

**STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
RESOLUTION 2014-XXXX-DWQ**

**ADOPTING AN INITIAL STUDY AND MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION AND
APPROVING AN EXCEPTION TO SURFACE WATER CRITERIA FOR DRINKING
WATER SYSTEM DISCHARGES INTO WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES**

WHEREAS:

1. The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) is designated as the state water pollution control agency for all purposes stated in the Clean Water Act, including water quality control planning and waste discharge regulation.
2. As a result of planned activities and emergencies, water purveyors discharge treated drinking water and potable water from their drinking water system supply, treatment, and conveyance facilities. Planned discharges are due to development and maintenance activities mandated by statutory requirements under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act and the California Health and Safety Code (Division 104, Part 12, Chapter 4, the California Safe Drinking Water Act). Planned discharges include scheduled and unscheduled discharges that must take place to comply with statute and regulation. Emergency discharges are due to system leaks, facility failures, and catastrophic events. Treated drinking water and potable water discharges under the scope of this resolution include both planned and emergency discharges, and are required to be in compliance with the maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) established by the California Department of Public Health (DPH) and United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).
3. Per DPH regulations, compliance with primary and secondary MCLs is to be determined by a running annual average concentration/level (sections 64431, 64444, and 64449, California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 15, articles 4, 5.5, and 16).
4. Water purveyors also discharge potable water when draining water supply transmission lines, storage reservoirs, canals, pipelines, groundwater supply wells, and water treatment facilities for cleaning and maintenance. In many cases, these discharges flow into waters of the U.S. including inland surface waters, enclosed bays, estuaries, and the ocean.
5. U.S. EPA adopted the National Toxics Rule (NTR) on December 22, 1992, and later amended it on May 4, 1995 and November 9, 1999. Approximately 40 criteria in the NTR apply in California surface waters. On May 18, 2000, U.S. EPA adopted the California Toxics Rule (CTR). The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and, in addition, incorporated the previously adopted NTR criteria that are applicable in the state. The CTR was amended on February 13, 2001. These rules contain water quality criteria for priority pollutants in California surface waters.

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6. To the extent that mandated drinking water system discharges and other planned and emergency discharges are not simple water transfers pursuant to 40 C.F.R section 122.3 (defined as an activity that conveys or connects waters of the U.S. without introducing pollutants or subjecting the transferred water to intervening industrial, municipal, or commercial use), these discharges are subject to National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (hereinafter "NPDES") permit requirements that implement priority pollutant criteria and water quality objectives contained in the CTR, the State Water Board Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters (Ocean Plan), and Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) basin plans.
7. The CTR contains criteria for 126 priority pollutants that may be present in the mandated drinking water system discharges. A review of the 126 priority pollutants shows that there are priority pollutant criteria that are more stringent than the MCLs established by the California Department of Public Health. These pollutants are listed in Attachment 1, Table 1 of this Resolution.
8. The Ocean Plan contains objectives for pollutants including priority pollutants that may be present in the mandated drinking water system discharges. A review of the Ocean Plan pollutant water quality objectives shows that there are pollutants that may be in mandated drinking water system discharges, with Ocean Plan objectives that are more stringent than the MCLs. These pollutants are listed in Attachment 1, Table 2 of this Resolution.
9. The State Water Board adopted the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (State Implementation Policy or SIP) in March 2000, and further amended the policy in February 2005. The amended policy became effective on July 13, 2005, and the California Office of Administrative Law (OAL) approved the policy in May 2006.
10. In 1972, the State Water Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California*, (California Ocean Plan or Ocean Plan). The latest amendment was adopted on October 16, 2012, was approved by OAL on July 3, 2013 and became effective on August 19, 2013. The Ocean Plan is applicable, in its entirety, to point source discharges to the ocean waters of the State.
11. The SIP establishes provisions to implement the CTR criteria for inland surface waters, enclosed bays, and estuaries, including methods for deriving NPDES permit effluent limits for point source discharges to surface waters.
12. The Ocean Plan establishes provisions to implement its established water quality standards for ocean waters, including methods for deriving NPDES permit effluent limits for point source discharges to the Ocean.

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State Implementation Policy Categorical Exception

13. In many cases, discharges from drinking water systems described above do not comply with all of the applicable CTR priority pollutant criteria (such as objectives for the protection of aquatic life and human health carcinogens) since potable and treated drinking waters are only required to comply with MCLs for the protection of public health. The list of pollutants for which these discharges do not comply with the CTR criteria is shown in Attachment 1, Table 1. In this list, the priority pollutants noted with a “Yes” are the priority pollutants for which a water purveyor needs a categorical exception in order to discharge, as may be granted by a Water Board per Section 5.3 of the SIP, because these pollutants have an applicable CTR criterion that is more stringent than its corresponding MCL, or do not have an adopted pollutant-specific MCL yet might be present in the discharge at levels in excess of the applicable CTR criteria.

14. Section 5.3 of the SIP allows a Water Board to grant a categorical exception in such circumstances, stating:

“The [Regional Water Board] may, after compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), allow short-term or seasonal exceptions from meeting priority pollutant criteria/objectives if determined 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, for draining municipal storm water conveyances for cleaning and maintenance, or for draining water treatment facilities for cleaning or maintenance.”

To the extent applicable, the granting of a categorical exception is also allowed by the State Water Board.

15. According to the SIP, to grant this exception the applicable Water Board must ensure that each discharger: (1) notifies potentially affected public and governmental agencies; (2) describes its proposed action; (3) provides a time schedule and monitoring plan; (4) provides CEQA documentation, contingency plans, residual waste disposal plans, and (5) upon completion of the project and termination of authorized regulatory permit coverage, provides certification by a qualified biologist that the receiving water beneficial uses have been restored. For drinking water system discharges, completion of the project is when the water purveyor ceases discharges from its drinking water system, or when the State and/or Regional Water Board terminates NPDES permit coverage for the discharge(s), whichever is sooner. Thus the certification by a qualified biologist must be submitted after a water purveyor completely and permanently stops discharging from a drinking water system, or when the Water Boards cease permitting the discharge to waters of the U.S.

Ocean Plan Exception

- 16. In many cases, discharges from drinking water systems due to mandated activities as described above do not comply with all of the established Ocean Plan objectives (such as for protection of aquatic life or human health based on more stringent carcinogenic objectives) since these discharges are only required to comply with MCLs for the purpose of public health and safety. The list of pollutants for which these discharges do not comply with the Ocean Plan objectives is shown in Attachment 1, Table 2. In this list, the pollutants noted with a “Yes” are the pollutants in which a water purveyor needs an Ocean Plan exception in order to discharge, because these pollutants have an Ocean Plan objective more stringent than its corresponding MCL or do not have an adopted pollutant-specific MCL yet may be discharged at levels above the applicable CTR criteria.
- 17. The Ocean Plan allows the State Water Board to grant an exception to the Ocean Plan objectives provided the exception: (1) will not compromise protection of the ocean water’s beneficial uses, (2) will serve the public interest, and (3) is in compliance with the requirements of CEQA.

CEQA Documentation

- 18. The State Water Board prepared an Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration dated June 2014 (hereinafter “IS/MND”) pursuant to CEQA, therein considering the potential environmental impacts of granting a SIP categorical exception and an Ocean Plan exception to water quality criteria/objectives as listed in Attachment 1 of this Resolution; the IS/MND is included in Attachment 2 of this Resolution.
- 19. As considered in the IS/MND, the exceptions relate specifically to mandated drinking water system discharges of treated drinking water and potable water that are of short-term duration or seasonal in nature. The basis for the exceptions is that the protection of public health and safety, per the federal Drinking Water Act and California Health and Safety Code, is held paramount when there is a conflict with compliance with other water quality objectives or criteria.
- 20. The IS/MND concludes that the granting of such exceptions does not have significant adverse environmental impacts if appropriate site-specific mitigation measures are implemented for these types of discharges. Implementation of appropriate mitigation measures constitutes conditions for the granting of the exceptions. An NPDES permit that regulates planned and emergency discharges from drinking water systems and implements an exception per this Resolution, must contain the appropriate requirements (including best management practices), monitoring, and reporting to assure the mitigation measures in the IS/MND are fulfilled.

The required mitigation measures include, but are not limited to the following:

A. Biologist Certification

Upon completion of the project, the discharger shall provide certification by a qualified biologist that the receiving water beneficial uses have been restored.

B. Implementation of Best Management Practices

Implementation of proven best management practices (BMPs) must include the procedures and measures outlined below, or equivalent. Management measures must protect the beneficial uses of the receiving waters and prevent erosion or hydromodification caused by a drinking water system discharge. The Discharger shall implement best management practices, procedures, and measures for all drinking water system discharges authorized under an NPDES Permit, in accordance with guidance manuals of the American Water Works Association, or other applicable professional does not impair beneficial uses of the receiving waters. The Water Boards' granting of an exception requires an NPDES permittee to maintain documentation of BMP implementation at their local offices and make the documentation available to State and Regional Water Board staff upon request.

C. Best Management Practices (BMP) Procedures

1. Treated Drinking Water Discharges

All treated drinking water shall be dechlorinated and free of a chlorine concentration that is detrimental to aquatic life. Filter bags or rolls, or equivalent, shall be used to remove any sediment, sand, silt, trash, or debris from entering the surface water or storm drain system.

2. Super-chlorinated Water Discharges

All super-chlorinated water shall be dechlorinated and free of a chlorine concentration that is detrimental to aquatic life at the point of discharge directly into a surface water and/or the point of discharge into any storm water conveyance system. Filter bags or rolls, or equivalent, shall be used to remove any sand, silt, trash or debris from entering the surface water or storm drain system.

3. Treated Drinking Water Distribution and Storage Tank Drainage Discharges

All discharges from distribution system draining activities including storage tank dewatering for cleaning and maintenance, shall be dechlorinated and free of a chlorine concentration that is detrimental to aquatic life, pH adjusted as appropriate, and filtered to remove sediment, sand, silt, trash or debris prior to discharging to surface waters or storm drain systems.

4. Municipal Groundwater Supply Well Discharges

During maintenance, rehabilitation, or development of supply water wells, multi-baffled settling tanks, or equivalent management practices, shall be used if necessary to remove large particles and to reduce turbidity to 10 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) as a daily average. After settling, if turbidity is greater than 10 NTU, the Discharger shall filter the water implementing a 5-micron filter bag filtration system, or equivalent practice, before discharging to achieve a turbidity threshold of 10 NTUs as a daily average.

D. Best Management Practice (BMP) Measures (or Equivalent)

1. Sediment and Erosion Control

An NPDES permittee shall identify sediment and erosion control BMPs that assess and prevent potential adverse impacts to beneficial uses and hydromodification of downstream receiving waters.

a. Receiving Waters. An NPDES permittee shall identify and implement appropriate methods for selecting discharge points to receiving waters that minimize impacts due to sediment and erosion.

b. Sediment Control. Sediment control practices shall be used to filter and trap sediment particles prior to reaching storm drains or receiving waters. The following practices, or equivalent, must be used to control sedimentation transport to receiving waters:

- (1) Straw waddles and gravel bags may be placed in a flow pathway and around storm drain inlets;
- (2) Plastic sheets may be used to line a trench and flow pathway to prevent water contact with soil;
- (3) Check dams or other energy dissipation devices may be constructed to dissipate flow energy and minimize the potential for discharges to dislodge soil; and
- (4) A storm water swale near the point of discharge that has sufficient capacity for the discharge.
- (5) Where possible, water removed as the result of planned or emergency discharges may be discharged to an open field or turf to remove sand and/or silt or larger particles prior to surface water discharge.

c. Erosion Control. Erosion control practices shall be used to protect soil surfaces along discharge pathways at discharge points, and within receiving waters. Erosion control practices shall be used to prevent re-suspension of ambient sediment within a receiving water, and to prevent shoreline/bank erosion, hydromodification and streambed scour. Such controls shall minimize the energy of discharges by managing flow velocities and volumes, and shall be appropriately

designed so that the discharge does not exceed the hydraulic capacity of the receiving water at the point of discharge and areas downstream of the discharge point. The following measures, or equivalent, must be used to control erosion, hydromodification and scour in receiving waters:

- (1) Install check dams to slow down flow rate;
- (2) Install flow diffusers at discharge point;
- (3) Direct discharge flow path to have the minimum slope possible; and
- (4) Decrease controllable discharge flow rates and duration.

2. Dechlorination

The following types of dechlorination methods, or equivalent, must be utilized as appropriate to achieve a hand-held meter reading of: (1) non-detect or less than 0.10 mg/L for total chlorine residual, with a meter method detection level of 0.10 mg/L or less, or (2) a detectable concentration of a dechlorination agent:

- a. Dechlorinating Diffuser** – A dechlorinating diffuser connects directly to a discharge nozzle (i.e., to a fire hydrant or fire hose) and contains a chamber that injects dechlorination agent into the discharge. Some diffusers feature a siphon for dechlorinating agent tablets or a solution to dechlorinate the water.
- b. Dechlorination Mats** – Dechlorination mats are used to facilitate effective contact between the flow and dechlorinating agent during dechlorination. For dechlorination of discharges from trenches during main breaks, the tablets are placed inside synthetic mesh fabric pockets sewn together in a grid or line. The dechlorinating mats are laid across the flow path or over the storm water conveyance system. As the discharge water flows over and around the tablets, dechlorinating agent is released, which removes the chlorine.
- c. Broadcast Dechlorination** – Dechlorination granules are spread over a broad area, such as pavement, where chlorinated water is flowing toward a storm water conveyance system inlet.
- d. Chemical Injection Metering Pump** – Occasionally, a Dechlorination agent is injected into a discharge pipe such as a tank drain or directly into the discharge to dechlorinate the water before entering the storm water system.

3. Copper and Zinc Management

An NPDES permittee that applies copper-based herbicides or zinc-based corrosion inhibitors to its water must implement BMP measures to eliminate or reduce copper and zinc concentrations in its discharges to the extent feasible, and to a concentration that does not adversely impact beneficial uses of the receiving waters, including but not limited to the following:

- a. Record keeping of where, when, and how much copper or zinc is used to treat water that has the potential to be discharged to a surface water.
 - b. Implementation of BMPs that eliminate planned discharges to waterbodies and minimize emergency discharges to waterbodies within 48 hours of applying copper-based herbicides or zinc-based corrosion inhibitors;
 - c. Implementation of BMPs that eliminate or reduce to the extent feasible the use of copper-based herbicides or zinc-based corrosion inhibitors by using less toxic agents or other methods in place of zinc-based corrosion inhibitors or copper-based herbicides.
4. **Operation and Maintenance**
All facilities and equipment must be operated and maintained to assure compliance with the requirements of the granted exception. Operational BMPs that reduce the number of discharges by retaining water within the drinking water system to the maximum extent possible, and inspection and maintenance BMPs that prevent or minimize leaks and breaks from pipelines, valves, tanks, and other drinking water system infrastructure are required. The exceptions granted in this Resolution do not apply to discharges of water and/or chemicals that are not properly managed and/or from drinking water system facilities that are not properly operated, inspected and maintained.
5. **Equipment and Supplies**
To ensure proper function, all equipment and sampling meters shall be inspected, maintained and calibrated per manufacturer instructions and specifications prior to use.
6. **Training**
Personnel operating and maintaining drinking water system facilities that discharge per the exception granted in this Resolution must be properly trained to use, install, calibrate or implement all equipment and management practices to minimize planned discharges to surface waters and minimize frequency of emergency discharges.
7. **Notification**
Notification to the corresponding Regional Water Board of planned discharges greater than one-acre foot in volume shall be provided three (3) days before initiation of discharge, or within a retroactive 24-hours of awareness of the need to conduct unscheduled discharges.

21. The State Water Board circulated the IS/MND among potentially interested organizations and individuals through the State Clearing House for a 30-day review and comment period. (State Clearing House No. 2014062017)
22. The State Water Board has considered the IS/MND. Based on the whole record, and the State Water Board's independent judgment and analysis, there is no substantial evidence that the granting of an exception per this Resolution, with appropriate mitigation required through an NPDES Permit, could have a significant effect on the environment.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

The State Water Board:

1. Hereby adopts the Initial Study and Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND).
2. Approves both :
 - a. A categorical exception to water purveyors, under the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California*, for discharges from drinking water systems from complying with priority pollutant objectives included in the California Toxics Rule for the pollutants shown in Attachment 1, Table 1 of this Resolution, and
 - b. An Ocean Plan exception to water purveyors for discharges from drinking water systems from complying with the Ocean Plan objectives, for the pollutants shown in Attachment 1, Table 2 of this Resolution.
3. Approves these exceptions only for short term or seasonal discharges from drinking water systems necessary to implement control measures conducted to fulfill statutory requirements under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act and the California Health and Safety Code, and those discharges consistent with the conclusions of the IS/MND.
4. Establishes that NPDES permits issued to a water purveyor and adopted to regulate discharges from drinking water systems to surface waters including the ocean, enclosed bays, estuaries and inland surface waters, shall implement the exceptions per this Resolution.
5. Requires all NPDES permits issued to water purveyors that implement an exception per this Resolution to include the appropriate requirements including implementation of best management practices, monitoring, and reporting to assure proper mitigation of drinking water systems discharges to waters of the U.S.
6. May modify or revoke any exception at any time, including but not limited to any such time when evidence suggests an actual or potential significant environmental impact has been caused or may be caused by a discharge.

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7. May require further monitoring and data collection necessary to assure appropriate mitigation measures are in place for protection of the receiving water beneficial uses.

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CERTIFICATION

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The undersigned Clerk to the 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 August 5, 2014.

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Jeanine Townsend
Clerk to the Board

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Attachment 1: List of Pollutants for State Implementation Policy and Ocean Plan Exception
Attachment 2: June 2014 Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

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**TABLE 1
 LIST OF PRIORITY POLLUTANTS
 WITH GRANTED SIP¹ CATEGORICAL EXCEPTION**

CTR ² No.	Priority Pollutant	CTR Criteria (ug/L)	MCL ³ (ug/L)	SIP ⁴ Categorical Exception
1	Antimony	14	6	No
2	Arsenic	36	10	No
3	Beryllium	None	4	No
4	Cadmium	2.2	5	Yes
5a	Chromium (total)	180	50	No
5b	Chromium (VI)	11	50	Yes
6	Copper	3.1	None	Yes
7	Lead	8.1	None	Yes
8	Mercury	0.050	2	Yes
9	Nickel	8.2	100	Yes
10	Selenium	5	50	Yes
11	Silver	1.9	50	Yes
12	Thallium	1.7	2	Yes
13	Zinc	81	5000	Yes
14	Cyanide	5.2	200	Yes
15	Asbestos	7 MFL	7MFL	No
16	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	1.30E-08	3.0E-08	Yes
17	Acrolein	320	None	Yes
18	Acrylonitrile	0.059	None	Yes
19	Benzene	1.2	1.0	No
20	Bromoform ⁵	4.3	80 ⁵	Yes
21	Carbon tetrachloride	0.25	0.5	Yes

¹ State Water Resources Control Board Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California, as amended on February 24, 2005.

² California Toxic Rule promulgated by U.S Environmental Protection Agency on May 18, 2000.

³ The California Department of Public Health Primary/Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level.

⁴ Priority pollutants noted with a “No” are pollutants for which the State Water Board does not grant a SIP categorical exception because discharges that comply with the MCL also comply with all the applicable CTR criteria, since the MCL is the most stringent of all the applicable criteria. Priority pollutants noted with a “Yes” are the pollutants for which the State Water Board grants a SIP categorical exception because these pollutants have CTR criteria that are more stringent than an MCL, or do not have a current MCL and may be discharged above the applicable criterion.

⁵ The MCL of 80 µg/L applies to “total Trihalomethanes,” i.e., the sum of bromoform, bromodichloromethane, chloroform, and dibromochloromethane.

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CTR ² No.	Priority Pollutant	CTR Criteria (ug/L)	MCL ³ (ug/L)	SIP ⁴ Categorical Exception
22	Chlorobenzene (mono chlorobenzene)	680	70	No
23	Dibromochloromethane ⁵	0.41	80 ⁵	Yes
24	Chloroethane	None	None	No
25	2- Chloroethyl vinyl ether	None	None	No
26	Chloroform ⁵	Reserved	80 ⁵	Yes
27	Dichlorobromomethane ⁵	0.56	80 ⁵	Yes
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	None	5	No
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	0.38	0.5	Yes
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.057	6	Yes
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	0.52	5	Yes
32	1,3-Dichloropropene	10	0.5	No
33	Ethylbenzene	3100	700	No
34	Bromomethane (methyl chloride)	48	None	Yes
35	Chloromethane (methyl chloride)	None	None	No
36	Dichloromethane	4.7	5	Yes
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.17	1	Yes
38	Tetrachloroethene or tetrachloroethylene	0.8	5	Yes
39	Toluene	6800	150	No
40	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	700	10	No
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	None	200	No
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.6	5	Yes
43	Trichloroethene or trichlorethylene	2.7	5	Yes
44	Vinyl chloride	2	0.5	No
45	2-Chlorophenol	120	None	Yes
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	93	None	Yes
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	540	None	Yes
48	4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	13.4	None	Yes
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	70	None	Yes
50	2-Nitrophenol	None	None	No
51	4-Nitrophenol	None	None	No
52	4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	None	None	No
53	Pentachlorophenol	0.28	1	Yes
54	Phenol	21000	None	Yes
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	2.1	None	Yes
56	Acenaphthene	1200	None	Yes

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CTR ² No.	Priority Pollutant	CTR Criteria (ug/L)	MCL ³ (ug/L)	SIP ⁴ Categorical Exception
57	Acenaphthylene	None	None	No
58	Anthracene	9600	None	Yes
59	Benzidine	0.00012	None	Yes
60	1,2-Benzanthracene or benzo(a)anthracene	0.0044	None	Yes
61	Benzo(a)pyrene (3,4-Benzopyrene)	0.0044	0.2	Yes
62	3,4-Benzofluoranthene or benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.0044	None	Yes
63	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene or 1,12-Benzoperylene	None	None	Yes
64	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.0044	None	Yes
65	Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	None	None	No
66	Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	0.031	None	Yes
67	Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	1400	None	Yes
68	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	1.8	4	Yes
69	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	None	None	No
70	Butyl benzyl phthalate	3000	None	Yes
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	1700	None	Yes
72	4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	None	None	No
73	Chrysene	0.0044	None	Yes
74	Dibenzo(a,h)-anthracene	0.0044	None	Yes
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	2700	600	No
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	400	None	Yes
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	400	5	No
78	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	0.04	None	Yes
79	Diethyl phthalate	23000	None	Yes
80	Dimethyl phthalate	313000	None	Yes
81	Di-n-butylphthalate	2700	None	Yes
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	0.11	None	Yes
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	None	None	No
84	Di-n-octylphthalate	None	None	No
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	0.040	None	Yes
86	Fluoranthene	300	None	Yes
87	Fluorene	1300	None	Yes
88	Hexachlorobenzene	0.00075	1	Yes
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	0.44	None	Yes
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	240	50	No
91	Hexachloroethane	1.9	None	Yes

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CTR ² No.	Priority Pollutant	CTR Criteria (ug/L)	MCL ³ (ug/L)	SIP ⁴ Categorical Exception
92	Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	0.0044	None	Yes
93	Isophorone	8.4	None	Yes
94	Naphthalene	None	None	No
95	Nitrobenzene	17	None	Yes
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	0.00069	None	Yes
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	0.005	None	Yes
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	5	None	Yes
99	Phenanthrene	None	None	No
100	Pyrene	960	None	Yes
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	None	5	No
102	Aldrin	0.00013	None	Yes
103	alpha-Hexachlorocyclohexane (BHC)	0.0039	None	Yes
104	beta-Hexachlorocyclohexane	0.014	None	Yes
105	gamma-Hexachlorocyclohexane (Lindane)	0.019	0.2	Yes
106	delta-Hexachlorocyclohexane	None	None	No
107	Chlordane	0.00057	0.1	Yes
108	4,4'-DDT	0.00059	None	Yes
109	4,4'-DDE	0.00059	None	Yes
110	4,4'-DDD	0.00083	None	Yes
111	Dieldrin	0.00014	None	Yes
112	alpha-Endosulfan	110	None	Yes
113	beta-Endosulfan	110	None	Yes
114	Endosulfan sulfate	110	None	Yes
115	Endrin	0.0023	2	Yes
116	Endrin Aldehyde	0.76	None	Yes
117	Heptachlor	0.00021	0.01	Yes
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	0.00010	0.01	Yes
119	PCB-1016	0.00017	0.5	Yes
120	PCB-1221	0.00017	0.5	Yes
121	PCB-1232	0.00017	0.5	Yes
122	PCB-1242	0.00017	0.5	Yes
123	PCB-1248	0.00017	0.5	Yes
124	PCB-1254	0.00017	0.5	Yes
125	PCB-1260	0.00017	0.5	Yes
126	Toxaphene	0.0002	3	Yes

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**TABLE 2
 LIST OF POLLUTANTS
 WITH GRANTED OCEAN PLAN EXCEPTION**

CTR ² No.	California Ocean Plan Constituent	Ocean Plan Objective (ug/L)	MCL ³ (ug/L)	Ocean ⁶ Plan Exception
2	Arsenic	32	10	No
4	Cadmium	4	5	Yes
5b	Chromium (VI)	8	50	Yes
6	Copper	12	None	Yes
7	Lead	8	None	Yes
8	Mercury	0.16	2	Yes
9	Nickel	20	100	Yes
10	Selenium	60	50	No
11	Silver	2.8	50	Yes
13	Zinc	80	5000	Yes
14	Cyanide	4	200	Yes
	Ammonia	2400	None	Yes
	Phenolic Compounds (non-chlorinated)	120	None	Yes
	Chlorinated Phenolics	4	1	No
112/113	Endosulfan	0.018	None	Yes
115	Endrin	0.004	2	Yes
103-106	HCH (sum of alpha, beta, gama and delta isomers of hexachlorocyclohexane)	0.008	0.2	Yes
17	Acrolein	220	None	Yes
1	Antimony	1200	6	No
65	Bis(2-chloroethoxy() methane	4.4	None	Yes
67	Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	1200	None	Yes
22	Chlorobenzene (mono chlorobenzene)	570	70	No
5a	Chromium III	190000	50	No
81	di-n-butyl phthalate	3500	None	Yes
75/76	Dichlorobenzenes (sum of 1,2 and 1,3-dichlorobenzenes)	5100	600	No

⁶ Pollutants noted with a “No” are pollutants for which the State Water Board does not grant an Ocean Plan exception because discharges that comply with the MCL also comply with all the applicable Ocean Plan objectives since the MCL is more stringent than the objectives. Priority pollutants noted with a “Yes” are the pollutants for which the State Water Board grants an Ocean Plan exception because these pollutants have objectives that are more stringent than an MCL, or do not have a current MCL and may be discharged at levels above the objectives.

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CTR ² No.	California Ocean Plan Constituent	Ocean Plan Objective (ug/L)	MCL ³ (ug/L)	Ocean ⁶ Plan Exception
79	Diethyl phthalate	33000	None	Yes
80	Dimethyl phthalate	820000	None	Yes
48	4,6-dinitro-2-methylphenol	220	None	Yes
49	2,4-dinitrophenol	4.0	None	Yes
33	ethylbenzene	4100	300	No
86	fluoranthene	15	None	Yes
90	hexachlorocyclopentadiene	58	50	No
95	nitrobenzene	4.9	None	Yes
12	thallium	2	2	No
39	toluene	85000	150	No
	tributyltin	0.0014	None	Yes
41	1,1,1-trichloroethane	540000	200	No
18	Acrylonitrile	0.10	None	Yes
102	Aldrin	0.000022	None	Yes
19	Benzene	5.9	1.0	No
59	Benzidine	0.000069	None	Yes
3	Beryllium	0.033	4	Yes
66	Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	0.045	None	Yes
68	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	3.5	4	Yes
21	Carbon tetrachloride	0.90	0.5	No
107	Chlordane	0.000023	0.1	Yes
23	Chlorodibromomethane ⁷	8.6	80 ⁷	Yes
26	Chloroform ⁷	130	80 ⁷	No
108	4,4'-DDT	0.00017	None	Yes
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	18	5	No
78	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	0.0081	None	Yes
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	28	0.5	No
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.9	6	Yes
27	Dichlorobromomethane ⁷	6.2	80 ⁷	Yes
36	Dichloromethane or Methylene chloride	450	5	No
32	1,3-Dichloropropene or 1,3-Dichloropylene	8.9	0.5	No
111	Dieldrin	0.00004	None	Yes
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	2.6	None	Yes

⁷ For the pollutants dibromochloromethane and dichlorobromomethane, the listed MCL of 80 ug/L applies to the sum of these pollutants plus bromoform established as "total trihalomethanes"

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85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	0.16	None	Yes
20,34,35	Halomethanes (sum of bromoform, methyl bromide, and methyl chloride)	130	None	No
117	Heptachlor	0.00005	0.01	Yes
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	0.00002	0.01	Yes
88	Hexachlorobenzene	0.00021	1	Yes
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	14	None	Yes
91	Hexachloroethane	2.5	None	Yes
93	Isophorone	730	None	Yes
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	7.3	None	Yes
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	0.38	None	Yes
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	2.5	None	Yes
57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64,73, 74, 87, 92, 99, and 100	PAHs (sum of acenaphthylene, anthracene, 1,2-benzanthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, 3,4-benzofluoranthene, 1,12-benzoperylene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, chrysene, dibenzo(ah)anthracene, fluorene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, phenanthrene, and pyrene)	0.0088	None	Yes
119-125	PCBs (sum of PCBs resembling Aroclor-1016,1221,1232,1242,1248,1254,and 1260)	0.000019	0.5	Yes
16+	TCDD Equivalentents (sum of 17 Dioxin congeners)	3.9E-09	None	Yes
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	2.3	1	No
38	Tetrachloroethene or tetrachloroethylene	2.0	5	Yes
126	Toxaphene	0.00021	3	Yes
43	Trichloroethene or Trichloroethylene	27	5	No
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	9.4	5	No
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	0.29	None	Yes
44	Vinyl chloride	36	0.5	No

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See June 2014 Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration in Companion Document posted
at
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/npdes/drinkingwatersystems.shtml

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