

- t. The enrollee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this Order which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.
- u. For the purposes of this Order, the term permit, general permit, and WDR, shall have the same meaning as the term Order used elsewhere in this Order.

B. Monitoring and Reporting Program Requirements

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

C. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions (Not Applicable)
2. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements (Not Applicable)
3. Best Management Practices

This Order contains requirements to reduce the discharge of pollutants, other than those that have effluent limitations in Section V.A of this Order, to the maximum extent practicable (MEP) for all discharges regardless of discharge volume. The Discharger has established a set of Best Management Practices (BMPs) that address discharges associated with hydrostatic test water and/or potable water, including unplanned discharges. The BMPs, established previously under Order No. R9-2002-0020, include source control BMPs to minimize contact between pollutants and flow (e.g. rerouting of flow to prevent the discharge, erosion, which can lead to sedimentation in discharge) as well as treatment control BMPs to remove pollutants present in the discharge water before it enters receiving waters, including storm drains and other conveyance systems. This Order requires Dischargers to re-evaluate their previously established BMPs to ensure the adequacy of compliance with this Order. Implementation of BMPs shall not interfere with necessary repair operations or impact public health and safety. A copy of the BMPs shall be submitted to the San Diego Water Board, if requested.

4. Compliance Schedules (Not Applicable)
5. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications (Not Applicable)
6. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only) (Not Applicable)
7. Other Special Provisions (Not Applicable)

8. Regional Monitoring Program

The San Diego Water Board may, with cooperation of permit Enrollees and after due public notice, modify the Monitoring Program for Order No. R9-2010-0003 to enable the Discharger to participate in comprehensive regional monitoring activities conducted in the Southern California Bight during the term of this permit.

The San Diego Water Board may also, with cooperation of permit Enrollees and after due public notice, modify the Monitoring Program of Order No. R9-2010-0003 to enable the Discharger to participate in watershed monitoring, such as monitoring conducted by municipal separate storm water system (MS4) Dischargers and monitoring conducted as part of the Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP). The Discharger may be required to participate and coordinate with State and local agencies and other Dischargers within the San Diego Region in development and implementation of a regional watershed monitoring program as directed by the Executive Officer.

The intent of a regional monitoring program is to maximize the efforts of all monitoring partners using a more cost effective monitoring design and to best utilize the pooled resources of the region. During a coordinated sampling effort, the Discharger's sampling and analytical effort may be reallocated to provide a regional assessment of the impact of the discharge of hydrostatic and/or potable water to the Southern California Bight or of the condition of the watersheds.

VIII. Compliance Determination

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

A. Effluent Limitation

Compliance with the effluent limitation shall be determined based on the 90th percentile of all samples obtained during the discharge event. Non-compliance for each event will be considered separately.

Attachment A – Definitions

Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS)

Those areas designated by the State Water Board as ocean areas requiring protection of species or biological communities to the extent that alteration of natural water quality is undesirable. All Areas of Special Biological Significance are also classified as a subset of STATE WATER QUALITY PROTECTION AREAS.

In the San Diego Region, Areas of Special Biological Significance include the following:

- La Jolla, San Diego County
- San Diego – Scripps, San Diego County
- Heisler Park, Orange County
- Irvine Coast, Orange County

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.

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

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

Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ): those sample results less than the Reporting Level (RL), but greater than or equal to the laboratory's Method Detection Limit (MDL).

Discharge Event: An activity resulting in a discharge to surface waters in the same vicinity and over a specified time period. For example, release of water from a 1-mile section of pipeline at various locations along the pipeline over a 3-day period is considered a single discharge event.

Enclosed Bays: 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 Minimum Level value.

Estuaries: 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.

Initial Dilution: the process which results in the rapid and irreversible turbulent mixing of wastewater with ocean water around the point of discharge. For a submerged buoyant discharge, characteristic of most municipal and industrial wastes that are released from the submarine outfalls, the momentum of the discharge and its initial buoyancy act together to produce turbulent mixing. Initial dilution in this case is completed when the diluting wastewater ceases to rise in the water column and first begins to spread horizontally.

For shallow water submerged discharges, surface discharges, and nonbuoyant discharges, characteristic of cooling water wastes and some individual discharges, turbulent mixing results primarily from the momentum of discharge. Initial dilution, in these cases, is considered to be completed when the momentum induced velocity of the discharge ceases to produce significant mixing of the waste, or the diluting plume reaches a fixed distance from the discharge to be specified by the San Diego Water Board, whichever results in the lower estimate for initial dilution.

Inland Surface Waters: all surface waters of the State that do not include the ocean, enclosed bays, or estuaries. Inland surface water consist of freshwater and do not have any measurable salinity.

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

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

Kelp Beds: for purposes of the bacteriological standards of the Ocean plan, are significant aggregations of marine algae of the genera *Macrocystis* and *Nereocystis*. Kelp beds include the total foliage canopy of *Macrocystis* and *Nereocystis* plants throughout the water column.

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

Minimum Level (ML): 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: 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.

Natural Light: Reduction of natural light may be determined by the San Diego Water Board by measurement of light transmissivity or total irradiance, or both, according to the monitoring needs of the San Diego Water Board.

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

Notice of Enrollment: A notice from the San Diego Water Board to the Discharger that the NOI application has been accepted and the Discharge Event(s) is enrolled in this Order. The Notice of Enrollment will specify the discharge flow limit, any additional or increase in monitoring due to specific circumstances of the discharge, or other requirements.

Notice of Intent (NOI): A form completed and signed by a Discharger notifying the San Diego Water Board that the Discharger is applying for enrollment under the terms and conditions of the Order and will comply with the Order for hydrostatic and potable water discharge activity at various locations within the Dischargers jurisdiction or conveyance system.

Notice of Termination (NOT): A letter completed and signed by a Discharger notifying the San Diego Water Board that the Discharger no longer wishes to discharge under the Order. Submission of a NOT constitutes notice that the owner (and his/her agent) of the site identified on the letter has ceased discharge groundwater associated with groundwater extraction activities at the site under this Order.

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

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

Potable Water: Water that is safe for drinking.

Public Water [Supply] System: A system for the provision to the public of piped water [provided] for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances if such a system has at least fifteen service connections or regularly serves at least twenty-five individuals.

Raw water: Water that is taken from the environment with the intent to subsequently treat or purify to produce potable water.

Reporting Level (RL): the ML (and its associated analytical method) chosen by the Discharger for reporting and compliance determination from the MLs included in this WDR. 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.

Shellfish: organisms identified by the California Department of Public Health as shellfish for public health purposes (i.e., mussels, clams and oysters).

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

Source of Drinking Water: any water designated as municipal or domestic supply (MUN) in a regional board Basin Plan.

Waste: As defined in California Water Code section 13050(d), "Waste" includes sewage and any and all other waste substances, liquid, solid, gaseous, or radioactive, associated with human habitation, or of human or animal origin, or from any producing, manufacturing, or processing operation, including waste placed within containers of whatever nature prior to, and for purposes of, disposal. Waste as used in the Ocean Plan, waste includes a Discharger's total discharge, of whatever origin, i.e., gross, not net, discharge.

Water Transfer: an activity that conveys or connects waters of the United States without subjecting the transferred water to intervening industrial, municipal, or commercial use.

Waters of the State: any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state.

Waters of the United States or waters of the U.S.: (40 e-CFR 122.2, March 20, 2007) (a) All waters which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide; (b) All interstate waters, including interstate "wetlands;" (c) All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, "wetlands," sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters: (1) Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes; (2) From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or (3) Which are used or could be used for industrial purposes by

industries in interstate commerce; (d) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under this definition; (e) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this definition; (f) The territorial sea; and (g) "Wetlands" adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this definition. Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of CWA (other than cooling ponds as defined in 40 CFR 423.11(m) which also meet the criteria of this definition) are not waters of the United States. This exclusion applies only to manmade bodies of water which neither were originally created in waters of the United States (such as disposal area in wetlands) nor resulted from the impoundment of waters of the United States. Waters of the United States do not include prior converted cropland. Notwithstanding the determination of an area's status as prior converted cropland by any other federal agency, for the purposes of the Clean Water Act, the final authority regarding Clean Water Act jurisdiction remains with EPA.

Attachment B – Notice of Intent Form

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN DIEGO REGION**

NOTICE OF INTENT

TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE GENERAL WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DISCHARGES OF HYDROSTATIC TEST WATER AND POTABLE WATER TO SURFACE WATERS AND STORM DRAINS OR OTHER CONVEYANCE SYSTEMS, SAN DIEGO REGION
(ORDER No. R9-2010-0003, NPDES NO. CAG679001)

I. Stipulation of Applicability and Certification

- <AGENCY NAME>** has obtained and currently has a valid Water Supply permit from the California Department of Public Health
- <AGENCY NAME>** has determined that the discharges of hydrostatic test water and potable water will be to surface waters within the San Diego Region and that any violation of effluent limitations will be subject to Mandatory Minimum Penalties under California Water Code section 13385(h) and (i).
- <AGENCY NAME>** has determined that this discharge is eligible for enrollment in this General “Waste Discharge Requirements” (WDR or Order) and the discharge will comply with the Discharge Specifications of this Order.
- All other alternative methods of disposal, such as water conservation and reuse of water, have been explored and considered and determined to be economically infeasible.
- <AGENCY NAME>** has read Order No. R9-2010-0003 and hereby certifies that:
 1. **<AGENCY NAME>** understands the requirements of Order No. R9-2010-0003.
 2. The enclosed information describing proposed discharges of hydrostatic test water and potable water is accurate and describes a discharge that meets the requirements of Order No. R9-2010-0003, which is the applicable general hydrostatic test water and potable water discharge permit.
 3. **<AGENCY NAME>** will comply with all terms, conditions, and requirements of Order No. R9-2010-0003.

<p>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. In addition, I certify that the provisions of the permit, including the criteria for eligibility will be complied with.</p>	
A. Printed Name:	
B. Signature*:	C. Date:
D. Agency and Title:	

* The appropriate person must sign the application form.

Acceptable signatures are:

1. for a corporation, a principal executive officer of at least the level of senior vice-president;
2. for a partnership or individual (sole proprietorship), a general partner or the proprietor;
3. for a governmental or public agency, either a principal executive officer or ranking elected/appointed official.

II. Items Required for Determining Eligibility

<p><input type="checkbox"/> A. A complete NOI</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> B. First annual report in accordance with Section II.B.2 and II.B.3 of this Order</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> C. A map identifying agencies jurisdiction (overall areas where discharges could occur).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> D. Application fee (which is equal to the annual fee)</p>
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III. Notice of Intent Status

Is this a reenrollment of an expiring General NPDES/WDR? 1. No 2. Yes, Order No.: _____

III. Reason For Filing

- New Discharge Update Contact Information*
 Change in Ownership/Operation* Other _____

* Complete Sections I, III, and IV-VII

IV. Contractor/Operator¹

Name			
Mailing Address			
City	State	ZIP	Phone
Contact Person			
<input type="checkbox"/> Contractor	<input type="checkbox"/> Operator	<input type="checkbox"/> Contractor/Operator	

V. Property Owner²

Name			
Mailing Address			
City	State	ZIP	Phone
Contact Person			

VI. Responsible Party for Compliance with Order No. R9-2010-0003

<input type="checkbox"/> Same as Property Owner			
Name			
Mailing Address			
City	State	ZIP	Phone
Contact Person			

VII. Contact Information and Billing Address

Name			
Mailing Address			
City	State	ZIP	Phone
Contact Person			

¹ If additional contractors/operators are involved, provide the information in a supplementary attachment.

² If additional property owners are involved, provide the information in a supplementary attachment.

VIII. Discharge Information

A. Will treatment be required to meet the Discharge Specifications of this Order?

Yes No

If Yes, describe.

IX. Reason For Filing

New Discharge

Update Contact Information*

Change in Ownership/Operation*

Other _____

* Complete Sections I, IV-VII, and IX

X. Application Fee

The initial fee and annual fee are based upon the type of pollutants to be discharged or potentially discharged.

Make checks payable to "State Water Resources Control Board" and include "Hydrostatic Test Water and Potable Water Discharges" in the "memo" field.

Category 3 Lowest Threat to Water Quality

Discharges that require minimal or no treatment systems to meet limits and pose no significant threat to the environment. (Current fee is \$1,200 plus \$252 surcharge = \$1,452)

XI. ANTIDegradation POLICIES

- A. Statement of compliance with 40 CFR 131.12 and State Water Resources Control Board Resolution No. 68-16 (attach) (collectively antidegradation policies)

40 CFR 131.12 Antidegradation policy.

(a) The State shall develop and adopt a statewide antidegradation policy and identify the methods for implementing such policy pursuant to this subpart. The antidegradation policy and implementation methods shall, at a minimum, be consistent with the following:

- (1) Existing instream water uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect the existing uses shall be maintained and protected.
- (2) Where the quality of the waters exceed levels necessary to support propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and recreation in and on the water, that quality shall be maintained and protected unless the State finds, after full satisfaction of the intergovernmental coordination and public participation provisions of the State's continuing planning process, that allowing lower water quality is necessary to accommodate important economic or social development in the area in which the waters are located. In allowing such degradation or lower water quality, the State shall assure water quality adequate to protect existing uses fully. Further, the State shall assure that there shall be achieved the highest statutory and regulatory requirements for all new and existing point sources and all cost-effective and reasonable best management practices for nonpoint source control.
- (3) Where high quality waters constitute an outstanding National resource, such as waters of National and State parks and wildlife refuges, and waters of exceptional recreational or ecological significance, that water quality shall be maintained and protected.
- (4) In those cases where potential water quality impairment associated with a thermal discharge is involved, the antidegradation policy and implementing method shall be consistent with section 316 of the Act.

RESOLUTION NO, 68-16

STATEMENT OF POLICY WITH RESPECT TO MAINTAINING HIGH QUALITY OF WATERS IN CALIFORNIA

WHEREAS the California Legislature has declared that it is the policy of the State that the granting of permits and licenses for unappropriated water and the disposal of wastes into the waters of the State shall be so regulated as to achieve highest water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State and shall be controlled so as to promote the peace, health, safety and welfare of the people of the State; and

WHEREAS water quality control policies have been and are being adopted for waters of the State; and

WHEREAS the quality of some waters of the State is higher than that established by the adopted policies and it is the intent and purpose of this Board that such higher quality shall be maintained to the maximum extent possible consistent with the declaration of the Legislature;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:

1. Whenever the existing quality of water is better than the quality established in policies as of the date on which such policies become effective, such existing high quality will be maintained until it has been demonstrated to the State that any change will be consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State, will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial use of such water and will not result in water quality less than that prescribed in the policies.
2. Any activity which produces or may produce a waste or increased volume or concentration of waste and which discharges or proposes to discharge to existing high quality waters will be required to meet waste discharge requirements which will result in the best practicable treatment or control of the discharge necessary to assure that (a) a pollution or nuisance will not occur, and (b) the highest water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State will be maintained.
3. In implementing this policy, the Secretary of the Interior will be kept advised and will be provided with such information as he will need to discharge his responsibilities under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior as part of California's water quality control policy submission.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned, Executive Officer of the State Water Resources Control Board, does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the State Water Resources Control Board held on October 24, 1968.

Dated: October 28, 1968

Kerry W. Mulligan, Executive Officer
State Water Resources Control Board

XII. CALIFORNIA CONSTITUTION COMPLIANCE

- A. Discuss the potential uses of the hydrostatic test water and potable water, efforts made to ensure use to the fullest extent possible and compliance with Article 10, Section 2 of the California Constitution (attach)

CALIFORNIA CONSTITUTION
ARTICLE 10 WATER

SEC. 2. It is hereby declared that because of the conditions prevailing in this State the general welfare requires that the water resources of the State be put to beneficial use to the fullest extent of which they are capable, and that the waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use of water be prevented, and that the conservation of such waters is to be exercised with a view to the reasonable and beneficial use thereof in the interest of the people and for the public welfare. The right to water or to the use or flow of water in or from any natural stream or water course in this State is and shall be limited to such water as shall be reasonably required for the beneficial use to be served, and such right does not and shall not extend to the waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use or unreasonable method of diversion of water. Riparian rights in a stream or water course attach to, but to no more than so much of the flow thereof as may be required or used consistently with this section, for the purposes for which such lands are, or may be made adaptable, in view of such reasonable and beneficial uses; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as depriving any riparian owner of the reasonable use of water of the stream to which the owner's land is riparian under reasonable methods of diversion and use, or as depriving any appropriator of water to which the appropriator is lawfully entitled.

This section shall be self-executing, and the Legislature may also enact laws in the furtherance of the policy in this section contained.

Submit the NOI, first annual fee, map, and other attachments to the following address:

CRWQCB – San Diego Region
9174 Sky Park Court, Suite 100
San Diego, CA 92123

Attn: Hydrostatic Test Water and Potable Water Discharges
Core Regulatory Unit
NOTICE OF INTENT

XIII. STATE USE ONLY

WDID:	Staff Initials:	Status: <input type="checkbox"/> Complete <input type="checkbox"/> Incomplete <input type="checkbox"/> Withdrawn
Date NOI Received:	Check #:	
Date NOI Processed:	Fee Amount Received: \$	
Comments:		

Attachment C – (Not applicable)

Attachment D – Standard Provisions

I. Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance

A. Duty to Comply

1. The Discharger must comply with all of the conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the California Water Code (CWC) and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application [40 CFR §122.41(a)].
2. The Discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions or standards for sewage sludge use or disposal, even if this Order has not been modified to incorporate the requirement [40 CFR §122.41(a)(1)].

B. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

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

C. Duty to Mitigate

The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this Order that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment [40 CFR §122.41(d)].

D. Proper Operation and Maintenance

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

E. Property Rights

1. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges [40 CFR §122.41(g)].
2. The issuance of this Order does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of State or local law or regulations [40 CFR §122.5(c)].

F. Inspection and Entry

The Discharger shall allow the 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 [40 CFR §122.41(i)] [CWC 13383(c)]:

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

G. Bypass

1. Definitions

- a. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility [40 CFR §122.41(m)(1)(i)].
 - b. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities, which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production [40 CFR §122.41(m)(1)(ii)].
2. Bypass not exceeding limitations – The Discharger may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause exceedances of effluent limitations, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses

are not subject to the provisions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3, I.G.4, and I.G.5 below [40 CFR §122.41(m)(2)].

3. Prohibition of bypass – Bypass is prohibited, and the San Diego Water Board may take enforcement action against a Discharger for bypass, unless [40 CFR §122.41(m)(4)(i)]:
 - a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage [40 CFR §122.41(m)(4)(A)];
 - b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance [40 CFR §122.41(m)(4)(i)(B)]; and
 - c. The Discharger submitted notice to the San Diego Water Board as required under Standard Provision – Permit Compliance I.G.5 below [40 CFR §122.41(m)(4)(i)(C)].
4. 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 I.G.3 above [40 CFR §122.41(m)(4)(ii)].
5. **Notice**
 - a. Anticipated bypass. If the Discharger knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit a notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass [40 CFR §122.41(m)(3)(i)].
 - b. Unanticipated bypass. The Discharger shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting V.E below (24-hour notice) [40 CFR §122.41(m)(3)(ii)].

H. Upset

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

1. **Effect of an upset.** An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent

limitations if the requirements of paragraph H.2 of this section are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review [40 CFR §122.41(n)(2)].

- 2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset.** A Discharger who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that [40 CFR §122.41(n)(3)]:
 - a. An upset occurred and that the Discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset [40 CFR §122.41(n)(3)(i)];
 - b. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated [40 CFR §122.41(n)(3)(ii)];
 - c. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.E.2.b below (24-hr notice) [40 CFR §122.41(n)(3)(iii)]; and
 - d. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.C above [40 CFR §122.41(n)(3)(iv)].
- 3. Burden of proof.** In any enforcement proceeding, the Discharger seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof [40 CFR §122.41(n)(4)].

II. Standard Provisions – Permit Action

A. General

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

B. Duty to Reapply

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

For the purposes of this General Order, if the Discharger wishes to continue an activity regulated by this Order after the expiration date of this Order, the Discharger may need to apply for and obtain authorization as required by the new permit.

C. 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 this Order to change the name of the Discharger and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the CWA and the CWC [40 CFR §122.41(l)(3)] [40 CFR §122.61].

For the purposes of this General Order, a new owner or operator shall instead submit an NOI application to enroll in this Order and the previous owner or operator shall submit a NOT.

III. Standard Provisions – Monitoring

- A.** Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity [40 CFR §122.41(j)(1)].
- B.** Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures under Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under Part 136 unless otherwise specified in Part 503 unless other test procedures have been specified in this Order [40 CFR §122.41(j)(4)] [40 CFR §122.44(i)(1)(iv)].

IV. Standard Provisions – Records

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

For the purposes of this General Order, the Discharger shall maintain all records for a minimum of five years.

B. Records of monitoring information shall include:

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements [40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(i)];
2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements [40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(ii)];
3. The date(s) analyses were performed [40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(iii)];
4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses [40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(iv)];

5. The analytical techniques or methods used [40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(v)]; and
6. The results of such analyses [40 CFR §122.41(j)(3)(vi)].

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

1. The name and address of any permit applicant or Discharger [40 CFR §122.7(b)(1)]; and
2. Permit applications and attachments, permits and effluent data [40 CFR §122.7(b)(2)].

V. Standard Provisions – Reporting

A. Duty to Provide Information

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

B. Signatory and Certification Requirements

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the San Diego Water Board, State Board, and/or USEPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2, V.B.3, V.B.4, and V.B.5 below [40 CFR §122.41(k)].
2. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:

- c. The written authorization is submitted to the San Diego Water Board, State Board, or USEPA [40 CFR §122.22(b)(3)].
4. If an authorization under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Standard Provisions - Reporting V.B.3 above must be submitted to the San Diego Water Board, State Board or USEPA prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative [40 CFR §122.22(c)].
5. Any person signing a document under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 or V.B.3 above shall make the following certification:

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

C. Monitoring Reports

1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) in this Order [40 CFR §122.41(l)(4)].
2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the San Diego Water Board or State Board for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices [40 CFR §122.41(l)(4)(i)].
3. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under Part 136 unless otherwise specified in Part 503, or as specified in this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the San Diego Water Board [40 CFR §122.41(l)(4)(ii)].
4. Calculations for all limitations, which require averaging of measurements, shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order [40 CFR §122.41(l)(4)(iii)].

D. Compliance Schedules

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

E. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

1. The Discharger shall report any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance [40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(i)].
2. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph [40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(ii)]:
 - a. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order [40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A)].
 - b. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order [40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B)].
 - c. Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in this Order to be reported within 24 hours [40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(ii)(C)].
3. The San Diego Water Board may waive the above-required written report under this provision on a case-by-case basis if an oral report has been received within 24 hours [40 CFR §122.41(l)(6)(iii)].

F. Planned Changes

The Discharger shall give notice to the 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 §122.41(l)(1)]:

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

2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are not subject to effluent limitations in this Order. [40 CFR §122.41(l)(1)(ii)];
3. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the Discharger's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan [40 CFR §122.41(l)(1)(iii)].

G. Anticipated Noncompliance

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

H. Other Noncompliance

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

I. Other Information

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

VI. Standard Provisions – Enforcement

- A. 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 13385, 13386, and 13387

VII. Additional Provisions – Notification Levels –N/A

Attachment E – Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP)

Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) section 122.48 requires that all National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. California Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (San Diego Water Board) to require technical and monitoring reports. This Order establishes monitoring and reporting requirements, which implement the federal and California regulations.

I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

- A.** Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. Another waste stream, body of water, or substance shall not dilute the monitored discharge.
- B.** Monitoring must be conducted according to USEPA test procedures approved under 40 CFR section 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 and/or by the appropriate San Diego Water Board. Monitoring for total residual chlorine, total dissolved solids, temperature, and pH may be done using an appropriate field measurement device.
- C.** If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 CFR section 136, or as specified in this Order or by the appropriate San Diego Water Board, the results of the monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the Discharger's Annual Report. The increased frequency of monitoring shall also be reported.
- D.** Calculations for all limitations, which require averaging of measurements, shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order.
- E.** Use of flow measurement devices and methods shall be consistent with industry practices. All monitoring instruments and devices used by the Discharger to fulfill the monitoring program shall be properly maintained and calibrated to ensure reliability and accuracy.
- F.** If laboratory services are used, records and monitoring information shall include:
 - 1. The date, exact location, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - 2. The name(s) of individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
 - 3. The date(s) analysis were performed;
 - 4. The name(s) of the laboratory and individual(s) who performed the analyses;
 - 5. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
 - 6. The results of such analyses

II. MONITORING LOCATIONS

The Discharger shall establish monitoring locations, for each discharge event, to demonstrate compliance with effluent limitations, discharge specifications, and other requirements in this Order.

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS- NOT APPLICABLE**IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

A. Additional monitoring for individual discharges may be required, where necessary, to show that during the term of the discharge, applicable water quality objectives will be maintained.

B. Discharge Monitoring

Discharge monitoring shall be conducted as follows:

Table E-1 Distribution System Monitoring¹

CONSTITUENTS	UNITS ^{1,2}	SAMPLE TYPE ^{2,3}	FREQUENCY OF REPORTING
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) ^{3,4}	mg/l	Annual average of Grab Samples	Annual

1. Samples may be obtained at Water Treatment Plant.

2. 1. mg/l = milligram per liter

3 2 A grab sample is an individual sample of at least 200 milliliters collected over a period not exceeding 15 minutes.

4 3 Conductivity measurements can be used to show compliance with Order No. R9-2010-0003 (0.67 mg/L TDS contribute to 1 microsiemens per centimeter)

Table E-2 Effluent Monitoring for Discharge Events

CONSTITUENTS	UNITS ¹	TYPE ²	FREQUENCY OF MONITORING ⁴
Flow ³	GPD	N/A	Daily
Total Residual Chlorine	mg/l	Field Sample	During the first 30 minutes of each discharge and as necessary thereafter to determine compliance with the effluent limitations of this Order
pH	Units	Field Sample	"

1 GPD = gallons per day, mg/l = milligrams per liter

2 A field sample is an individual sample collected at the location of discharge and analyzed immediately upon collection.

3 A daily flow log shall be maintained indicating the daily volume (gallons per day) of waste discharged.

4. During periods of extended discharges, no more than one analysis per week (7 days) is required

Laboratories analyzing monitoring samples shall be certified by the Department of Public Health, in accordance with the provision of Water Code Section 13176, and must include quality assurance/quality control data with their reports.

The results of such analysis shall be reported in the annual report. If a Discharger monitors the above constituents more frequently than required by this Order, then the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the annual report.

C. The Discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and continuous monitoring data, copies of all reports and supporting documentation required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order, for a period of at least five years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended by request of this San Diego Water Board. These records shall include:

1. The date, place, and time of site inspections, sampling, visual observation, and/or measurement;
2. The individual(s) who performed the site inspections, sampling, visual observations, and/or measurements;
3. Flow measurements (if required) and duration of discharge;
4. The estimated volume of discharge;
5. The date and time of analyses;
6. The laboratory, staff, or wholesaler who performed the analyses; and
7. Analytical results.

V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS- NOT APPLICABLE

VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS- NOT APPLICABLE

VII. RECLAMATION MONITORING REQUIREMENTS - NOT APPLICABLE

VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – SURFACE WATER

A. Receiving water monitoring shall apply to discharges directly into a receiving water and consist of visual observations for clarity, erosion, and sedimentation within one hour after each discharge event, at the point of discharge. Receiving water monitoring shall also include measurements of turbidity and temperature 100 feet upstream and 100 feet downstream of the discharge point. The Discharger shall also discuss any turbidity plumes created by the discharge including a description (e.g. color, extent, duration, etc.) of any turbidity plumes.

Table E-3 Receiving Water Monitoring

VISUAL OBSERVATIONS	POINT OF DISCHARGE	100-FT UP-STREAM	100-FT DOWN-STREAM
Turbidity	Within 1 hour after discharge event	Within 1 hour after discharge event	Within 1 hour after discharge event
Erosion	“	“	“
Sedimentation	“	“	“

- B. Additional receiving water monitoring for individual Dischargers may be required, where necessary, to show that during the term of the discharge, applicable surface water quality objectives will be maintained.

IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

CTR and Ocean Plan Monitoring

Reporting requirements for the data to be submitted are listed below.

Table E-4 CTR and Ocean Plan Monitoring¹

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sampling Method
CTR Priority Pollutants	µg/L	Grab	1/year	<u>2</u>
OCEAN PLAN TABLE B PARAMETERS FOR PROTECTION OF MARINE AQUATIC LIFE				
Ammonia Nitrogen, Total (as N)	µg/L	Grab	1/year	<u>2</u>
Phenolic Compounds (nonchlorinated)	µg/L	Grab	1/year	<u>2</u>
Phenolic Compounds (chlorinated)	µg/L	Grab	1/year	<u>2</u>
HCH ⁶	µg/L	Grab	1/year	<u>2</u>
Radioactivity	pci/l	Grab	1/year	<u>2</u>
OCEAN PLAN TABLE B PARAMETERS FOR PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH – NON CARCINOGENS				
Tributyltin	µg/L	Grab	1/year	<u>2</u>
OCEAN PLAN TABLE B PARAMETERS FOR PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH – CARCINOGENS				
1,3-dichloropropene	µg/L	Grab	1/year	<u>2</u>
Halomethanes	µg/L	Grab	1/year	<u>2</u>
PAHs	µg/L	Grab	1/year	<u>2</u>
TCDD equivalents	µg/L	Grab	1/year	<u>2</u>

1. Monitoring to be conducted on water obtained from MWD by San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA).

2. Enrollees may use approved test methods for drinking water analysis in accordance with 40 CFR Part 141 if the methods are substantially equivalent to the Methods in 40 CFR Part 136 in both precision and accuracy as it relates to the determination of compliance with CTR and Ocean Plan objectives.

X. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A monitoring report shall be submitted annually to the San Diego Water Board in accordance with the schedule in Section X.H.3 of the Monitoring and Reporting Program. The report shall include the following sections:

A. Past Discharge Events

The report shall include a summary of all discharge events that **(a)** exceeded 1 acre-ft/day (325,850 gallons/day), including unplanned discharge events, **and (b) were less than 1 acre-ft/day (325,850 gallons/day) and did not meet the exemption criteria in Section III.B of this Order,** which **that** occurred during the reporting period. The report shall include, at a minimum, the following information:

1. Date and duration of discharge;
2. Location of discharge;
3. The average flow rate (in gallons per minute, GPM);
4. Total discharge flow volume; (in gallons)
5. The affected receiving water or the location of the MS4 storm drain;
6. The extent of sedimentation and erosion as a result of the discharge (if applicable);
7. Reason for the discharge; and
8. Results of any sampling conducted;

B. System Wide Summary

The summary shall include, at a minimum, the following:

1. Total volume of water distributed by the agency;
2. Total volume of water discharged from planned discharges; and
3. Total volume of water discharged from un-planned discharges.

C. Scheduled Discharge Events

The report shall include a summary of all discharge events proposed over the next fiscal year that exceed 1 acre-ft/day (325,850 gallons/day) ~~or that meets the criteria outlined in Section II.B.3 of Order No. R9-2010-0003.~~ The report shall include, at a minimum, the following:

1. Reason for the proposed discharge;
2. The proposed discharge date and amount (in gallons per day);
3. The duration of the proposed discharge;
4. The affected receiving water or the location of the MS4 storm drain; and
5. Dechlorination method (if applicable).

A Windows XP compatible compact disc (CD) shall also be submitted containing the data described above for the fiscal year. The disk shall be labeled with the Discharger's name, Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R9-2010-0003,

NPDES No. CAG679001, and the fiscal year. The information submitted shall be fully compatible with Microsoft EXCEL version 2003. In order to safeguard the integrity of the information submitted on disk against errors caused by accidental changes, all information should be write protected. This can be done with Microsoft EXCEL version 2003 by choosing "Protection" from Tools Menu, and choosing "Protect Sheet". If more than one sheet is created, protect every sheet with the same password. Any form of data protection may be used which will allow San Diego Water Board staff to open the file and copy the data to a new file. This procedure will safeguard the integrity of information submitted on computer disk to the San Diego Water Board. An EXCEL template of the database will be provided by the San Diego Water Board before the first annual report is due.

D. One week prior to any planned discharge (greater than 1 acre-ft/day) from a location not yet reported, the discharger shall notify the San Diego Water Board staff by phone, fax or email indicating the following:

1. Characterization of the proposed discharge;
2. Location of the discharge;
3. The estimated average and maximum daily flow rates;
4. The frequency and duration of the discharge;
5. The affected receiving water(s);
6. A description of the proposed dechlorination method (if appropriate); ~~and~~

E. Unplanned Discharges. A report shall be submitted for all emergency discharges meeting any one of the following:

- Discharge is greater than 1 acre-ft/day;
- Any amount if the discharge causes or contributes to an impairment of the beneficial use of the receiving water (i.e. such as a fish kill).

The report shall be submitted within 24 hours after the Discharger becomes aware of the release and shall include, at a minimum, the following:

1. Date, time, and duration of discharge;
2. Location of discharge;
3. Discharged volume (GPD);
4. Affected receiving water; and
5. Extent of sedimentation and erosion as a result of the discharge.

When reporting emergencies, the Discharger shall include pictures of the affected receiving water (if applicable) and areas in which sedimentation and erosion have occurred (if applicable).

F. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

1. The Enrollee shall give advance notice to the San Diego Water Board of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in non

compliance with the requirements of this Order or the Enrollment Letter.

2. Reports for annual proposed discharges, as described in Section X.B of the MRP, shall be submitted on an annual basis (per fiscal year) starting with the initial application for enrollment.
3. All reports submitted in response to this Order shall comply with signatory requirements set forth in the Standard Provisions.

G. Self Monitoring Reports (SMRs) to State and San Diego Water Board

1. At any time during the term of this permit, the State or San Diego Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs) using the State Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program Web site (<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html>). Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall submit hard copy SMRs. The CIWQS Web site will provide additional directions for SMR submittal in the event there will be service interruption for electronic submittal.
2. The Discharger shall submit annual monitoring results to the San Diego Water Board in accordance with the due date specified below. The Discharger shall submit annual SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using USEPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculations and reporting of the data submitted in the SMR.
3. Monitoring periods and reporting for all required monitoring shall be completed in accordance with the following schedule:

Table E-8. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring For this Order Begins On	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Each discharge event not exempt from the MRP	September 1, 2010	July 1 through June 30	30 days from the end of the monitoring period

4. The Discharger shall submit SMRs in accordance with the following requirements:

- a. The Discharger shall arrange all reported data in a tabular format. The data shall be summarized to clearly illustrate whether the discharge is in compliance with effluent limitations. The Discharger is not required to duplicate the submittal of data that are 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. An Excel template will be provided by the San Diego Water Board before the first annual report is due.
- b. The Discharger shall attach a cover letter to the SMR. The information contained in the cover letter shall clearly identify violations of this Order; discuss corrective actions taken or planned; and the proposed time schedule for corrective actions. Identified violations must include a description of the requirement that was violated and a description of the violation.
- c. SMRs must be submitted to the appropriate San Diego Water Board, signed and certified as required by the Standard Provisions (Attachment D).

H. Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs) to EPA

When requested by USEPA, the Discharger shall also complete and submit Self-Monitoring Reports to USEPA. The submittal date shall be specified in the request.

I. Other Reports (Not Applicable)

Attachment F – Fact Sheet

As described in section III of this Order, this Fact Sheet includes the legal requirements and technical rationale that serve as the basis for the requirements of this Order.

I. DISCHARGE INFORMATION

A. Introduction

Potable water supply in southern California is provided through a complex distribution system that is operated by many different institutional entities. The major water sources for southern California are the northern California State Water Project and the Colorado River. Drinking water is usually a blend from both sources to help reduce the concentration of total dissolved solids (TDS), which is found to be in high concentrations in Colorado River water. Metropolitan Water District (MWD) is the primary wholesale provider of the imported water in the San Diego Region. MWD serves 26 member agencies, comprising 14 cities, 11 municipal water districts, and 1 county authority. The county authority is operating in San Diego County [San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA)]. Riverside County's main water suppliers are Eastern and Western Municipal Water District, both member agencies of MWD. The Municipal Water District of Orange County supplies the part of Orange County that is located in the San Diego Region, and is also a member agency of MWD.

Water distributors (also called purveyors), water districts, and municipalities, have to conduct periodic repair and maintenance work on their distribution system, which usually results in discharges of potable water to various receiving waters within the San Diego Region. Repair and maintenance work may include water line draining for addition of new service connections, draining for internal inspections, draining for valve replacements, or water line flushing for water quality reasons.

Water purveyors, water districts, and municipalities, may also conduct hydrostatic testing on pipelines, tanks, and vessels dedicated to drinking water conveyance and storage and have a need to dispose of this test water to surface waters.

All the above mentioned discharges can be categorized as waste, pursuant to Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Chapter 2, Section 13050), since the water is discharged for the purpose of disposal and not reused for beneficial purposes.

On average, the San Diego County Water Authority discharges approximately 40-60 million gallons of potable water each year during basic repair and maintenance projects. Discharges from water districts and municipalities are usually less than 20 million gallons each year and are the result of fire hydrant flushing, water quality flushing, water line breaks and leaks, etc.

Certain pollutants potentially contained in potable water and/or hydrostatic test water discharges threaten to cause or contribute to excursions above narrative and numeric water quality objectives contained in state and federal regulations. These types of discharges could therefore pose a chronic or acute toxicity risk to freshwater and saltwater aquatic animal and plant life. For example, hydrostatic testing of pipelines, tanks, etc., often results in a discharge of super-chlorinated water that is needed for the initial disinfection. Super-chlorinated water can have a chlorine concentration of more than 25 milligrams per liter (mg/L). In drinking water, the Maximum Disinfecting Residual Level (MDRL) is set by the Department of Public Health and is to be no more than 4 mg/L. Typically, the chlorine concentration in drinking water ranges from 0.5 - 2.5 mg/L. However, the acute sensitivity of freshwater species, when exposed to total residual chlorine, ranges from 0.028 mg/L to 0.7 mg/L (*Quality Criteria for Water, 1986*). Other pollutants of concern include TDS and total suspended solids.

In order to minimize potential impacts from hydrostatic test water and potable water discharges on the beneficial uses of surface waters within the San Diego Region, Order No. R9-2010-0003 requires the application of best available technology economically achievable (BAT) for the removal of pollutants commonly found in potable water and/or hydrostatic test water discharges. The discharges of these pollutants, in compliance with BAT-based effluent limitations, are not expected to have a significant impact on the beneficial uses of surface waters within the San Diego Region.

This Order establishes requirements regulating the discharge of hydrostatic test water and/or potable from public water purveyors into surface waters within San Diego County and tributaries and storm drains or other conveyance systems tributary thereto.

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

B. Background

In 1972, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, currently referred to as the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA), was amended to provide that the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States from any point source is prohibited, unless the discharge is in compliance with a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. The federal regulations allow authorized states to issue either general permits or individual permits to regulate discharges of pollutants to waters of the United States.

On August 14, 2002, the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region (San Diego Water Board) issued a general permit for discharges of hydrostatic test water and potable water to surface waters and other conveyance systems within the San Diego Region (Order No. R9-2002-0020). The permit expired on August 14, 2007. The terms and conditions of the current Order have been administratively extended and remain in effect until new Waste Discharge

Requirements and NPDES permit are adopted pursuant to this Order.

C. Discharge Description

Existing and proposed discharges of hydrostatic test water and potable water to various receiving waters within the San Diego Region. The San Diego Region covers a large portion of San Diego County, the southwestern portion of Orange County, and the southwestern portion of Riverside County based on hydrologic drainage areas.

Hydrostatic test water discharges are those discharges resulting from testing of pipelines, tanks, and vessels that are dedicated to drinking water purveyance and storage.

Potable water discharges include discharges resulting from repair, maintenance, and disinfection of pipelines, tanks, vessels, and reservoirs dedicated to drinking water purveyance and storage.

On June 13, 2008 EPA issued a regulation to clarify that water transfers are not subject to regulation under the NPDES permitting program, so long as pollutants are not introduced by the water transfer activity itself. The Water Transfers Rule defines water transfers as an activity that conveys or connects waters of the United States without subjecting the transferred water to intervening industrial, municipal, or commercial use. This permit does not apply to water transfers.

Discharges associated with potable water well drilling, construction, development, potable well redevelopment, potable well rehabilitation, potable well purging, and aquifer testing will no longer be covered under this Order. These discharges may be covered under General Order No.'s R9-2007-0034, NPDES No. CAG919001 or R9-2008-0002, NPDES No. CAG919002 (General Groundwater Dewatering Permits).

Discharges from private entities are no longer covered under this Order. The San Diego Water Board intends to draft a general permit for low threat discharges in the future. The general permit for low threat dischargers is intended to cover private entities that discharge hydrostatic and/or potable water, testing of newly constructed non-drinking water pipelines, tanks, and vessels, and may cover discharges associated with potable water well drilling, construction, development, potable well redevelopment, potable well rehabilitation, potable well purging, and aquifer testing.

Discharges less than 1 acre-ft/day (325,850 gallons/day) are exempt from Section X.A (**Reporting Requirements**) of the Monitoring and Reporting Program if the discharge is directly into an MS4 drain or the discharge is into a dry/seasonal stream (blue-line streams shown on USGS topographic maps), creek, river, etc. but will percolate and/or evaporate prior to reaching any surface water that is present downstream. All discharges are subject to the implementation of BMPs.

II. PERMIT INFORMATION

This Order supersedes Order No. R9-2002-0020 and covers discharges of hydrostatic test water and potable water to surface waters within the San Diego Region. Dischargers previously enrolled under Order No. R9-2002-0020, with the exception of private entities, will be automatically enrolled under this permit unless the San Diego Water Board receives a written Notice of Termination (NOT) from the Discharger certifying permit coverage is no longer necessary. Existing Dischargers shall submit updated contact information to the San Diego Water Board within 60 days after adoption of this Order.

All new Dischargers shall submit an application for the proposed discharge at least 60 days before the start of the new discharge. Details on permit coverage and the application process are discussed in detail on the following sections.

A. Eligibility Criteria

To be authorized by this General Order, Dischargers must have been issued a water supply permit by the California Department of Public Health and must demonstrate that the discharge or proposed discharge meets the following criteria:

1. Pollutant concentrations in the discharge shall not cause violation of any applicable water quality objective for the receiving waters, including Discharge Specifications of this WDR.
2. The discharge shall not cause acute or chronic toxicity in receiving waters;
3. The discharge shall need minimal or no waste treatment systems to meet the requirements of this Order. De-chlorination is considered to be "minimal treatment".
4. The Discharger has explored and considered alternative methods of disposal, such as water conservation, reuse of water and groundwater recharge, and has determined no feasible or economical alternative method of disposal exist. Pursuant to Section 2 of Article X of the California Constitution, water resources of the State shall be put to beneficial use to the fullest extent of which they are capable.

B. Enrollment

Each of the persons listed below have been issued a water supply permit by the California Department of Public Health and owns or operates potable water distribution facilities and have a potential to discharge hydrostatic test water and/or potable water to waters of the United States within the San Diego Region and thus require enrollment under this Order:

**Table F-1. Water Distributors, Water Districts, Municipalities, Private Entities
in the San Diego Region***

Cal-Am Water	Rainbow Municipal Water District
Carlsbad Municipal Water District	Ramona Municipal Water District
City of Del Mar	Rancho California Water District
City of Escondido	Rancho Pauma Mutual Water Company
City of Oceanside	Rincon Del Diablo Municipal Water District
City of Poway	San Diego County Water Authority
City of San Diego	San Dieguito Water District
Eastern Municipal Water District	Santa Fe Irrigation District
El Toro Water District	Santa Margarita Water District
Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District	South Coast Water District
Fallbrook Public Utility District	Sweetwater Authority
Helix Water District	Valley Center Municipal Water District
Irvine Ranch Water District	Vallecitos Water District
Laguna Beach County Water District	Vista Irrigation District
Lakeside Water District	US Navy MCB Camp Pendleton
Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	US Navy Public Works
Moulton Nigel Water District	USMC Camp Pendleton
Olivenhain Municipal Water District	Western Municipal Water District
Otay Water District	Yuima Municipal Water District
Padre Dam Municipal Water District	

*Other persons may be added at the discretion of the San Diego Water Board.

To obtain coverage under this Order a Discharger must submit the following to the San Diego Water Board:

1. A Notice of Intent (NOI) at least 60 days before the planned commencement of discharge (see Attachment B).
2. A report for each discharge event proposed during the fiscal year that is expected to result in a discharge of 1 acre-ft/day (325,850 gallons/day) or greater. The reports should include, at a minimum, the following:
 - a. Description of the proposed discharge (i.e. repair of potable water line, maintenance, etc.);
 - b. The proposed discharge date and amount (in gallons per day);
 - c. The duration of the proposed discharge;
 - d. The affected receiving water or the location of the MS4 storm drain;
 - e. Dechlorination method (if applicable); and

- f. A map showing the agencies jurisdiction (overall areas where discharges could occur).
- ~~3. A report for each discharge event proposed over the fiscal year (July 1– June 30), containing the information outlined in II.B.2 above, that is expected to result in a discharge of less than 1 acre-ft/day (325,850 gallons/day) and meets one or more of the following:~~
- ~~a. The discharge is not directly into an MS4 storm drain or the discharge is not directly into a dry/seasonal stream (blue-line streams shown on USGS topographic maps), creek, river, etc. and will not percolate and/or evaporate prior to reaching any surface water that is present downstream;~~
 - ~~b. The discharge contains pollutants in excess of the levels specified in Order No. R9-2010-0003;~~
 - ~~c. The Discharger is not implementing Best Management Practices before, during, and after the discharge.~~
4. Payment of the application fee, equal to the first annual fee, made payable to State Water Resources Control Board or “SWRCB.”

The WDR NOI, including, the application fee, and other attachments, must be submitted to the following address:

CRWQCB – San Diego Region
9174 Sky Park Court, Suite 100
San Diego, CA 92123

Attn: Hydrostatic Test Water and Potable Water Discharges
Core Regulatory Unit
NOTICE OF INTENT

C. Coverage

Coverage will be effective when all of the following have occurred:

1. The Discharger has submitted a complete NOI application, as determined by the San Diego Water Board; and
2. The San Diego Water Board issues the Discharger a Notice of Enrollment, which may include additional or increase monitoring due to specific circumstances of the discharge, and any other additional requirements. Pursuant to the State of California Discharger’s Bill of Rights, the San Diego Water Board shall notify the applicant that the application has been received within 30 days of receipt.
3. Dischargers currently enrolled under Order No. R9-2002-0020 will be automatically re-enrolled under this Order (i.e. a new NOI does not need to be submitted). All existing enrollees, however, shall submit updated contact information within 60 days after adoption of this Order. Contact information

shall include: 1) Agency Contact Person, 2) Permit Compliance Contact Person, and 3) Billing Contact Person. Contact information shall be reviewed by each enrollee on an annual basis and any changes shall be reported to the San Diego Water Board within 60 days of the change. If a Discharger does not ~~want~~ **wish** to continue coverage under this Order, a written request (Notice of Termination) shall be submitted to the San Diego Water Board (see Section D below).

D. Termination of Discharges

Dischargers shall submit a written request referred to as a “Notice of Termination (NOT)” to this San Diego Water Board when coverage under this Order is no longer required. The NOT letter constitutes a notice that the Discharger (and his/her agent) of the site has ceased the discharge of hydrostatic test water and/or potable water under this Order.

The NOT should include “Notice of Termination (NOT)” In the subject line, the Waste Discharge Identification Number (WDID) assigned to the Enrollee by the San Diego Water Board when enrolled in the Order, the name and address of the water distributors (purveyor), water district, municipality, or private entity, and be signed and dated in accordance with the signatory requirements of the Order. The Discharger shall continue to comply with the requirements of the Order until the San Diego Water Board approves the NOT. Submittal of a NOT letter does not guarantee termination. Approval of the NOT does not relieve the Discharger’s responsibility for paying any applicable outstanding invoices of annual fees as a result of enrollment under this Order.

E. Transferring Ownership

Enrollment under the Order is not transferable. In the event of any change in control or ownership of land or waste discharge facilities presently owned or controlled by the enrolled Discharger, the Discharger must notify the new succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter 120 days prior to property transfer, a copy of which must be immediately forwarded to the San Diego Water Board office. Additionally, the Discharger must submit a NOT to the San Diego Water Board. The new succeeding owner or operator must submit a new NOI in application of enrollment under this Order.

F. Description of Wastewater and Biosolids Treatment or Controls – Not Applicable

G. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

All surface waters within the San Diego Region are potential receiving waters for discharges of potable water and hydrostatic test water by water purveyors and other entities enrolling under this general NPDES permit. This includes inland surface waters, enclosed bays, harbors, lagoons, estuaries, and the ocean.

Storm drains are not designed to maximize initial dilution; therefore, this Order uses zero initial dilution factor. In addition, the San Diego Water Board has the practice not to consider dilution when setting water quality-based effluent limitations for discharges to bays and estuaries unless the dilution ratio is verified with field data. Since this is an Order without existing data points, no dilution credit is considered for the discharge.

H. Summary of Existing Requirements

Order No. R9-2002-0020, which this WDR replaces, requires the Discharger not to exceed the Effluent Limitations for total residual chlorine and pH, and to monitor and report total dissolved solids and temperature. Receiving water monitoring includes visual observations for turbidity, erosion, and sedimentation.

I. Compliance Summary - Not Applicable

J. Planned Changes - Not Applicable

III. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS

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

A. Legal Authorities

This Order is issued pursuant to CWA section 402 and implementing regulations adopted by the USEPA and Chapter 5.5, Division 7 of the California Water Code (CWC). It shall serve as an NPDES permit for point source discharges from hydrostatic test water and potable water to surface waters within the San Diego Region. This Order also serves as Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) pursuant to Article 4, Chapter 4 of the CWC for discharges that are not subject to regulation under CWA section 402.

States may request authority to issue general NPDES permits pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.28. On June 8, 1989, the State Board submitted an application to the USEPA requesting revisions to its NPDES Program in accordance with 40 CFR 122.28, 123.62, and 403.10. The application included a request to add WDR authority to its approved NPDES Program. On September 22, 1989, the USEPA, Region 9, approved the State Board's request and granted authorization for the State to issue general NPDES permits.

Pursuant to NPDES regulations at 40 CFR 122.28 (a) (2) general permits may regulate point source discharges that:

1. Involve the same or substantially similar types of operations,
2. Discharge the same types of wastes,
3. Require the same effluent limitations,
4. Require the same or similar monitoring, and

5. In the opinion of the Executive Officer, are more appropriately controlled under a general permit than under individual permits.

B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

This action to adopt a NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of CEQA (Public Resources Code section 21100, et seq.) in accordance with CWC section 13389 for the following reasons: 1) A Discharger cannot obtain coverage under this Order if pollutants in the discharge, cause, contribute, or have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a water quality standards violation; 2) The permit requires Dischargers to monitor and report the discharge to ensure the Dischargers will not cause a violation; and 3) The San Diego Water Board's granting of the exceptions does not have the potential for causing significant adverse environmental effects. See California Code of Regulations, Title 14, section 15061(b)(3).

C. State and Federal Regulations, Policies, and Plans

1. Water Quality Control Plan

The *Comprehensive Water Quality Control Plan, San Diego Basin* (9) (hereinafter Basin Plan) was adopted by the San Diego Water Board on September 8, 1994 and subsequently approved by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) on December 13, 1994. Subsequent revisions to the Basin Plan have also been adopted by the San Diego Water Board and approved by the SWRCB. The Basin Plan designates beneficial uses and narrative and numerical water quality objectives, and prohibitions that are applicable to the discharges regulated under this Order. The applicable prohibitions of the Basin Plan have been incorporated into this Order. The applicable numerical water quality objectives have been incorporated herein as *Attachment G*.

In addition, State Board Resolution No. 88-63 requires that, with certain exceptions, the San Diego Water Board assigns the municipal and domestic supply use to water bodies that do not have beneficial uses listed in the Basin Plans.

The Basin Plan identifies the following beneficial uses of surface waters in the San Diego Region to be protected (not all surface waters have all of the beneficial uses listed below):

- Municipal and domestic supply;
- Agricultural supply;
- Groundwater recharge;
- Freshwater replenishment;
- Hydropower generation;
- Warm freshwater habitat;
- Cold freshwater habitat;
- Contact water recreation;
- Non-contact water recreation;
- Commercial and sport fishing;
- Preservation of rare, threatened or endangered species;
- Marine habitat;
- Migration of aquatic organisms;

- Inland saline water habitat;
- Estuarine habitat;
- Aquaculture;
- Industrial service and process supply;
- Navigation;
- Shellfish harvesting;
- Spawning, reproduction, and/or early development;
- Wildlife habitat;
- Preservation of areas of special biological significance; and
- Mariculture.

In order to protect these beneficial uses, the Basin Plan establishes water quality objectives (for bacterial, physical, chemical, and biological characteristics, and for radioactivity), general requirements for management of waste discharge to the bays/harbors, quality requirements for waste discharges (effluent water quality requirements), discharge prohibitions, and general provisions.

Historically, water supply TDS concentrations have varied significantly from below 400 mg/l to above 700 mg/l. A higher percentage of Colorado River water typically correlates to a higher TDS concentration. Colorado River water has an average TDS concentration of 700 mg/l (**compared to** the average TDS concentration of 250 mg/l in State Water Project water). Drinking water supplied to nearly all of the water agencies is typically a blend of Colorado River water and State Water Project water to help reduce concentration of TDS. Over the years, the amount of State Water Project water available for blending has reduced, in turn increasing TDS concentration in drinking water within the San Diego Region. Currently approximately 80 percent of the water distributed within the San Diego Region comes from the Colorado River.

Increasing salinity in both surface and ground waters within this region is an issue that is affected by a variety of discharge types and other factors and may be addressed in the future by a Basin Plan amendment.

Also, it is anticipated that since the discharges of hydrostatic test water and/or potable water regulated by this Order are short in duration and intermittent these discharges are not expected to cause excursions of the Basin Plan water quality objectives and the impacts to the receiving waters are considered to be less than significant. Furthermore, the Enrollees have little or no control over the source water TDS that is received for this region.

At this time it is impractical and economically infeasible for the water agencies to provide treatment of imported water to reduce TDS concentrations prior to distributing the water to their customers.

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

USEPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, and later amended it on May 4, 1995 and November 9, 1999. About 40 criteria in the NTR applied in California. On May 18, 2000, USEPA adopted the CTR. The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and, in addition, incorporated

the previously adopted NTR criteria that were applicable in the state. The CTR was amended on February 13, 2001. These rules contain water quality criteria for priority pollutants which are discharged to inland surface waters, bays, and estuaries.

3. State Implementation Policy (SIP)

On March 2, 2000 the SWRCB, in Resolution No. 2000-15, adopted a Policy for Implementation of Toxic Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (Implementation Policy). The Implementation Policy establishes:

- (a) implementation provisions for priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the U.S. EPA through the NTR and the CTR, and for priority pollutant objectives established in the Basin Plan;
- (b) monitoring requirements for 2,3,7,8-TCDD (tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin) equivalents; and
- (c) chronic toxicity control provisions.

The CTR regulations and the Implementation Policy are applicable to the discharges described in this General Permit. It is the Dischargers responsibility to provide all data and other information requested by the San Diego Water Board for use in determining whether the proposed discharge may cause, have a reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any applicable priority pollutant criterion or objective. A reasonable potential analysis of the submitted data is required to determine which Priority Pollutants require effluent limitations.

Section 5.3 of the Implementation Policy (Exceptions) states that the RWQCB may, after compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), grant exemptions for certain short-term or seasonal discharge categories from meeting the priority pollutant criteria/objectives of the CTR if it is determined to be necessary to implement control measures regarding drinking water conducted to fulfill statutory requirements under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act or the California Health and Safety Code.

Such categorical exceptions may also be granted for draining water supply reservoirs, canals, and pipelines for maintenance and for draining water treatment facilities for cleaning or maintenance. No exemptions are granted at this time however, the enrollees (Dischargers) may need to seek a SIP exception from CTR criteria based on data obtained during the life of this permit.

CALIFORNIA TOXICS RULE-REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS

The SDCWA distributes water to water districts within San Diego County. Approximately 90% of the water used in San Diego County is delivered from

SDCWAs distribution system. The remaining 10 % are made up of groundwater and/or treated rainwater. SDCWA purchases the water directly from Metropolitan Water District (MWD). Riverside and Orange County's main water suppliers are Eastern and Western Municipal Water District, respectively, who also purchase water from MWD.

On September 29, 2009 and October 29, 2009, San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA) submitted analytical results of testing conducted on potable water from a water treatment plant and/or the distribution system. The sampling was conducted on September 16, 2008 and September 3, 2009, respectively, and was analyzed by Test America Laboratory. Potable water was analyzed for all Priority Pollutants listed in the CTR using EPA approved methods for drinking water (other than those specified in 40 CFR Part 136). The EPA methods used for the analysis of drinking water are adequate for evaluating compliance with applicable water quality objectives. The San Diego Water Board considers the CTR analysis results as being representative of the potable water distributed by the water suppliers in the San Diego Region.

Water quality standards and objectives for fish and aquatic life are often more restrictive than the standards and objectives for human health requiring methods with low detection levels.

Analytical results indicate the potable water may not meet certain criteria/objectives of the CTR including but not limited to trihalomethanes and metals. This Order requires the enrollees (Dischargers) to obtain additional analytical data to allow the San Diego Water Board to conduct a reasonable potential analysis. Enrollees may use approved test for drinking water analysis in accordance with 40 CFR Part 141 if the methods are substantially equivalent to the methods in 40 CFR Part 136 in both precision and accuracy as it related to the determination of compliance with the CTR objectives. Once the data is gathered and analyzed, an RPA will be conducted to determine which parameters, if any, will need an exception to the SIP. If data demonstrates a consistent exceedance of water quality standards or objectives during the sampling events, additional monitoring may be needed.

4. Ocean Plan

The State Board adopted the Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California (Ocean Plan) in 2005, it was approved by USEPA, and became effective on February 14, 2006. The Ocean Plan identifies the following beneficial uses of state ocean waters to be protected:

- Industrial water supply
- Aesthetic enjoyment
- Non-contact water recreation
- Preservation and enhancement of Areas of Special Biological Significance
- Navigation
- Water contact recreation
- Ocean commercial and sport fishing
- Preservation and enhancement of rare and endangered species
- Marine habitat

- Fish migration
- Fish spawning
- Shellfish harvesting
- Mariculture

In order to protect the above beneficial uses, the Ocean Plan establishes water quality objectives (for bacteriological, physical, chemical, and biological characteristics, and for radioactivity), general requirements for management of waste discharged to the ocean, quality requirements for waste discharges (effluent quality requirements), discharge prohibitions, and general provisions.

Limits derived from the Ocean Plan have not been included in this WDR.

5. Alaska Rule

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

6. Antidegradation Policy

Section 131.12 requires that the state water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing water quality be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Regional Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the state and federal antidegradation policies. The permitted discharge must be consistent with the antidegradation provision of section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

7. Anti-Backsliding Requirements

Sections 402(o)(2) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and 40 CFR section 122.44(l) prohibit 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. All effluent limitations in the renewed permit are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous permit.

8. Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

Section 122.48 of 40 CFR requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Sections 13267 and 13383 of the

CWC authorize the regional boards to require technical and monitoring reports. The MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement Federal and State requirements. This MRP is provided in Attachment E.

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

The federal Clean Water Act requires States to identify and make a list of surface water bodies that are polluted. These water bodies, referred to in law as "water quality limited segments," do not meet water quality standards even after discharges of wastes from point sources have been treated by the minimum required levels of pollution control technology. Wastewater treatment plants, a city's storm drain system, or a boat yard, are a few examples of point sources that discharge wastes to surface waters. States are required to compile the water bodies into a list, referred to as the "Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments" (303(d) List). States must also prioritize the water bodies on the list and develop action plans, called total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) to improve the water quality.

The State Board updated the 2004-2006 303(d) List for California on October 25, 2006, and EPA approved it on November 30, 2006.

There are approximately 100 impaired water bodies on the 303(d) List in the San Diego Region. Most TMDLs for water bodies within the San Diego Region are under development or have not been started. However, four TMDLs for the San Diego Region need only State Board approval to be complete, and three are already complete. Of the three completed TMDLs, two impact the water quality of San Diego Bay and the third impacts the water quality of Rainbow Creek.

E. Other Plans, Policies and Regulations- Not Applicable

IV. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

The CWA requires point source Dischargers to control the amount of conventional, non-conventional, and toxic pollutants that are discharged into the waters of the United States. The control of pollutants discharged is established through effluent limitations and other requirements in NPDES permits. Effluent limitations are based on the following principles:

- A.** 40 CFR section 122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable technology-based limitations and standards;
- B.** 40 CFR section 122.44(d) requires that permits include water quality-based effluent limitations to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality criteria to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water. Where numeric water quality criteria have not been established, three options exist to protect water quality: 1) 40 CFR section 122.44(d) specifies that WQBELs may be established using USEPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a); 2) proposed state criteria or a state policy interpreting narrative criteria supplemented with other relevant

information may be used; or 3) an indicator parameter may be established;

- C.** Any discharge of hydrostatic test and/or potable water threatens to cause or contribute to excursions above numeric water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan;
- D.** 40 CFR section 122.44(l) requires that when a permit is renewed or reissued, effluent limitations must be at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous permit. Since this permit is a renewal of a previous permit, anti-backsliding is applicable and the following pollutants are included:

Total Residual Chlorine pH

E. Discharge Prohibitions

Discharges under this Order are required to be nontoxic. Toxicity is the adverse response of organisms to chemicals or physical agents. This prohibition is based on the Basin Plan, which requires that all waters be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are lethal or produce other detrimental responses in aquatic organisms. Detrimental responses include, but are not limited to, decreased growth rate and decreased reproductive success of resident or indicator species. The Basin Plan also requires waters to be free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, or animal life. This objective applies regardless of whether the toxicity is caused by a single substance or the interactive effect of multiple substances.

F. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations (TBELs)

1. Scope and Authority

The CWA requires that TBELs be established based on several levels of controls:

Best Practicable Treatment Control Technology (BPT) represents the average of the best performance by plants within an industrial category or subcategory. The BPT standards apply to toxic, conventional, and nonconventional pollutants.

Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) represents the best existing performance of treatment technologies that are economically achievable within an industrial point source category. The BAT standards apply to toxic and nonconventional pollutants.

Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT) represents the control from existing industrial point sources of conventional pollutants including BOD, TSS, fecal coliform, pH, and oil and grease. The BCT standard is established after considering 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.

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 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 of the NPDES regulations authorize the use of Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) to derive technology-based effluent limitations on a case-by-case basis where ELGs are not available for certain industrial categories and/or pollutants of concern. Where BPJ is used, the permit writer must consider specific factors outlined in 40 CFR section 125.3.

2. Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

This Order includes numeric-Technology Based effluent limitations for total residual chlorine and pH.

G. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

1. Scope and Authority

As specified in 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(1)(i), permits are required to include WQBELs for pollutants (including toxicity) that are or may be discharged at levels that cause, have reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any state water quality standard. 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, achieve applicable water quality objectives and criteria contained in state plans and policies, and meet water quality criteria in the CTR and NTR.

2. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

The designated beneficial uses of surface waters throughout the State may include municipal, domestic, industrial, and agricultural supply; water contact and non-contact recreation; navigation; groundwater recharge and freshwater replenishment; hydropower generation; wildlife habitat; cold freshwater and warm freshwater habitat; fish migration and fish spawning; marine habitat; estuarine habitat; shellfish harvesting; ocean commercial and sport fishing; areas of special biological significance; and preservation of rare and endangered species. To the extent that the Basin Plan designates additional or different beneficial uses, the Basin Plan shall control.

3. Determining the Need for WQBELs

All applicable provisions of sections 301 and 402 of the CWA must be met for NPDES permits for discharges to surface waters. These provisions require

controls of pollutant discharges that utilize BAT and BCT to reduce pollutant and any more stringent controls necessary to meet water quality standards.

As specified in the SIP, the San Diego Water Board shall conduct an analysis for each priority pollutant with applicable criterion or objective to determine if a water quality-based effluent limitation is required.

This Order requires the Dischargers to obtain data to analyze effluent from their distribution system for compliance with the CTR criteria.

4. WQBEL Calculations

The Effluent WQBELs were calculated using a statistical approach with the following considerations and assumptions:

No dilution credit is considered for the discharge. Therefore, the discharge must comply with the Water Quality Objective at the point of discharge.

5. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) – Not Applicable

H. Final Effluent Limitations

1. Anti-Backsliding Effluent Limitations

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

2. Satisfaction of Antidegradation Policy

Discharges in conformance with the requirements of this Order will not result in a lowering of water quality and therefore conform to antidegradation requirements specified in Resolution No. 68-16, which incorporates the federal antidegradation policy at 40 CFR 131.12 where, as here, it is applicable.

3. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants

Both the beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. 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.

Final Effluent Limitations have been outlined in Table F-1 below:

Table F-2 Summary of Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations Table

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations
Total Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.1
pH	Units	Between 6.0 and 9.0 at all times

I. Interim Effluent Limitations (Not Applicable)

J. Land Discharge Specifications (Not Applicable)

K. Reclamation Specifications (Not Applicable)

V. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

States are required to adopt numeric criteria where they are necessary to protect designated uses. (CWA §§ 303(a) – 303(c)). The San Diego Water Board adopted numeric criteria in the Basin Plan. The Basin Plan is a regulatory reference for meeting the State and Federal requirements for water quality control. (40 CFR 131.20). State Board Resolution 68-16, the Antidegradation Policy, does not allow changes in water quality less than that prescribed in Water Quality Control Plans (Basin Plans). The Basin Plan states that; “The numerical and narrative water quality objectives define the least stringent standards that the Regional Water Board will apply to regional waters in order to protect the beneficial uses.”

A. Surface Water Limitations

1. The discharge shall at all times be in conformance with applicable water quality standards, including but not limited to all applicable provisions contained in (1) the San Diego Water Board’s *Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin* (Basin Plan), including beneficial uses, water quality objectives, and implementation plans; (2) State Water Board plans for water quality control including the (a) *Water Quality Control Plan For Control Of Temperature In The Coastal And Interstate Waters And Enclosed Bays And Estuaries* (Thermal Plan), and (b) the *California Ocean Plan* (Ocean Plan), including beneficial uses, water quality objectives, and implementation plans; (3) State Water Board policies for water quality control including the (a) *Water Quality Control Policy for the Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California*, (b) *Policy For Implementation Of Toxics Standards For Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries Of California*; and (c) the *Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California* (State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16) and (4) priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection

Agency (U.S. EPA) through the (a) National Toxics Rule (NTR)¹ (promulgated on December 22, 1992 and amended on May 4, 1995) and (b) *California Toxics Rule (CTR)*^{2, 3}.

2. The discharge not by itself, or jointly with any other discharge(s), cause an excursion above any applicable narrative or numeric water quality objective contained in the Basin Plan, Thermal Plan, Ocean Plan or any applicable priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) through the NTR or CTR.

B. Groundwater – Not Applicable

VI. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Section 122.48 of 40 CFR requires all NPDES permits to specify recording and reporting of monitoring results. Sections 13267 and 13383 of the CWC authorize the 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 permit.

A. Influent Monitoring- (Not applicable)

B. Effluent Monitoring

The Discharger is required to conduct monitoring of the permitted discharge in order to determine compliance with permit conditions. Monitoring requirements are given in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) of this Order. This provision requires compliance with the monitoring and reporting program, and is based on 40 CFR 122.44(i), 122.62, 122.63 and 124.5. The self monitoring program (SMP) is a standard requirement in almost all NPDES permits (including the proposed Order) issued by the San Diego Water Board. In addition to containing definitions of terms, it specifies general sampling/analytical protocols and the requirements of reporting of spills, violations, and routine monitoring data in accordance with NPDES regulations, the California Water Code, and regional water board's policies. Pollutants to be monitored include all pollutants for which effluent limitations are specified.

C. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing Requirements – Not Applicable

D. Receiving Water Monitoring

Section 13267 of the California Water Code states, in part,

¹ 40 CFR 131.36

² 65 Fed. Register 31682-31719 (May 18, 2000), adding Section 131.38 to 40 CFR

³ If a water quality objective and a CTR criterion are in effect for the same priority pollutant, the more stringent of the two applies

“(a) A regional board, in establishing ... waste discharge requirements ... may investigate the quality of any waters of the state within its region” and “(b) (1) In conducting an investigation ... the regional board may require that any person who ... discharges ... waste ... that could affect the quality of waters within its region shall furnish, under penalty of perjury, technical or monitoring program reports which the regional board requires. The burden, including costs, of these reports shall bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the report and the benefits to be obtained from the reports.”

The attached Monitoring and Reporting Program is issued pursuant to CWC section 13267. The Monitoring and Reporting Program is necessary to determine compliance with these waste discharge requirements. The Discharger is responsible for the discharges of waste subject to this Order.

E. Other Monitoring Requirements

CTR and Ocean Plan Monitoring

In accordance with the State Implementation Policy and the Ocean Plan, the Enrollees must submit data the San Diego Water Board to: (1) determine if water-quality based effluent limitations are required; and (2) to calculate effluent limitations, if required.

San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA) has agreed to submit CTR and Ocean Plan water quality data on behalf of all Enrollees within the San Diego Region. The San Diego Water Board will consider the CTR and Ocean Plan analysis as being representative of the potable water distributed within the San Diego Region.

Upon the San Diego Water Board’s evaluation of the submitted data, further monitoring of any or all of the priority pollutants may be required.

Reporting requirements for the data to be submitted are listed below.

Table F-3 - CTR and Ocean Plan Monitoring¹

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sampling Method
CTR Priority Pollutants	µg/L	Grab	1/year	²
OCEAN PLAN TABLE B PARAMETERS FOR PROTECTION OF MARINE AQUATIC LIFE				
Ammonia Nitrogen, Total (as N)	µg/L	Grab	1/year	²
Phenolic Compounds (nonchlorinated)	µg/L	Grab	1/year	²
Phenolic Compounds (chlorinated)	µg/L	Grab	1/year	²
HCH ⁶	µg/L	Grab	1/year	²
Radioactivity	pCi/l	Grab	1/year	²

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Sampling Method
CTR Priority Pollutants	µg/L	Grab	1/year	²
OCEAN PLAN TABLE B PARAMETERS FOR PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH – NON CARCINOGENS				
Tributyltin	µg/L	Grab	1/year	²
OCEAN PLAN TABLE B PARAMETERS FOR PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH – CARCINOGENS				
1,3-dichloropropene	µg/L	Grab	1/year	²
Halomethanes	µg/L	Grab	1/year	²
PAHs	µg/L	Grab	1/year	²
TCDD equivalents	µg/L	Grab	1/year	²

1. Monitoring to be conducted on water obtained from MWD by San Diego County Water Authority (SDCWA).
2. Enrollees may use approved test methods for drinking water analysis in accordance with 40 CFR Part 141 if the methods are substantially equivalent to the Methods in 40 CFR Part 136 in both precision and accuracy as it relates to the determination of compliance with CTR and Ocean Plan objectives.

VII. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

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

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

B. Special Provisions

1. **Reopener Provisions** (Not Applicable)
2. **Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements** (Not Applicable)
3. **Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention Plan**

Best Management Practices (BMPs) shall be utilized during all discharge events (regardless of discharge volume).

This Order contains requirements to reduce the discharge of pollutants, other than those that have effluent limitations in Section V.A of this Order, to the maximum extent practicable (MEP) for all discharges regardless of discharge

volume. The Discharger has establish a set of Best Management Practices that address discharges associated with hydrostatic test water and/or potable water, including emergencies and discharges of raw water. The BMPs, established previously under Order No. R9-2002-0020, include source control BMPs to minimize contact between pollutants and flow (e.g. rerouting of flow to prevent the discharge, erosion, which can lead to sedimentation in discharge) as well as treatment control BMPs to remove pollutants present in the discharge water before it enters receiving waters, including storm drains and other conveyance systems. This Order requires Dischargers to re-evaluate their previously established BMPs to ensure the adequacy of compliance with this Order.

Implementation of BMPs shall not interfere with necessary repair operations or impact public health and safety. A copy of the BMPs shall be submitted to the San Diego Water Board, if requested.

4. **Compliance Schedules** (Not Applicable)
5. **Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications** (Not Applicable)
6. **Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities** (POTWs Only) (Not Applicable)
7. **Other Special Provisions** (Not Applicable)

VIII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region (San Diego Water Board) is considering the reissuance of waste discharge requirements (WDRs) that will serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for Hydrostatic Test Water and Potable Water Discharges. As a step in the WDR adoption process, the Regional 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 waste discharge requirements for these discharges and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. The draft tentative Order was posted on the San Diego Water Board's webpage on June 25, 2010, and notification published in the San Diego Union Tribune newspaper on June 25, 2010.

B. Written Comments

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 Officer 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 4, 2010.

C. Public Hearing

The San Diego Water Board plans to hold a public hearing on the tentative Order during its regular meeting on the following date and at the following location:

Date: ~~August 11~~ **September 8, 2010**
Location: **Water Quality Control Board
Regional Board Meeting Room
9174 Sky Park Court
San Diego, California**

Interested persons are invited to attend. At the public hearing, the San Diego Water Board will hear testimony pertinent to the discharge and Order. 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

Order-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. A partial list of these items are on the San Diego Water Board's web site at: <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/>

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 Order was invited to contact the San Diego Water Board, reference this Order, and provide a name, address, and telephone number.

G. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this draft Order may be directed to Michelle Mata at (858) 467-2981 or at: mmata@waterboards.ca.gov. Request for additional information or questions regarding the final adopted Order may be directed to Whitney Ghoram at (858) 467-2967 or at: wghoram@waterboards.ca.gov.

This Order will expire on August ~~August~~ **October** 31, 2015.

Attachment G

WATER QUALITY OBJECTIVES BY HYDROLOGIC UNIT

The discharge of potable and/or hydrostatic test water within a watershed/stream reach shall not cause the receiving water to exceed the following concentrations:

Inland Surface Waters	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Constituents (mg/l or as noted)													
		TDS	Cl	SO ₄	%Na	N&P	Fe	Mn	MBAS	B	ODOR	Turb NTU	Color Units	F	
SAN JUAN HYDROLOGIC UNIT		901.00													
Laguna	HA	1.10	1000	400	500	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
Mission Viejo	HA	1.20	500	250	250	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
San Clemente	HA	1.30	500	250	250	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
San Mateo Canyon	HA	1.40	500	250	250	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
San Onofre	HA	1.50	500	250	250	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
SANTA MARGARITA HYDROLOGIC UNIT		902.00													
Ysidora	HA	2.10	750	300	300	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
Deluz	HA	2.20	500	250	250	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
Deluz Creek	HSA ^b	2.21	750	250	250	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
Gavilan	HAS ^b	2.22	750	250	250	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
Murrieta	HA	2.30	750	300	300	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
Auld	HA	2.40	500	250	250	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
Pechanga	HA	2.50	500	250	250	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
Wolf	HAS ^b	2.52	750	250	250	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
Wilson	HA	2.60	500	250	250	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
Cave Rocks	HA	2.70	750	300	300	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
Aguanga	HA	2.80	750	300	300	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
Oakgrove	HA	2.90	750	300	300	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0

HA – Hydrologic Area

HAS – Hydrologic Sub Area (Lower case letters indicate endnotes following the table)

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		TDS	Cl	SO ₄	%Na	N&P	Fe	Mn	MBAS	B	ODOR	Turb NTU	Color Units	F	
SAN LUIS REY HYDROLOGIC UNIT		903.00													
Lower San Luis	HA	3.10	500	250	250	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
Monserat	HA	3.20	500	250	250	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
Warner Valley	HA	3.30	500	250	250	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
CARLSBAD HYDROLOGIC UNIT		904.00													
Loma Alta	HA	4.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	none	20	20	1.0
Buena Vista Creek	HA	4.20	500	250	250	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
Agua Hedionda	HA	4.30	500	250	250	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
Encinas	HA	4.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	none	20	20	1.0
San Marcos	HA	4.50	500	250	250	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
Escondido Creek	HA	4.60	500	250	250	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
CARLSBAD HYDROLOGIC UNIT		905.00													
Solana Beach	HA	5.10	750	250	250	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
Hodges	HA	5.20	500	250	250	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
San Pasqual	HA	5.30	750	300	300	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
Santa Maria Valley	HA	5.40	750	300	300	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
Santa Ysabel	HA	5.50	750	300	300	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
PENASQUITOS HYDROLOGIC UNIT		906.00													
Miramar Reservoir	HA	6.10	750	250	250	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
Poway	HA	6.20	500	250	250	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0

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Inland Surface Waters		Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Constituents (mg/l or as noted)												
			TDS	Cl	SO ₄	%Na	N&P	Fe	Mn	MBAS	B	ODOR	Turb NTU	Color Units	F
Scripps	HA	6.30	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	none	20	20	-
Miramar	HA	6.40	500	250	250	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
Tecolote	HA	6.50	-	-	-	-	a	-	-	-	-	none	20	20	-
SAN DIEGO HYDROLOGIC UNIT		907.00													
Lower San Diego	HA	7.10	1000	400	500	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	1.0	none	20	20	-
Mission San Diego	HSA	7.11	1500	400	500	60	a	1.0	1.00	0.5	1.0	none	20	20	-
Santee	HSA ^c	7.12	1000	400	500	60	a	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	none	20	20	-
Santee	HSA ^d	7.12	1500	400	500	60	a	1.0	1.00	0.5	1.0	none	20	20	-
San Vicente	HA	7.20	300	50	65	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
El Capitan	HA	7.30	300	50	65	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
Boulder Creek	HA	7.40	300	50	65	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
PUEBLO SAN DIEGO HYDROLOGIC UNIT		908.00													
Point Loma	HA	8.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	none	20	20	-
San Diego Mesa	HA	8.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	none	20	20	-
National City	HA	8.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	none	20	20	-
SWEETWATER HYDROLOGIC UNIT		909.00													
Lower Sweetwater	HA	9.10	1500	500	500	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	-
Middle Sweetwater	HA	9.20	500	250	250	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
Upper Sweetwater	HA	9.30	500	250	250	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0

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Inland Surface Waters	Hydrologic Unit Basin Number	Constituents (mg/l or as noted)													
		TDS	Cl	SO ₄	%Na	N&P	Fe	Mn	MBAS	B	ODOR	Turb NTU	Color Units	F	
OTAY HYDROLOGIC UNIT		910.00													
Coronado	HA	10.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Otay Valley	HA	10.20	1000	400	500	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
Dulzura	HA	10.30	500	250	250	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
TIJUANA HYDROLOGIC UNIT		911.00													
Tijuana Valley	HA	11.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
San Ysidro	HSA	11.11	2100	250	250	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
Potrero	HA	11.20	500	250	250	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
Barrett Lake	HA	11.30	500	250	250	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
Monument	HA	11.40	500	250	250	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
Morena	HA	11.50	500	250	250	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
Cottonwood	HA	11.60	500	250	250	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
Cameron	HA	11.70	500	250	250	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0
Campo	HA	11.80	500	250	250	60	a	0.3	0.05	0.5	0.75	none	20	20	1.0

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