created for this Order.

2. Surface Water

a. Microbiological (Near Shore and Off Shore)

The near shore and off shore water quality sampling program is designed to help evaluate the fate of the wastewater plume under various conditions and to determine if the California Ocean Plan standards are being a negatively impacted by the discharge. Further, bacterial sampling is required to provide data to help track the wastewater plume in the offshore waters, to evaluate compliance with recreational water standards in the kelp beds, and to address issues of beach water quality at the shoreline stations. Monitoring requirements for total coliform organisms, fecal coliform organisms, and enteroccoccus bacteria have been established in this Order, consistent with Order No. R9-2005-0100.

b. Benthic Monitoring

Sediment and infauna monitoring is required to help evaluate the potential effects of the discharge on the physical and chemical properties of the sediment and biological communities in the vicinity of the discharge.

c. Fish and Invertebrate

Fish and invertebrate monitoring is required to assess the effects of the discharge on local fish and megabenthic invertebrate communities in the surrounding area of the discharge location.

E. Other Monitoring Requirements

1. **Kelp Bed Monitoring.** Kelp bed monitoring is intended to assess the extent to which the discharge of wastes may affect the aerial extent and health of coastal kelp beds. The aerial extent of the various kelp beds photographed in each survey will provide a baseline for future monitoring to help evaluate any significant and persistent losses to the kelp beds.

2. **Regional Monitoring.** The Discharger is required to participate in regional monitoring activities. The intent of regional monitoring activities is to maximize the efforts of all monitoring partners using a more cost-effective monitoring design and to best utilize the pooled scientific resources of the region. During these coordinated sampling efforts, the Discharger's sampling and analytical effort may be reallocated to provide a regional assessment of the impact of the discharge of municipal wastewater to the Southern California Bight. Anticipated modifications to the monitoring program will be coordinated so as to provide a more comprehensive picture of the ecological and statistical significance of monitoring results and to determine cumulative impacts of various pollution sources. The level of effort will be provided to the Executive Officer and USEPA for approval.

3. **Solids Monitoring.** The Discharger is required to monitoring solids generated at the Facility pursuant to 40 CFR Part 503.

VII. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with 40 CFR 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with 40 CFR 122.42, are provided in Attachment D to the Order.

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

CWC is more stringent. In lieu of these conditions, this Order incorporates by reference CWC section 13387(e).

B. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

This Order may be re-opened and modified, revoked, and reissued or terminated in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR Parts 122, 123, 124, and 125. The San Diego Water Board may reopen the permit to modify permit conditions and requirements [including, but not limited to, increased/ modified receiving water requirements and participation in the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCWRP) model monitoring program]. Causes for modifications include the promulgation of new regulations, modification in sludge use or disposal practices, or adoption of new regulations by the State Water Board or San Diego Water Board, including revisions to the Basin Plan.

The Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (SCCWRP) is a research institute focusing on the coastal ecosystems of Southern California from watersheds to the ocean. SCCWRP was formed in 1969 to enhance the scientific understanding of linkages among human activities, natural events, and the health of the Southern California coastal environment; to communicate this understanding to decision makers and other stakeholders; and to suggest strategies for protecting the coastal environment for this and future generations. In order to reach these goals and participate in the model monitoring program, the order may be re-opened to increase/ modify the receiving water monitoring requirements. The purpose of the model monitoring program is to answer specific management questions of interest regarding four monitoring elements (effluent, water quality, sediment, and fish); to ensure that all monitoring data is utilized to answer a specific question and lead to management action; to allocate more monitoring (or less monitoring) to discharges that result in greater (or less) environmental impact; and to increase the efficiency of monitoring. A three-part framework to apply these philosophies include core monitoring, regional monitoring, and special studies. Core monitoring is typically site specific and will continue for the length of the NPDES permit. Regional monitoring is less frequent (i.e., once every five years), but more spatially distributed and addresses questions about cumulative impacts. Special studies can occur at either large or small spatial scales, but are directed projects with a distinct beginning, middle, and end. Hence, special study set-asides for NPDES permits provide the flexibility needed by permittees and regulators to address unique circumstances within an individual agency and could be negotiated on a year-by-year basis.

2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements

a. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

i. Implementing provisions at section III.C.4.c.(3) of the Ocean Plan require chronic toxicity monitoring for ocean waste discharges with minimum initial dilution factors ranging from 100:1 to 350:1. Based on methods of the

California Ocean Plan, a maximum daily performance goal of 238 TUc is established in this Order and quarterly monitoring is retained from Order No. R9-2005-0100.

ii. As described further in section IV.C.5.b of this Fact Sheet, this Order does not require acute toxicity testing.

iii. Provision VI.C.2.d of Order No. R9-2005-0100 required the Discharger to submit to the San Diego Water Board a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) workplan if toxicity testing demonstrated consistent violations of the chronic toxicity limitation. This Order requires the Discharger to maintain an up-to-date TRE workplan, and submit the TRE workplan within 180 days of the effective date of this Order. The workplan shall describe steps the Discharger intends to follow if the performance goal for chronic toxicity (238 TUc) is exceeded.

iv. The TRE and Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) requirements established in Order No. R9-2005-0100 are retained in this Order. If the performance goal for chronic toxicity is exceeded, then within 15 days of the exceedance, the Discharger shall begin conducting six additional tests, bi-weekly, over a 12 week period. If the toxicity effluent limitation is exceeded in any of these six additional tests, then the Discharger shall notify the Executive Officer and Director. If the Executive Officer and Director determine that the discharge consistently exceeds a toxicity effluent limitation, then the Discharger shall initiate a TRE/TIE in accordance with the TRE workplan, *Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Guidance for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants* (USEPA 833-B-99-002, 1999), and USEPA TIE guidance documents (Phase I, EPA/600/6-91/005F, 1992; Phase II, EPA/600/R-92/080, 1993; and Phase III, EPA/600/R-92/081, 1993). If no toxicity is detected in any of these additional six tests, then the Discharger may return to the testing frequency specified in the MRP.

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention – Not Applicable

4. Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications – Not Applicable

5. Special Provisions for Wastewater Facilities

a. San Elijo Ocean Outfall Capacity

As required by Order No. R9-2005-0100, the Discharger submitted the *San Elijo Ocean Outfall Report* in December 2009 to evaluate the capacity of the San Elijo Ocean Outfall, a joint effort between the Discharger and the City of Escondido. Based on a review of the projected future wastewater treatment and disposal needs, the existing Facility, and the capacity of the San Elijo Ocean Outfall, the Discharger concluded that the Discharger's share of the capacity (5.4 MGD) is sufficient to meet the wastewater demand in the service area. To ensure that sufficient capacity is available to accommodate potential growth in the future, this

Order requires the Discharger to evaluate the capacity of the San Elijo Ocean Outfall during the term of the permit and submit their findings to the San Diego Water Board. The Discharger may conduct the evaluation together with the City of Escondido, as both entities discharge through the San Elijo Ocean Outfall.

b. Treatment Plant Capacity

Consistent with Order No. R9-2005-0100, this Order requires the Discharger to perform a treatment plant capacity study to serve as an indicator for the San Diego Water Board of the Facility's increasing hydraulic capacity and growth in the service area.

c. Pretreatment Program

Because the Facility does not currently receive discharges from industries that are subject to USEPA's pretreatment standards, the Discharger is not currently required to develop and implement an industrial pretreatment program. Consistent with Order No. R9-2005-0100, this Order requires the Discharger to perform an Industrial Waste Survey (IWS) and influent priority pollutant monitoring to determine whether a pretreatment program is required pursuant to 40 CFR Part 403.

d. Biosolids

The use and disposal of biosolids is regulated under federal and State laws and regulations, including permitting requirements and technical standards included in 40 CFR Part 503. The Discharger is required to comply with the standards and time schedules contained in 40 CFR Part 503.

Title 27, CCR, Division 2, Subdivision 1, section 20005 establishes approved methods for the disposal of collected screenings, residual sludge, biosolids, and other solids removed from liquid wastes. Requirements to ensure the Discharger disposes of solids in compliance with State and federal regulations have been included in this Order.

e. Collection System

The State Water Board issued General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems, Water Quality Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ (General Order) on May 2, 2006. The General Order requires public agencies that own or operate sanitary sewer systems with greater than 1 mile of pipes or sewer lines to enroll for coverage under the General Order. The General Order requires agencies to develop sanitary sewer management plans (SSMPs) and report all sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs), among other requirements and prohibitions.

Furthermore, the General Order contains requirements for operation and maintenance of collection systems and for reporting and mitigating SSOs. Inasmuch that the Discharger's collection system is part of the treatment system

that is subject to this Order, certain standard provisions are applicable as specified in Provisions, section VI.C.5. The Discharger and public agencies that are discharging wastewater into the Facility were required to obtain enrollment for regulation under the General Order by December 1, 2006.

6. Other Special Provisions – Compliance Schedule

Prior to this Order, the San Diego Water Board has interpreted the Bacterial Characteristics Water-contact Standards of the California Ocean Plan (Receiving Water Limitations Section V.A1) to apply only in the zone bounded by the shoreline and a distance 1,000 feet from the shoreline or the 30-foot depth contour, whichever is further from the shoreline, and within kelp beds. The 2005 Ocean Plan also has language that these standards also apply in areas outside this zone used for water contact sports, as determined by the Regional Board (i.e., waters designated as REC-1). These designations would need to be specified in the San Diego Water Board Basin Plan. Because the San Diego Water Board has not completed a process to designate specific areas where the water-contact standards apply, Ocean Plan Bacterial Standards apply throughout all ocean waters in the San Diego Region. This interpretation has been confirmed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). In order to ensure that the discharger is not causing, or contributing to, excursions of the Bacterial Characteristics Water-contact Standards contained in the Ocean Plan, this Order requires the discharge to comply with a time schedule to ensure compliance with the standards. The time schedule requires the discharger to 1) submit a plan and alternatives analysis, 2) complete financial arrangements for the selected alternative, 3) begin implementation of the selected alternative, and 4) achieve full compliance with Bacterial Characteristics receiving water limitations outside the Initial Dilution Zone of the San Elijo Ocean Outfall. Final compliance with the standards is to be achieved no later than 36 months of the adoption date of this Order, unless modified by the San Diego Water Board.

7. Compliance Schedules – Not Applicable

VIII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The San Diego Water Board is considering the issuance of WDRs that will serve as an NPDES permit for the Facility. As a step in the WDR adoption process, the San Diego Water Board staff has developed tentative WDRs. The San Diego Water Board encourages public participation in the WDR adoption process.

A. Notification of Interested Parties

The San Diego Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDRs for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Notification was published in the **San Diego Union Tribune**on **August 2, 2010** and posted on the San Diego Water Board web site on **August 2, 2010.**

B. Written Comments

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

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the San Diego Water Board, written comments must be received at the San Diego Water Board offices by 5:00 p.m. on August 25, 2010.

C. Public Hearing

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

Date: September 8, 2010
Time: 9:00 AM
Location: Regional Water Quality Control Board
Regional Board Meeting Room
9174 Sky Park Court, Suite 100
San Diego, CA 92123

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

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

D. Waste Discharge Requirements Petitions

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

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

E. Information and Copying

The Report of Waste Discharge (RWD), related documents, tentative effluent limitations and special provisions, comments received, and other information are on file and may

be inspected at the address above at any time between 8:30 a.m. and 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the San Diego Water Board by calling (858) 467-2952.

F. Register of Interested Persons

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

G. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this Order should be directed to **Joann Cofrancesco** at **858-637-5589**.

ATTACHMENT G – DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS CONTAINED IN THE OCEAN PLAN AND BASIN PLAN

I. Ocean Plan Discharge Prohibitions

A. The Discharge of any radiological chemical, or biological warfare agent or high-level radioactive waste into the ocean is prohibited.

B. Waste shall not be discharged to designated Areas of Special Biological Significance except as provided in Chapter III.E. of the Ocean Plan.

C. 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.

D. The by-passing of untreated wastes containing concentrations of pollutants in excess of those of Table A or Table B [of the Ocean Plan] is prohibited.

II. Basin Plan Discharge Prohibitions

A. 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 California Water Code (CWC) section 13050, is prohibited.

B. The discharge of waste to land, except as authorized by WDRs of the terms described in CWC section 13264 is prohibited.

C. The discharge of pollutants or dredged or fill material to waters of the United States except as authorized by an NPDES permit or a dredged or fill material permit (subject to the exemption described in CWC section 13376) is prohibited.

D. Discharges of recycled water to lakes or reservoirs used for municipal water supply or to inland surface water tributaries thereto are prohibited, unless this San Diego Water Board issues an NPDES permit authorizing such a discharge; the proposed discharge has been approved by the State of California Department of Public Health and the operating agency of the impacted reservoir; and the discharger has an approved fail-safe long-term disposal alternative.

E. 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.

F. 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.

G. The dumping, deposition, or discharge of waste directly into waters of the State, or adjacent to such waters in any manner which may permit its being transported into the waters, is prohibited unless authorized by the San Diego Water Board.

H. Any discharge to a storm water conveyance system that is not composed entirely of storm water is prohibited unless authorized by the San Diego Water Board. [The federal regulations, 40 CFR 122.26(b)(13), define storm water as storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage. 40 CFR 122.26(b)(2) defines an illicit discharge as any discharge to a storm water conveyance system that is not composed entirely of storm water 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].

I. The unauthorized discharge of treated or untreated sewage to waters of the State or to a storm water conveyance system is prohibited.

J. The discharge of industrial wastes to conventional septic tank/ subsurface disposal systems, except as authorized by the terms described in CWC section 13264, is prohibited.

K. The discharge of radioactive wastes amenable to alternative methods of disposal into the waters of the State is prohibited.

L. The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent into waters of the State is prohibited.

M. 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.

N. 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.

O. The discharge of treated or untreated sewage from vessels to Mission Bay, Oceanside Harbor, Dana Point Harbor, or other small boat harbors is prohibited.

P. The discharge of untreated sewage from vessels to San Diego Bay is prohibited.

Q. The discharge of treated sewage from vessels to portions of San Diego Bay that are less than 30 feet deep at MLLW is prohibited.

R. The discharge of treated sewage from vessels, which do not have a properly functioning USCG certified Type 1 or Type II marine sanitation device, to portions of San Diego Bay that are greater than 30 feet deep at MLLW is prohibited.