Santa Monica Bay 4-414

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

PETE WILSON, Governor

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD—
LOS ANGELES REGION
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MONTEREY PARK, CA 91754-2156
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March 9, 1993

Mr. George T. Ohara, Chief Engineer
Wastewater Treatment Division
Department of Public Works
City of Los Angeles
555 Terminal Way
San Pedro, CA 90731

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS - CITY OF LOS ANGELES, TERMINAL ISLAND TREATMENT PLANT) (NPDES PERMIT NO. CA0053856)

On February 19, 1993, we transmitted a copy of the revised tentative requirements for your discharge to the Los Angeles Harbor.

Pursuant to Division 7 of the California Water Code, this Regional Board at a public hearing held on March 1, 1993, reviewed the tentative waste discharge requirements, considered all factors regarding this discharge, and adopted Order No. 93-014 for the waste discharge requirements. A copy of the Order is attached. Order No. 93-014 also serves as a permit under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES).

You are required to implement the accompanying Monitoring and Reporting Program (which includes the Pretreatment and Sludge Reporting Programs, and the State Water Resources Control Board's General NPDES permit for discharge of storm water associated with industrial activity) on the effective date of Order No. 93-014. The first monitoring report under this program is due by May 1, 1993. Please note that any monitoring report due under your previous Monitoring and Reporting Program before transition to the new program is still required and must be submitted by the due date.

Please reference all technical and monitoring reports to our compliance file No. CI-2171 and submit to the attention of our Technical Support Unit. Do not combine other reports, such as progress or technical reports under Items E. 5 and F. with your monitoring reports but submit each type of report as a separate document.

To save printing and postage costs, we are not sending the following attachments to those on the mailing list:

1. Attachment 1 - Requirements for Pretreatment Annual Report;
2. Attachment 2 - Standard Provisions;

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WATER TREATMENT

3. Attachment 3 - Requirements for Sludge Reporting; and

4. Attachment 4 - State Board's Order No. 91-13-DWQ as amended by Order No. 92-12-DWQ for storm water discharge.

Copies of the above will be furnished to anyone who requests them.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (213) 266-7594 or Alex Fu at (213) 266-7593.

WINNIE D. JESENA, P.E.
Chief, Coastal Surface
Water Regulatory Unit

Enclosures

cc: Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9,
Permit Branch (W-5)
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service
Department of Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Mr. Archie Matthews, State Water Resources Control Board,
Division of Water Quality
Mr. Jorge Leon, State Water Resources Control Board, Office
of Chief Counsel
Department of Fish and Game, Marine Resources Region
Department of Fish and Game, Region 5
Department of Water Resources
Department of Health Services, Sanitary Engineering Section
California Coastal Commission, South Coast District
South Coast Air Quality Management District
Los Angeles County, Department of Public Works, Waste
Management Division
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

ORDER NO. 93-014
NPDES NO. CA0053856

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
CITY OF LOS ANGELES
(Terminal Island Treatment Plant)

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

1. City of Los Angeles (hereinafter referred to as City) discharges wastes from Terminal Island Treatment Plant (TITP) under waste discharge requirements contained in Order No. 77-113, adopted on June 27, 1977. This Order, which serves as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit (NPDES Permit No. CA0053856), was amended by Order No. 80-33, adopted on July 28, 1980, for the addition of "Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for a Pretreatment Program".

2. The City has filed a report of waste discharge in a timely manner for renewal of its waste discharge requirements and NPDES permit.

3. The City operates the TITP at 445 Ferry Street, San Pedro, California, with an average dry weather design treatment capacity of 30 million gallons per day (mgd). TITP currently discharges during dry weather an average of 20 mgd of secondarily treated municipal wastes through an outfall line into Los Angeles Outer Harbor, a water of the United States, about 1,500 feet east of Pier 301.

4. Existing treatment at TITP consists of bar screening, aerated grit removal, primary sedimentation, activated sludge biological treatment, secondary clarification, and an effluent chlorination system for emergency purposes. The discharge to the harbor is not chlorinated. Sludge is anaerobically digested, dewatered and hauled to a landfill.

5. The existing outfall line extends 440 feet beyond the shoreline into Los Angeles Outer Harbor and discharges at a depth of 21 feet at Latitude 33°44'14" and Longitude 118°15'33". To accommodate the Port of Los Angeles' expansion project (2020 Plan), the City has to relocate this outfall (but still within the harbor) in the near future. Currently the City is in the process of preparing the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the outfall relocation.

6. The circulation pattern of the discharge is such that the nearby inner harbor, public bathing beach areas and marinas may be affected by the discharge.

7. The State Water Resources Control Board adopted a Water Quality Control Policy for the Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California on May 16, 1974. Los Angeles Harbor is defined by that policy as an enclosed bay. The policy provides that municipal wastewater discharges to enclosed bays shall be phased out at the earliest practicable date. Exceptions to this provision may be granted by a Regional Board only when it can be demonstrated that the wastewater in question would consistently be treated and discharged in such a manner that it would enhance the quality of receiving waters above that which would occur in the absence of the discharge.

8. On April 11, 1991, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted a Water Quality Control Plan for the Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California. The plan incorporated the May 1974 Enclosed Bays and Estuaries Policy and contains narrative and numerical water quality objectives for the protection of beneficial uses. This Order implements the objectives of that Plan.

9. The State Water Resources Control Board adopted a revised Water Quality Control Plan for the Ocean Waters of California (Ocean Plan) on March 22, 1990, which contains bacteriological objectives for the coastal waters of California. The receiving water bacteriological limits in this Order are based on the Ocean Plan's objectives.

10. The Regional Board adopted a revised Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles River Basin (4B) on June 3, 1991. The plan incorporates by reference the State Water Resources Control Board's water quality control plans and policies on antidegradation, ocean waters and temperature. The plan also contains water quality objectives for the Los Angeles Harbor.

11. The beneficial uses of the Los Angeles Harbor are:

    Outer Harbor - navigation, non-contact water recreation, commercial and sport fishing, marine habitat, preservation of rare and endangered species, and shellfish harvesting.

    Inner Harbor, Beach Areas and Marinas - in addition to the beneficial uses enumerated under the outer harbor the

surrounding receiving waters are also used for industrial service supply and contact water recreation.

12. Order No. 77-113 prohibited discharge of municipal wastewater into Los Angeles Harbor but provided that the City could attempt to show that the discharge enhances the quality of the receiving waters. However, studies conducted by the City through 1985 failed to demonstrate that continued discharge from TITP would fulfill the bioenhancement provision of the Bays and Estuaries Plan. Therefore, on November 25, 1985, the Regional Board adopted Order No. 85-77 requiring the City to comply with the discharge prohibition contained in Order No. 77-113 and to remove its discharge from the harbor as soon as practicable.

    Since 1985 the City has conducted studies on alternatives to remove the discharge from the harbor, but has not yet made a final decision on the approach to solve the problem. The City is currently preparing an Environmental Impact Report on alternatives of removing the discharge from the harbor including water reclamation. The draft EIR was released for public comments on February 4, 1993.

    The City is also pursuing an exemption from the Enclosed Bays and Estuaries Policy's discharge prohibition and, instead, proposing partial water reclamation of tertiary treated effluent in lieu of bioenhancement. If this exemption is not forthcoming by December 31, 1993, the City proposes to move rapidly ahead with the design of an outfall to remove the discharge out of the harbor by 1996.

    In the meantime, until the discharge is removed from the harbor, the waste discharge requirements for TITP need to be updated to assure that the beneficial uses of the receiving waters are protected insofar as possible.

13. Cease and Desist Order No. 79-133 and Clean Up Abatement Order No. 83-5 were issued to the City on July 23, 1979, and May 4, 1983, respectively, mainly for violations of BOD, suspended solids, settleable solids, and/or turbidity. Currently, the City is not in consistent compliance with these orders.

14. The discharge from TITP intermittently violates effluent limits - BOD, suspended solids, settleable solids - for various reasons (power outage, slug flows from industrial users, operator's error). "Quick fix" corrective measures

were implemented for each incident but there appears to be a pattern of long-term chronic violations that must be addressed to ensure consistent compliance with requirements.

15. Staff level discussions between Board and City staffs over the past two years indicate filtration may be a successful mitigation measure. On October 15, 1992, the President of the City's Department of Public Works informed the Regional Board the City will provide filtration facilities for the TITP effluent to mitigate the violations and also enhance the water reclamation effort.

    In recent meetings, City representatives informed Board staff that the City is moving ahead with the design of filtration facilities, concurrent to its pursuit for an exemption to continue discharging to the harbor. The City's plans are formalized in a letter dated February 11, 1993, from the President of the Board of Public Works.

16. Effluent limitations, national standards of performance, toxic and pretreatment effluent standards, and ocean discharge criteria established pursuant to Section 208(b), 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307, and 403 of the Federal Clean Water Act and amendments thereto are applicable to this discharge.

17. The requirements contained in this Order were established by considering all the water quality control plans, policies, and regulations mentioned above. For some constituents (NH_3 nitrogen, arsenic, cyanide, copper, mercury, silver, and zinc) effluent limitations are based on plant performance data from January 1987 to December 1991. The limitations were statistically derived with the long-term average limits (30-day averages) set at the 95th percentile of a log-normal distribution. This method recognizes normal variations in treatment efficiency, sampling and analytical techniques, and is based upon the assumption that up to 5 percent of the reported values may exceed the statistically derived limits over the life of the permit. Compliance will be determined as provided in the Order and Monitoring and Reporting Program. However, substantial departure from the treatment process used and/or quality of the influent wastewater on which the performance data were obtained are not considered in this method. Should this occur during the life of this Order, the City may petition the Board for appropriate modification of the aforementioned performance-based effluent limitations.

18. Based on existing effluent data, the TITP effluent can not meet the limits for copper, mercury, silver and zinc which are based on the Enclosed Bays and Estuaries Plan. This Order contains interim limits and provisions dealing with requirements of the plan.

19. Chronic toxicity testing with marine organisms was conducted under the previous monitoring program but was unsuccessful primarily due to problems with brine controls. Under the proposed Order, the effluent will be tested for chronic toxicity using fresh water species according to protocols listed in the Inland Surface Waters Plan. Should the salt content of the effluent cause the fresh water chronic toxicity to be invalid or should the estuarine species be developed, the Regional Board shall re-evaluate alternatives to using freshwater species.

    The State Water Resources Control Board is in the process of reviewing the toxicity requirements in the Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries.

20. The requirements contained in this Order, as they are met, will be in conformance with the goals of applicable water quality control plans and will protect and maintain the beneficial uses of the receiving water.

21. The issuance of waste discharge requirements for this discharge is exempt from the provisions of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 21100) of Division 13 of the Public Resources Code in accordance with Water Code Section 13389.

The Board has notified the discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements for this discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations.

The Board, in a public hearing, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge and to the tentative requirements.

This Order shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit pursuant to Section 402 of the Federal Clean Water Act, or amendments thereto, and shall take effect at the end of ten days from the date of its adoption, provided the Regional Administrator, EPA, has no objections.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the City of Los Angeles, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, shall comply with the following:

A. DISCHARGE PROHIBITION

The discharge of municipal wastewater to Los Angeles Harbor is prohibited and shall be eliminated at the earliest practicable date.

B. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Pending elimination of the discharge from the Los Angeles Harbor, the discharger shall meet the following:

1. Wastes discharged shall be limited to tertiary treated municipal wastewater only, as proposed.

2. The discharge of an effluent in excess of the following limitations is prohibited: (See footnotes on pages 9 & 10)

a. Major Wastewater Constituents

		Discharge Limitations[1]		
Constituent	Units	30-Day Average	7-Day Average	Daily Maximum
BOD_5 20°C	mg/l	15[2]	30[2]	40[2]
	lbs/day	3,750	7,500	10,000
Suspended solids	mg/l	15[2]	30[2]	40[2]
	lbs/day	5,000	7,500	10,000
Oil and grease	mg/l	10	----	15
	lbs/day	2,500	----	3,750
Settleable solids	ml/l	0.1	----	0.3
Residual chlorine	mg/l	----	----	0.1
Ammonia nitrogen	mg/l	15[7]	----	45
	lbs/day	3,750		11,250

b. Marine Aquatic Life Toxicants

Constituent	Units	Discharge Limitations[1] 30-Day Average	Daily Average	Instantaneous Maximum
Arsenic	µg/l	10[3]	20	30
	lbs/day	2.5	5.0	
Cadmium	µg/l	---	9.3	43
	lbs/day		2.33	
Chromium (VI)[4]	µg/l	---	50	1100
	lbs/day		12.5	
Copper	µg/l	---	---	2.7
	lbs/day			
Cyanide	µg/l	30[3]	300	---
	lbs/day	7.5	75	
Lead	µg/l	---	5.6	140
	lbs/day		1.40	
Mercury	ng/l	25	---	2100
	lbs/day	0.0063		
Nickel	µg/l	---	8.3	75
	lbs/day		2.08	
Selenium	µg/l	---	71	300
	lbs/day		17.76	
Silver	µg/l	---	---	2.3
	lbs/day			
Zinc	µg/l	---	86	95
	lbs/day		21.52	
DDT[5]	pg/l	600	1000	---
	lbs/day	0.15×10^{-3}	0.25×10^{-3}	
Dieldrin	pg/l	140	1900	---
	lbs/day	35×10^{-6}	475×10^{-6}	

b. Marine Aquatic Life Toxicants (continued)

Constituent	Units	Discharge Limitations[1] 30-Day Average	Daily Average	Instantaneous Maximum
Endosulfan[5]	ng/l	---	8.7	34
	lbs/day		2.18×10^{-3}	
Endrin[5]	ng/l	---	2.3	37
	lbs/day		576×10^{-6}	
Heptachlor	ng/l	0.17	3.6	---
	lbs/day	42.5×10^{-6}	0.9×10^{-3}	
Hexachloro-cyclohexane Gamma	ng/l	62	160	---
	lbs/day	0.0155	0.040	
PCBs[5]	pg/l	70	30,000	---
	lbs/day	17.5×10^{-6}	7.5×10^{-3}	
Pentachlorophenol	µg/l	---	7.9	13
	lbs/day		1.98	
Toxaphene	ng/l	---	0.02	210
	lbs/day		5×10^{-6}	
Chlordane[5]	pg/l	81	4000	---
	lbs/day	20.3×10^{-6}	1.0×10^{-3}	

c. Non-Carcinogens[6]

Constituent	Units	Discharge Limitations[1] 30-Day Average
1,2-dichloro-benzene	mg/l	18
1,3-dichloro-benzene	µg/l	2600
Fluoranthene	µg/l	42
Toluene	mg/l	300
Tributyltin	ng/l	5.0

d. Carcinogens[6]

Constituent	Units	Discharge Limitations[1] 30-Day Average
Aldrin	pg/l	140
Benzene	µg/l	21
Chloroform	µg/l	480
Dichloromethane	µg/l	1600
1,4-dichloro-benzene	µg/l	64
Halomethanes[5]	µg/l	480
Heptachlor epoxide	ng/l	0.07
Hexachloro-benzene	pg/l	690
Hexachloro-cyclohexane		
Alpha	ng/l	13
Beta	ng/l	46
PAHs[5]	ng/l	31
TCDD[5] equivalents	pg/l	0.014
2,4,6-trichloro-phenol	µg/l	1.0

Footnotes to Effluent Limitations:

[1] The mass emission rate limitations (in lbs/day) are based on design capacity of 30 million gallons per day. For constituents which do not have mass emission rate values these shall be determined using the tabulated concentration limits and the design capacity of 30 mgd flow rate of the effluent.

[2] These are based on permits with comparable treatment level (tertiary).

[3] Numerical Effluent Limitations were derived statistically using data in Discharge Monitoring Reports for the period January 1987 to December 1991. The discharge limit was set at the 95th percentile (Upper Confidence Limit) using the formula,

$$\text{Limit} = \bar{X} + [t(1,\alpha\ 0.05),V] * S\bar{x}$$

where,

$\bar{X}$ is the sample mean,

[t(1,α 0.05),V] is the one tailed t-value for 95% confidence, at V degrees of freedom, and

$S_{\bar{x}}$ is the standard deviation of the sample.

[4] The discharger may at its option monitor for total chromium in lieu of chromium (VI). However, in that event, total chromium concentration in excess of the chromium(VI) limitation will be considered a violation unless the results of a chromium(VI) analysis of a replicate sample indicate otherwise.

[5] As defined in the California Enclosed Bays and Estuaries Plan, 1991.

[6] Other carcinogens and non-carcinogens are included in Marine Aquatic Life Toxicants.

[7] Effluent Limitation for the 30-day average was derived statistically using performance data from January 1987 to December 1989 when the plant was operated under a partial nitrification mode. Thereafter, the plant has been operated under full nitrification mode. The City now proposes to operate alternately under both modes depending on the settleability of the activated sludge.

3. The arithmetic mean values, by weight, of BOD_5 20°C and suspended solids for effluent samples collected in a period of 30 consecutive calendar days shall not exceed 15 percent of the arithmetic mean values, by weight, of the respective constituents for influent samples collected at approximately the same time during the same period.

4. The pH of wastes discharged shall at all times be within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

5. The temperature of wastes discharged shall not exceed 100°F.

6. The acute toxicity of the effluent shall be such that the average survival in undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, with no single test producing less than 70% survival.

7. The chronic toxicity of the effluent shall be such that the discharge does not cause toxicity in excess of 1.0 TU_c in a critical life stage test.

8. If the effluent consistently exceeds acute or chronic toxicity limitation, a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) shall be conducted by the discharger. The TRE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the source(s) of toxicity. Once the source of toxicity is identified, the discharger shall take all reasonable steps necessary to reduce toxicity to the required level.

9. The wastes discharged shall at all times be adequately oxidized, coagulated, clarified, and filtered.

   Filtered wastewater means an oxidized, coagulated, and clarified wastewater which has been passed through natural undisturbed soils or filter media, such as sand or diatomaceous earth, so that the turbidity as determined by an approved laboratory method does not exceed an average operating turbidity of 2 turbidity units and does not exceed 5 turbidity units more than 5 percent of the time during any 24-hour period.

12. Radioactivity in the effluent shall not exceed limits specified in Title 17, Chapter 5, Subchapter 4, Group 3, Article 3, Section 30269, of the California Code of Regulations or subsequent revisions.

C. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

1. The wastes discharged shall not cause the pH of the receiving water to be less than 6.5 nor more than 8.5. The wastes discharged shall not change the normal ambient pH levels of the receiving waters by more than 0.2 units within any given 24-hour period.

2. The wastes discharged shall not cause the dissolved oxygen concentrations in the receiving waters to be depressed below 5.0 mg/l, except when natural conditions cause lesser concentrations, in which case the wastes discharged shall not cause additional reduction of the dissolved oxygen concentration.

3. The wastes discharged shall not cause the following bacteriological limitations to be exceeded in the following areas:

   a. Within a zone bounded by the shoreline and a distance of 1,000 feet from the shoreline or the 30-foot depth contour, whichever is farther from the shoreline, and in areas outside this zone used for body-contact sports, the following bacteriological objectives shall be maintained throughout the water column:

      Samples of water from each sampling station shall have a density of total coliform organisms less than 1,000 per 100 ml (10 per ml), provided that not more than 20 percent of the samples at any sampling station in any 30-day period may exceed 1,000 per 100 ml (10 per ml), and provided further that no single sample when verified by a repeat sample taken within 48 hours shall exceed 10,000 per 100 ml (100 per ml).

   b. The fecal coliform density, based on a minimum of not less than five samples for any 30-day period, shall not exceed a geometric mean of 200 per 100 ml nor shall more than 10 percent of the total samples during any 60-day period exceed 400 per 100 ml.

   c. At all areas where shellfish may be harvested for human consumption, the following bacteriological objectives shall be maintained throughout the water column:

      The median total coliform concentration for any 30-day period shall not exceed 70 per 100 ml, and not more than 10 percent of the samples collected during any 30-day period shall exceed 230 per 100 ml for a 5-tube decimal dilution test or 330 per 100 ml when the a 3-tube decimal dilution test is used.

4. The wastes discharged shall not degrade enclosed bays and estuarine communities and populations, including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.

5. The wastes discharged shall not impair the natural taste and odor of fish, shellfish, or other enclosed bays and estuarine resources used for human consumption.

6. The wastes discharged shall not contain toxic pollutants at levels that will bioaccumulate in aquatic resources to levels which are harmful to human health.

7. The wastes discharged shall not contain biostimulatory substances in concentrations that promote aquatic growth to the extent that such growth causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.

8. The wastes discharged shall not produce concentrations of toxic pollutants in the receiving waters that are toxic to or produce detrimental physiological responses in human, animal or aquatic life.

9. The wastes discharged shall not cause the appearance of grease, oil or oily slick, or foam in the receiving waters.

10. The wastes discharged shall not cause the formation of sludge banks or deposits or create a nuisance due to odors or unsightliness along shores or beaches.

11. The wastes discharged shall not cause objectionable odors to emanate from the receiving waters.

12. No sewage solids or other physical evidence of waste discharge shall be visible at any time in the water or on beaches, shores, rocks, or structures.

13. The wastes discharged shall not alter the color of the receiving waters, create a visual contrast with the natural appearance of the water, nor cause aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the water surface.

14. The wastes discharged shall not significantly reduce transmittance of natural light such that the mean of sampling results for any consecutive 30-day period would be beyond one standard deviation of the mean determined for natural levels for the same period.

15. The wastes discharged shall not increase the concentration in marine sediments of substances listed in

Item B.2 above that present under natural conditions.

16. The wastes discharged shall not change the rate of deposition of inert solids and the characteristics of inert solids in marine sediments such that benthic communities are degraded.

17. The wastes discharged shall not increase the concentration of organic materials in marine sediments above that which would degrade marine life.

18. The wastes discharged shall not increase the dissolved sulfide concentration of waters in and near sediments above that present under natural conditions.

19. The wastes discharged shall not cause a surface water temperature rise greater than 4° F above ambient temperature of the receiving water at any time.

D. PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

1. This Order includes the discharger's pretreatment program as previously submitted to this Board. Any change to that program shall be reported to the Board in writing and shall not become effective until approved by the Executive Officer.

2. The discharger shall be responsible for the performance of all pretreatment requirements contained in Federal Regulations 40 CFR Part 403 and shall be subject to enforcement actions, penalties, fines, and other remedies as provided in the Federal Clean Water Act, as amended. The discharger shall implement and enforce its approved Pretreatment Program. Enforcement actions may be initiated against an industrial user for noncompliance with acceptable standards and requirements as provided in the Federal Clean Water Act.

3. The discharger shall enforce the requirements promulgated under sections 307(b), 307(c), 307(d), and 402(b) of the Federal Clean Water Act. The discharger shall cause industrial users subject to the Federal Categorical Standards to achieve compliance no later than the date specified in those requirements or, in the case of a new industrial user, upon commencement of the discharge.

4. The discharger shall perform the pretreatment functions as required in Federal Regulations 40 CFR Part 403 including, but not limited to:

   a. Implement the necessary legal authorities as provided in 40 CFR 403.8 (f) (1);
   b. Enforce the pretreatment requirements under 40 CFR 403.5 and 403.6;
   c. Implement the programmatic functions as provided in 40 CFR 403.8(f) (2); and
   d. Provide the requisite funding of personnel to implement the pretreatment program as provided in 40 CFR 403.8(f) (3).

5. The discharger shall submit annually a report to the Regional Board with copies to the State Board and to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, describing the discharger's pretreatment activities over the previous twelve months. In the event the discharger is not in compliance with any conditions or requirements of this permit, then the discharger will also include the reasons for noncompliance and state how and when the discharger shall comply with such conditions and requirements. This annual report is due on March 1 of each year and shall contain, but not be limited to, the information required in Attachment 1 "Requirements for Pretreatment Annual Report" or an approved revised version thereof.

E. REQUIREMENTS AND PROVISIONS

1. This Order includes the attached "Standard Provisions and General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements" ("Standard Provisions") (Attachment 2). If there is any conflict between provisions stated hereinbefore and said "Standard Provisions", those provisions stated hereinbefore prevail.

2. Should relocation of the outfall be completed within the life of this Order the City shall file a report of material change and this Order may be revised accordingly.

3. In the event of changes in the wastewater treatment process and/or in the quality of the wastewater influent

that would affect the quality of the effluent within the life of this Order, the City may petition the Board for appropriate modification of the performance-based limits.

4. In the event of changes in the toxicity requirements contained in the Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries, this Order may be revised accordingly.

5. The City shall conduct a study to identify the sources of copper, mercury, silver and zinc. Within 90 days after adoption of this Order, the plan and schedule of the study are to be submitted to the Executive Officer for approval prior to implementation. Once a source is identified, the City shall take the necessary steps to reduce the metals in the effluent.

   In the duration of the study and, if warranted, until appropriate site specific limits are prescribed by the Board, the discharger shall comply with the following limits which are based on plant performance from 1987 to 1991:

		Discharge Limitations[1]		
Constituent	Units	30-Day Average	Daily Average	Instantaneous Maximum
Copper	µg/l lbs/day	27 6.75	---	---
Mercury	ng/l lbs/day	450 0.1125	---	2100
Silver	µg/l lbs/day	3.7 0.925	---	---
Zinc	µg/l lbs/day	151 37.75	---	---

[1] The mass emission rate limitations (in lbs/day) are based on design capacity of 30 million gallons per day. For constituents which do not have mass emission rate values these shall be determined using the tabulated concentration limits and the design capacity of 30 mgd flow rate of the effluent.

6. In the determination of compliance with the 30-day average limitations, the following provisions shall apply to all constituents except those which limits are statistically derived:

   a. If the analytical result of a single sample obtained during the month does not exceed the 30-day average limit for that constituent, compliance with the 30-day average limit has been established for that month.

   b. If the analytical result of a single sample obtained during the month exceeds the 30-day average limit for any constituent, the discharger shall collect five additional samples at about equal intervals during the month and on different days of the week. All six analytical results shall be reported in the monitoring report for that month.

      If the numerical average of the analytical results of these six samples does not exceed the 30-day average limit for that constituent, compliance with the 30-day average limit has been demonstrated for that month.

   c. In the event of noncompliance with a 30-day average effluent limit, the sampling frequency for that constituent shall be increased to a minimum of six times per month and shall continue at this level until compliance with the 30-day average limit has been demonstrated.

7. In the determination of compliance with statistically derived limits, normally occurring variation shall be considered. An analytical result that is in excess of the numerical effluent limits that were statistically derived, may not necessarily be a violation of that limit. Compliance with these numerical limits shall be determined by the use of an appropriate statistical method consistent with the methods used to determine the limit.

   a. If more than three of the reported values for a particular constituent within a given 5-year period exceed a 30-day effluent concentration limitation

or a 30-day effluent mass discharge limitation, only those exceedances for that constituent in excess of three for a concentration limit or in excess of three for a mass discharge limit shall be considered a violation of said limitation.

b. If more than 5% of the reported values for a particular constituent within a given six-month period exceed a daily or instantaneous maximum effluent concentration or mass discharge limitation, only those exceedances in excess of 5% of the total number of reported values for that constituent shall be considered a violation of said limit.

c. The discharger shall report all exceedances and violations in the monthly monitoring report and provide a discussion of the cause of each exceedance/violation and any measure taken to prevent a recurrence of such an event.

8. Standby or emergency power facilities and/or storage capacity or other means shall be provided so that in the event of plant upset or outage due to power failure or other cause, discharge of raw or inadequately treated sewage does not occur.

9. The discharger shall comply with all existing Federal and State laws and regulations that apply to its sewage sludge use and disposal practices and with the technical standards in Section 405 (d) of the Federal Clean Water Act when promulgated.

10. This Order includes the "Requirements for Sludge Reporting" (Attachment 3). The discharger must submit all required information and comply with the monitoring, reporting, and record keeping programs as specified in these requirements.

11. If an applicable "acceptable" management practice or numerical limitation for pollutants in sewage sludge promulgated under Section 405 (d) (2) of the Clean Water Act, as amended by the Water Quality Act. of 1987, is more stringent than the sludge pollutant limit or acceptable management practice in this permit, this permit may be reopened to include requirements

promulgated under Section 405 (d) (2). Regardless of whether or not the permit is modified, the discharger shall comply with the limitations by no later than the compliance deadline specified in the applicable regulations as required by Section 405 (d) (2) (D) of the Clean Water Act.

12. The discharge of municipal and industrial waste sludge directly to the harbor, or into a waste stream that discharges to the harbor, is prohibited.

13. The discharge of sludge digester supernatant and centrate directly to the harbor or into a waste stream that discharges to the harbor without further treatment is prohibited.

14. The Board shall be notified immediately by telephone of the presence of adverse conditions in the receiving waters or on beaches and shores as a result of this discharge; written confirmation shall follow as soon as possible but not later than five working days.

15. The discharger shall comply with the requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board's General NPDES permit for discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity (Order No. 91-13-DWQ and as amended by Order No. 92-12-DWQ, see Attachment 4).

16. The wastes discharged shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standard for receiving waters adopted by the Board or the State Water Resources Control Board as required by the Clean Water Act and regulations adopted thereunder. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to Section 303 of the Clean Water Act or amendments thereto, the Board will revise and modify this Order and permit in accordance with such more stringent standards.

17. The discharger shall comply with all applicable effluent limitations, national standards of performance, toxic and pretreatment effluent standards, and all federal regulations established pursuant to Sections 301, 302, 303 (d), 304, 306, 307, 316, and 405 of the Federal Clean Water Act and amendments thereto.

18. Any diversion from or bypass of any facility, including the waste collection system, necessary to maintain compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit is prohibited, except (a) where unavoidable to prevent loss of life or sever property damage, or (b) where excessive storm drainage or runoff would damage any facilities necessary for compliance with the effluent limitations and prohibitions of this permit. The permittee shall immediately notify the Board by phone and in writing of each such diversion or bypass, in accordance with procedures outlined in the attached Standard Provisions. The written confirmation shall include information relative to the location, estimated volume, date and time, duration, cause, and remedial measures taken to effect cleanup and/or to prevent recurrence. Immediate measures shall be initiated to clean up wastes due to any such bypass or diversion and to abate the effect thereof, or, in the case of threatened pollution or nuisance, to take other necessary remedial action.

F. TIME SCHEDULE FOR COMPLIANCE

1. The discharger shall comply with the following time schedules to assure consistent compliance with the discharge prohibition in Item A, effluent limitations in Item B, and receiving water limitations in Item C of this Order:

Task No.	Description	Completion Date	Report of Compliance
I	Provide reliable temporary emergency power for all plant operations	March 30, 1993	April 15, 1993
II	Develop and implement an effective maintenance program on all equipment and accessories related to power supply	April 30, 1993	May 13, 1993

Task No.	Description	Completion Date	Report of Compliance
III	Provide a redundant & independent power source or permanent emergency power onsite for all plant operations.	March 30, 1995	April 15, 1995
IV	Develop and implement an Effective Wet Weather Operations Plan (including contingency operation procedures)	March 30, 1993	April 15, 1993
V	Develop and implement an effective Contingency Plan to address organic and toxic shock loadings	May 30, 1993	June 15, 1993
VI	Obtain an exemption to the State Board Policy prohibiting the discharge of municipal wastewater into the Los Angeles Harbor	Dec. 31, 1993	Jan. 15, 1994
VII a.	If an exemption is obtained (Task VI), complete construction and operate filtration facilities	June 30, 1996	July 15, 1996
b.	If an exemption is not granted (Task VI), complete construction of outfall, remove discharge from the harbor, and complete construction of modifications to the plant to ensure consistent compliance with requirements	June 30, 1996	July 15, 1996

2. The discharger shall comply with the following interim limits until filtration is operational or discharge is removed from the harbor, i.e., until June 30, 1996:

Constituent	Unit	Discharge Limitations 30-Day Average	7-day Average	Daily Maximum
$BOD_5$20°C	mg/l	20	40	----
	lbs/day	5,000	10,000	10,000
Suspended solids	mg/l	20	40	-----
	lbs/day	5,000	10,000	10,000
Turbidity	NTU	15	30	45

3. The discharger shall submit quarterly reports of progress on the above tasks including if applicable, but not be limited to, permitting, engineering, construction and financing by January 15, April 15, July 15, and October 15 of each year until full compliance is achieved. The first quarterly report is due April 15, 1993.

G. EXPIRATION DATE

This Order expires on February 10, 1998.

The discharger must file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with Title 23, California Code of Regulations, not later than 180 days in advance of the expiration date as application for issuance of new waste discharge requirements.

H. RESCISSION

Except for enforcement purposes, Order No. 77-113 adopted on June 27, 1977, is hereby rescinded.

I, Robert P. Ghirelli, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on March 1, 1993.

Robert P. Ghirelli

ROBERT P. GHIRELLI, D.Env.
Executive Officer

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

STANDARD PROVISIONS, GENERAL MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. General Requirements

1. Neither the disposal nor any handling of wastes shall cause pollution or nuisance.

2. Wastes discharged shall not contain any substances in concentrations toxic to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life.

3. This discharge shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standards for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Board or the State Water Resources Control Board as required by the Federal Clean Water Act and regulations adopted thereunder. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to Section 303 of the Federal Clean Water Act, and amendments thereto, the Board will revise and modify this Order in accordance with such more stringent standards.

4. Wastes discharged shall not contain visible oil or grease, and shall not cause the appearance of grease, oil or oily slick, or persistent foam in the receiving waters or on channel banks, walls, inverts or other structures.

5. Wastes discharged shall not increase the natural turbidity of the receiving waters at the time of discharge.

6. Wastes discharged shall not cause the formation of sludge deposits.

7. Wastes discharged shall not damage flood control structures or facilities.

8. Oil or oily material, chemicals, refuse, or other pollutionable materials shall not be stored or deposited in areas where they may be picked up by rainfall and carried off of the property and/or discharged to surface waters. Any spill of such materials shall be contained and removed immediately.

9. The pH of wastes discharged shall at all times be within the range 6.0 to 9.0.

Revised 5/16/90

10. The temperature of wastes discharged shall not exceed 100° F.

11. The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high level radiological waste is prohibited.

12. Effluent limitation standards established pursuant to Section 301 of the Federal Clean Water Act and amendments thereto are applicable to the discharge.

B. General Provisions

1. The requirements prescribed herein do not authorize the commission of any act causing injury to the property of another, nor protect the discharger from his liabilities under federal, state, or local laws, nor guarantee the discharger a capacity right in the receiving waters.

2. These requirements do not exempt the operator of the waste disposal facility from compliance with any other laws, regulations, or ordinances which may be applicable; they do not legalize this waste disposal facility, and they leave unaffected any further restraints on the disposal of wastes at this site which may be contained in other statutes or required by other agencies.

3. The discharger must comply with all of the terms, requirements, and conditions of this order. Any violation of this order constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act, its regulations and the California Water Code, and is grounds for enforcement action, Order termination, Order revocation and reissuance, denial of an application for reissuance; or a combination thereof.

4. A copy of these waste discharge specifications shall be maintained at the discharge facility so as to be available at all times to operating personnel.

5. Any discharge of wastes at any point(s) other than specifically described in this Order is prohibited, and constitutes a violation of the Order.

6. The Regional Board, EPA, and other authorized representatives shall be allowed:

a) Entry upon premises where a regulated facility is located or conducted, or where records are kept

under conditions of this Order;

(b) Access to copy any records that are kept under the conditions of this Order;

(c) to inspect any facility, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order; and

(d) To photograph, sample, and monitor for the purpose of assuring compliance with this Order, or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act and the California Water Code.

7. 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 Order.

8. The discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this Order has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement. If a toxic effluent standard or prohibition is established for toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge authorized herein and such standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation upon such pollutant in this Order, the Board will revise or modify this Order in accordance with such toxic effluent standard or prohibition and so notify the discharger.

9. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this Order may be terminated or modified for cause, including, but not limited to:

(a) Violation of any term or condition contained in this Order;

(b) Obtaining this Order by misrepresentation, or failure to disclose all relevant facts;

(c) A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.

10. In the event the discharger is unable to comply with any of the conditions of this Order due to:

    (a) breakdown of waste treatment equipment;

    (b) accidents caused by human error or negligence; or

    (c) other causes such as acts of nature,

    the discharger shall notify the Executive Officer by telephone as soon as he or his agents have knowledge of the incident and confirm this notification in writing within two weeks of the telephone notification. The written notification shall include pertinent information explaining reasons for the noncompliance and shall indicate what steps were taken to correct the problem and the dates thereof, and what steps are being taken to prevent the problem from recurring.

11. If there is any storage of hazardous or toxic materials or hydrocarbons at this facility and if the facility is not manned at all times, a 24-hour emergency response telephone number shall be prominently posted where it can easily be read from the outside.

12. The discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

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

14. This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the discharger for a modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this Order.

15. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

16. The discharger shall furnish, within a reasonable time, any information the Regional Board or EPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order. The discharger shall also furnish to the Regional Board, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this Order.

17. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Board shall be signed:

    (a) In the case of corporations, by a principal executive officer at least of the level of vice-president or his duly authorized representative, if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which discharge originates;

    (b) In the case of a partnership, by a general partner;

    (c) In the case of a sole proprietorship, by the proprietor;

    (d) In the case of municipal, state or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer, ranking elected official, or other duly authorized employee.

18. The discharger shall notify the Board of:

    (a) new introduction into such works of pollutants from a source which could be a new source as defined in section 306 of the Federal Clean Water Act, or amendments thereto, if such source were discharging pollutants to the waters of the United States,

    (b) new introductions of pollutants into such works from a source which would be subject to Section 301 of the Federal Clean Water Act, or amendments thereto, if substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into such works by a source introducing pollutants into such works at the time the waste discharge requirements were adopted.

Notice shall include a description of the quantity and quality of pollutants and the impact of such change on the quantity and quality of effluent from such publicly owned treatment works. A substantial change in volume is considered an increase of ten percent in the mean dry-weather flow rate. The discharger shall forward a copy of such notice directly to the Regional Administrator.

19. The discharger shall notify the Board not later than 120 days in advance of implementation of any plans to alter production capacity of the product line of the manufacturing, producing or processing facility by more than ten percent. Such notification shall include estimates of proposed production rate, the type of process, and projected effects on effluent quality. Notification shall include submittal of a new report of waste discharge appropriate filing fee.

20. The discharger shall give advance notice to the Regional Board as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the facility or of any planned changes in the facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with requirements.

21. The discharger shall file with the Board a report of waste discharge at least 120 days before making any material change or proposed change in the character, location or volume of the discharge.

22. All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Regional Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe:

    (a) that any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels:"

        (i) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 µg/l);

        (ii) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 µg/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 µg/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;

(iii) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application; or

(iv) The level established by the Regional Board in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).

(b) that they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture intermediate or final product or byproduct of any toxic pollutant that was not reported on their application.

23. Bypass (the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility) is prohibited. The Regional Board may take enforcement action against the discharger for bypass unless:

(a). Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury or severe property damage. (Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities that 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.);

(b) There were no feasible alternatives to bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated waste, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment down time. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgement to prevent a bypass that could occur during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

(c) The discharger submitted a notice at least ten days in advance of the need for a bypass to the Regional Board.

The discharger may allow a bypass to occur that does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. In such a case, the above bypass conditions are not applicable. The discharger shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in E-16.

24. A discharger that wishes to establish the affirmative defense of an upset in an action brought for noncompliance shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

(a) an upset occurred and that the discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

(b) the permitted facility was being properly operated by the time of the upset;

(c) the discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in E-16; and

(d) the discharger complied with any remedial measures required.

No determination made before an action for noncompliance, such as during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by an upset, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

In any enforcement proceeding, the discharger seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

25. This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Regional Board. In the event of any change in name, ownership, or control of these waste disposal facilities, the discharger shall notify this Board of such change and shall notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, copy of which shall be forwarded to the Board. The Regional Board may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the Order to change the name of the discharger and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act.

C. Enforcement

1. The California Water Code provides that any person who violates a waste discharge requirement or a provision of the California Water Code is subject to civil penalties of up to $5,000 per day, $10,000 per day, or $25,000 per day of violation, or when the violation involves the discharge of pollutants, is subject to civil penalties

of up to $10 per gallon per day or $25 per gallon per day of violation; or some combination thereof, depending on the violation, or upon the combination of violations.

Violation of any of the provisions of the NPDES program or of any of the provisions of this Order may subject the violator to any of the penalties described herein, or any combination thereof, at the discretion of the prosecuting authority; except that only one kind of penalty may be applied for each kind of violation.

2. The Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing sections 301, 302, 306, 307, or 308 of the CWA is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $10,000 per day of such violation. Any person who willfully or negligently violates permit conditions implementing these sections of the CWA is subject to a fine of not less than $2,500 nor more than $25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.

3. The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this Order shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both.

4. 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.

5. The Clean Water Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this Order, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.

D. Monitoring Requirements

1. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.

2. The discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the Report of Waste Discharge and application for this Order, for a period of at least three years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application. This period may be extended by request of the Regional Board or EPA at any time and shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge.

3. Records of monitoring information shall include:

   (a) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;

   (b) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;

   (c) The date(s) analyses were performed;

   (d) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;

   (e) The analytical techniques or methods used; and

   (f) The results of such analyses.

4. All sampling, sample preservation, and analyses must be conducted according to test procedures under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this Order.

5. All chemical, bacteriological, and bioassay analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by an appropriate governmental regulatory agency.

6. The discharger shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring instruments and to insure accuracy of measurements, or shall insure that both equipment activities will be conducted.

V

7. The discharger shall have, and implement, an acceptable written quality assurance (QA) plan for laboratory analyses. The annual monitoring report required in E-8 shall also summarize the QA activities for the previous year. Duplicate chemical analyses must be conducted on a minimum of ten percent (10%) of the samples, or at least one sample per sampling period, whichever is greater. A similar frequency shall be maintained for analyzing spiked samples.

   When requested by the Board or EPA, the discharger will participate in the NPDES discharge monitoring report QA performance study. The discharger must have a success rate equal to or greater than 80%.

8. Effluent samples shall be taken downstream of any addition to treatment works and prior to mixing with the receiving waters.

9. For parameters where both 30-day average and maximum limits are specified but where the monitoring frequency is less than four times a month, the following procedure shall apply:

   (a) Initially, not later than the first week of the second month after the adoption of this permit, a representative sample shall be obtained of each waste discharge at least once per week for at least four consecutive weeks and until compliance with the 30-day average limit has been demonstrated. Once compliance has been demonstrated, sampling and analyses shall revert to the frequency specified.

   (b) If future analyses of two successive samples yield results greater than 90% of the maximum limit for a parameter, the sampling frequency for that parameter shall be increased (within one week of receiving the laboratory result on the second sample) to a minimum of once weekly until at least four consecutive weekly samples have been obtained and compliance with the 30-day average limit has been demonstrated again and the discharger has set forth for the approval of the Executive Officer a program which ensures future compliance with the 30-day average limit.

E. Reporting Requirements

1. The discharger shall file with the Board technical reports on self monitoring work performed according to the detailed specifications contained in any Monitoring and Reporting Programs as directed by the Executive Officer.

2. In reporting the monitoring data, the discharger shall arrange the data in tabular form so that the date, the constituents, and the concentrations are readily discernable. The data shall be summarized to demonstrate compliance with waste discharge requirements and, where applicable, shall include results of receiving water observations.

3. For every item where the requirements are not met, the discharger shall submit a statement of the actions undertaken or proposed which will bring the discharge into full compliance with requirements at the earliest time and submit a timetable for correction.

4. The discharger shall submit to the Board, together with the first monitoring report required by this permit, a list of all chemicals and proprietary additives which could affect this waste discharge, including quantities of each. Any subsequent changes in types and/or quantities shall be reported promptly.

5. The discharger shall file a technical report with this Board not later than 30 days after receipt of this Order, relative to the operation and maintenance program for this waste disposal facility. The information to be contained in that report shall include as a minimum, the following:

   (a) The name and address of the person or company responsible for operation and maintenance of the facility.

   (b) Type of maintenance (preventive or corrective).

   (c) Frequency of maintenance, if preventive.

   If an operation and maintenance report has been supplied to the Board previously and there have been no changes, a second report need not be provided.

6. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the monitoring and Reporting Program.

   (a) Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).

   (b) If the discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 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.

   (c) Calculations for all limitations that require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order.

7. 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.

8. By March 1 of each year, the discharger shall submit an annual report to the Board. The report shall contain both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous year. In addition, the discharger shall discuss the compliance record and the corrective actions taken or planned which may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with the waste discharge requirements.

9. The discharger shall include in the annual report, an annual summary of the quantities of all chemicals, listed by both trade and chemical names, which are used for cooling and/or boiler water treatment and which are discharged.

10. Each monitoring report must affirm in writing that "all analyses were conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Water Resources Control Board or approved by the Executive Officer and in accordance with current EPA guideline procedures or as specified in this Monitoring Program".

11. Each report shall contain the following completed declaration:

"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 a fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Executed on the _____ day of _____ , 19___,

at _____.

_____(Signature)

_____(Title)"

12. If no flow occurred during the reporting period, the monitoring report shall so state.

13. For any analyses performed for which no procedure is specified in the EPA guidelines or in the monitoring and Reporting Program, the constituent or parameter analyzed and the method or procedure used must be specified in the monitoring report.

14. This Board requires the discharger to file with the Board, within 90 days after the effective date of this Order, a technical report on his preventive (failsafe) and contingency (cleanup) plans for controlling accidental discharges, and for minimizing the effect of such events. The technical report should:

(a) Identify the possible sources of accidental loss, untreated waste bypass, and contaminated drainage. Loading and storage areas, power outage, waste treatment unit outage, and failure of process equipment, tanks and pipes should be considered.

(b) Evaluate the effectiveness of present facilities and procedures and state when they become operational.

(c) Describe facilities and procedures needed for effective preventive and contingency plans.

(d) Predict the effectiveness of the proposed facilities and procedures and provide an implementation schedule contingent interim and final dates when they will be constructed, implemented, or operational.

This Board, after review of the technical report, may establish conditions which it deems necessary to control accidental discharges and to minimize the effects of such events.

Such conditions may be incorporated as part of this Order, upon notice to the discharger.

15. In the event wastes are transported to a different disposal site during the report period, the following shall be reported in the monitoring report:

(a) Types of wastes and quantity of each type;

(b) Name and address for each hauler of wastes (or method of transport if other than by hauling); and

(c) Location of the final point(s) of disposal for each type of waste.

If no wastes are transported offsite during the reporting period, a statement to that effect shall be submitted.

16. 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 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.

The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph:

(a) Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in the Order.

(b) Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in the Order.

(c) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in this Order to be reported within 24 hours.

The Regional Board may waive the above-required written report on a case-by-case basis.

17. Should the discharger discover that it failed to submit any relevant facts or that it submitted incorrect information in a report, it shall promptly submit the missing or correct information.

18. The discharger shall report all instances of non-compliance not other wise reported at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain all information listed in E-16.

19. Each monitoring report shall state whether or not there was any change in the discharge as described in the Order during the reporting period.

20. The discharger shall mail a copy of each monitoring report to:

TECHNICAL SUPPORT UNIT
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY
CONTROL BOARD - LOS ANGELES REGION
101 Centre Plaza Drive
Monterey Park, CA 91754-2156

A copy of such monitoring report for those discharges designated as a major discharge shall also be mailed to:

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATOR
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 9
1235 Mission Street
San Francisco, CA 94103

V

F. Publicly Owned Wastewater Treatment Plant Requirements
(Does not apply to any other type or class of discharger)

1. Publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) must provide adequate notice to the Regional Board of:

   (a) Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger that would be subject to sections 301 or 306 of the Clean Water Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants.

   (b) Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the Order.

   Adequate notice shall include information on the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW as well as any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

2. The discharger shall file a written report with the Board within 90 days after the average dry-weather waste flow for any month equals or exceeds 75 percent of the design capacity of his waste treatment and/or disposal facilities. The discharger's senior administration officer shall sign a letter which transmits that report and certifies that the policy-making body is adequately informed about it. The report shall include:

   (a) Average daily flow for the month, the date on which the instantaneous peak flow occurred, the rate of that peak flow, and the total flow for that day.

   (b) The discharger's best estimate of when the average daily dry weather flow rate will equal or exceed the design capacity of his facilities.

   (c) The discharger's intended schedule for studies, design, and other steps needed to provide additional capacity for his waste treatment and/or disposal facilities before the waste flow rate equals the capacity of present units.

3. The flow measurement system shall be calibrated at least once per year or more frequently, to ensure continued accuracy.

4. The discharger shall require any industrial user of the treatment works to comply with applicable service charges and toxic pretreatment standards promulgated in accordance with Sections 204(b), 307, and 308 of the Federal Clean Water Act or amendments thereto. The discharger shall require each individual user to submit periodic notice (over intervals not to exceed nine months) of progress toward compliance with applicable toxic and pretreatment standards developed pursuant to the Federal Clean Water Act or amendments thereto. The discharger shall forward a copy of such notice to the Board and the Regional Administrator.

5. Collected screening, sludges, and other solids removed from liquid wastes shall be disposed of at a legal point of disposal and in accordance with the provisions of Division 7 of the California Water Code. For the purpose of this requirement, a legal point of disposal is defined as one for which waste discharge requirements have been prescribed by a Regional Water Quality Control Board and which is in full compliance therewith.

6. Supervisors and operators of publicly owned wastewater treatment plants shall possess a certificate of appropriate grade in accordance with regulations adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board.

The annual report required by E-8 shall address operator certification and provide a list of current operating personnel and their grade of certification. The report shall include the date of each facility's Operation and Maintenance Manual, the date the manual was last reviewed, and whether the manual is complete and valid for the current facilities. The report shall restate, for the record, the laboratories used by the discharger to monitor compliance with this order and permit and provide a summary of performance.

G. Definitions

1. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility whose operation is necessary to maintain compliance with the terms and conditions of this Order.

2. "Composite sample" means, for flow rate measurements, the arithmetic mean of no fewer than eight individual

measurements taken at equal intervals for 24 hours or for the duration of discharge, whichever is shorter.

"Composite sample" means, for other than flow rate measurement,

(a) A combination of at least eight individual portions obtained at equal time intervals for 24 hours, or the duration of the discharge, whichever is shorter. The volume of each individual portion shall be directly proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time of sampling;

OR

(b) A combination of at least eight individual portions of equal volume obtained over a 24-hour period. The time interval will vary such that the volume of wastewater discharged between samplings remains constant.

The compositing period shall equal the specified sampling period, or 24 hours, if no period is specified.

3. "Daily discharge" means:

(a) For flow rate measurements, the average flow rate measured during a calendar day or during any 24-hour period reasonably representative of the calendar day for purposes of sampling.

(b) For pollutant measurements, the concentration or mass emission rate measured during a calendar day or during any 24-hour period reasonably representative of the calendar day for purposes of sampling.

4. The "daily discharge rate" shall be obtained from the following calculation for any calendar day:

$$\text{Daily discharge rate} = \frac{8.34}{N} \sum_{1}^{N} (Q_i)(C_i)$$

in which N is the number of samples analyzed in any calendar day, Q_i and C_i are the rate (MGD) and the constituent concentration (mg/l) respectively, which are

associated with each of the N grab samples which may be taken in any calendar day. If a composite sample is taken, C_i is the concentration measured in the composite sample and Q_i is the average flow rate occurring during the period over which samples are composited.

5. "Daily maximum" limit means the maximum acceptable "daily discharge" for pollutant measurements. Unless otherwise specified, the results to be compared to the "daily maximum" limit are based on composite samples."

6. "Duly authorized representative" is one whose:

   (a) Authorization is made in writing by a principal executive officer or ranking elected official;

   (b) Authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.); and

   (c) Written authorization is submitted to the Regional Board and EPA Region 9. If an authorization becomes no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements above must be submitted to the Regional Board and EPA Region 9 prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

7. "Grab sample" is defined as any individual sample collected in a short period of time not exceeding 15 minutes. "Grab samples" shall be collected during normal peak loading conditions for the parameter of interest, which may or may not be during hydraulic peaks. It is used primarily in determining compliance with "daily maximum" limits and the "instantaneous maximum" limits.

8. "Hazardous substance" means any substance designated under 40 CFR 116 pursuant to Section 311 of the Clean Water Act.

9. "Heavy metals" are for purposes of this Order, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, silver, nickel, and zinc.

10. "Instantaneous maximum" concentration is defined as the maximum value measured from any single "grab sample."

11. "Median" of an ordered set of values is the value which the values above and below is an equal number of values, or which is the arithmetic mean of the two middle values, if there is no one middle value.

12. "Priority pollutants" are those constituents referred to in 40 CFR 401.15 and listed in the EPA NPDES Application Form 2C, pp. V-3 through V-9.

13. "6-month median" means a moving "median" of daily values for any 180-day period in which daily values represent flow-weighted average concentrations within a 24-hour period. For intermittent discharges, the daily value shall be considered to equal zero for days on which no discharge occurred.

14. "7-day" and "30-day average" shall be the arithmetic average of the values of daily discharge calculated using the results of analyses of all samples collected during any 7 and 30 consecutive calendar day periods, respectively.

15. "Toxic pollutant" means any pollutant listed as toxic under section 307(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act or under 40 CFR 122, Appendix D.

16. "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with 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 action.

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

ATTACHMENT 1

REQUIREMENTS FOR PRETREATMENT ANNUAL REPORT

FOR
CITY OF LOS ANGELES, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
(TERMINAL ISLAND TREATMENT PLANT)
NPDES NO. CA0053856

1. A summary of analytical results from representative, flow-proportioned, 24-hour composite sampling of the influent and effluent for those pollutants the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has identified under section 307(a) of the Federal Clean Water Act which are known or suspected to be discharged by industrial users. The discharger is not required to sample and analyze for asbestos until EPA promulgates an applicable analytical technique under federal Regulation 40 CFR Part 136. Sludge shall be sampled during the same 24-hour period and analyzed for the same pollutants as the influent and effluent sampling and analysis. The sludge analyzed shall be a composite sample of a minimum of twelve discrete samples taken at equal time intervals over the 24-hour period. Wastewater and sludge sampling and analysis shall be performed a minimum of semiannually. The discharger shall also provide any influent, effluent or sludge monitoring data for non-priority pollutants which the discharger believes may be causing or contributing to Interference, Pass Through or adversely impacting sludge quality. Sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136 and amendments thereto.

2. A discussion of Upset, Interference, or Pass Through incidents, if any, at the treatment plant which the discharger knows or suspects were caused by industrial users of the system. The discussion shall include the reasons why the incidents occurred, the corrective actions taken and, if known, the name and address of the industrial user(s) responsible. The discussion shall also include a review of the applicable pollutant limitations to determine whether any additional limitations, or changes to existing requirements, may be necessary to prevent Pass Through, Interference or noncompliance with sludge disposal requirements.

3. The cumulative number of industrial users that the discharger has notified regarding Baseline Monitoring Reports and the cumulative number of industrial user responses.

4. An updated list of the discharger's industrial users including their names and addresses, or a list of deletions and

additions keyed to a previously submitted list. The discharger shall provide a brief explanation for each deletion. The list shall identify the industrial users subject to Federal Categorical Standards by specifying which set(s) of standards are applicable. The list shall indicate which categorical industries, or specific pollutants from each industry; are subject to local limitations that are more stringent than the Federal Categorical Standards. The discharger shall also list the noncategorical industrial users that are subject only to local discharge limitations. The discharger shall characterize the compliance status of each industrial user by employing the following descriptions:

a. In compliance with Baseline Monitoring Report requirements (where applicable);

b. Consistently achieving compliance;

c. Inconsistently achieving compliance;

d. Significantly violated applicable pretreatment requirements as defined by 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(vii);

e. On a compliance schedule to achieve compliance (include the date final compliance is required);

f. Not achieving compliance and not on a compliance schedule;

g. The discharger does not know the industrial user's compliance status.

A report describing the compliance status of any industrial user characterized by the descriptions in items c through g above shall be submitted quarterly from the annual report submittal date to the Regional Board with copies to the State Board and EPA Region IX. The report shall identify the specific compliance status of each industrial user. If no reportable event has occurred during the quarter, <u>at minimum</u>, a letter shall be submitted indicating that all industries are in compliance and no violations or changes to the pretreatment program have occurred during the quarter. This quarterly reporting requirement shall commence upon issuance of this permit.

5. A summary of the inspection and sampling activities conducted by the discharger during the past year to gather information and data regarding industrial users. The summary shall include:

   a. The names and addresses of the industrial users subject to surveillance by the discharger and an explanation of whether they were inspected, sampled, or both and the frequency of these activities at each user; and

   b. The conclusions or results from the inspection or sampling of each industrial user.

6. A summary of the compliance and enforcement activities during the past year. The summary shall include the names and addresses of the industrial users affected by the following actions:

   a. Warning letters or notices of violation regarding the industrial users' apparent noncompliance with Federal Categorical Standards or local discharge limitations. For each industrial user identify whether the apparent violation concerned the Federal Categorical Standards or local discharge limitations;

   b. Administrative Orders regarding the industrial users' noncompliance with Federal Categorical Standards or local discharge limitations. For each industrial user identify whether the violation concerned the Federal Categorical Standards or local discharge limitations;

   c. Civil actions regarding the industrial users' noncompliance with Federal Categorical Standards or local discharge limitations. For each industrial user identify whether the violation concerned the Federal Categorical Standards or local discharge limitations;

   d. Criminal actions regarding the industrial users' noncompliance with Federal Categorical Standards or local discharge limitations. For each industrial user identify whether the violation concerned the Federal Categorical Standards or local discharge limitations;

   e. Assessment of monetary penalties. For each industrial user identify the amount of the penalties;

   f. Restriction of flow to the treatment plant; or

g. Disconnection from discharge to the treatment plant.

7. A description of any significant changes in operating the pretreatment program which differ from the information in the discharger's Approved Pretreatment Program including, but not limited to, changes concerning: the program's administrative structure; local industrial discharge limitations; monitoring program or monitoring frequencies; legal authority or enforcement policy; funding mechanisms; resource requirements; or staffing levels.

8. A summary of the annual pretreatment budget, including the cost of pretreatment program functions and equipment purchases.

9. A summary of public participation activities to involve and inform the public.

10. A description of any changes in sludge disposal methods and a discussion of any concerns not described elsewhere in the report.

11. Signed copies of these reports shall be submitted to the Regional Board and:

State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Water Quality
Regulatory Section
P. O. Box 944213
Sacramento, CA 94244-2130

Regional Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region IX, ATTN: W-5
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

ATTACHMENT 3

REQUIREMENTS FOR SLUDGE REPORTING
FOR
CITY OF LOS ANGELES, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
(TERMINAL ISLAND TREATMENT PLANT)
NPDES NO CA0053856

SECTION A: GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. Submittal of Information

   a. The following information must be submitted to the Executive Officer not less than 90 days prior to the commencement of discharge:

      1) Annual sludge production in dry tons and percent solids.

      2) A schematic diagram showing sludge handling facilities (e.g. digesters, lagoons, drying beds, incinerators) and a solids flow diagram.

      3) A narrative description of sludge dewatering and other treatment processes, including process parameters. For example, if sludge is digested, report average temperature and retention time of the digesters. If drying beds are used, report depth of application and drying time. If composting is used, report the temperature achieved and duration.

      4) A description of disposal methods, including the following information related to the disposal methods used at the facility. If more than one method is used, include the percentage of annual sludge production disposed by each method.

         a) For landfill disposal, include 1) the names and locations of the facilities receiving sludge, 2) the Regional Board's WDR numbers that regulate the landfills used, and 3) the present classifications of the landfills used.

         b) For land application, include 1) the location of the site(s), 2) the Regional Board's WDR numbers that regulate the site(s), 3) the application rate in lbs/acre/year (specify wet or dry), and 4) subsequent uses of the land.

c) For incineration, include 1) the names and locations of the sites where sludge incineration occurs 2) the Regional Board's WDR numbers that regulate the sites, 3) the disposal method of ash, and 4) the names and locations of facilities receiving ash (if applicable).

2. Duty to Comply

a. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act and is grounds for: enforcement action, permit termination, revocation and reissuance or modification, or denial of a permit renewal application.

b. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants and with standards for sludge use and 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 sludge use or disposal, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

c. The permittee shall comply with all federal and state regulations. 40 CFR 257.3-5 contains current EPA regulations regarding the application of sludge containing cadmium and PCB's to land.

d. The permittee is encouraged to comply with the State guidance manual issued by the Department of Health Services titled "Manual of Good Practice for Landspreading of Sewage Sludge".

e. The Clean Water Act provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Clean Water Act is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $10,000 per day of such violation. Any person who willfully or negligently violates permit conditions implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act is subject to a fine of not less than $2,500 nor more than $25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.

3. Reopener

If a standard for sludge use and disposal applicable to permittee's treatment, use, or disposal practices is promulgated under Section 405(d) of the Clean Water Act before the expiration of this permit which is more stringent than the sludge pollutant limits or acceptable management practices authorized in this permit, or controls a pollutant or practice not limited in this permit, this permit may be modified or revoked and reissued to conform to the standard for sludge use and disposal promulgated under Section 405(d). The permittee shall comply with applicable standards for sludge use and disposal by no later than the compliance deadline specified in the regulations establishing those standards.

4. Duty to Mitigate

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

5. Permit Actions

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

The causes for modification include:

a. New regulations. New regulations have been promulgated under Section 405(d) of the Clean Water Act, or the standards or regulations on which the permit was based have been changed by promulgation of amended standards or regulations or by judicial decision after the permit was issued.

b. Land application plans. When required by a permit condition to incorporate a land application plan for beneficial reuse of sewage sludge, to revise an existing land application plan, or to add a land application plan.

c. Change in sludge use or disposal practice. Under 40 CFR 122.62(a)(1), a change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practice is a cause for modification of the permit. It is cause for revocation and reissuance if the permittee requests or agrees.

6. Notice of Change

The permittee shall provide adequate notice to the Executive Officer of the following:

a. Planned changes

1) Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger which would be subject to Section 301 or 306 of the Clean Water Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants.

2) Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into the POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit.

3) Any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility, or changes planned in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practice, where such alterations, additions, or changes may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional disposal sites not reported during the permit application process, or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.

4) For purposes of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on:

a) The quality and quantity of effluent introduced in the POTW, and

b) Any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent and/or sludge to be discharged from the POTW.

b. Other noncompliance reporting. The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance. Reports of noncompliance shall be submitted with the permittee's next self-monitoring report or earlier if requested by the Executive Officer or if required by an applicable standard for sludge use and disposal.

SECTION B: OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF USE AND DISPOSAL FACILITIES AND ASSOCIATED POLLUTION CONTROLS

1. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee shall at all time properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control including sludge use and disposal facilities (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. 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 which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

SECTION C: MONITORING, REPORTING, AND RECORDKEEPING

1. Inspection and Entry

The permittee shall allow the Executive Officer, or his/her authorized representative, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, including sludge use and disposal activities, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit.

b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit.

c. Inspect and sample or monitor, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or

required under this permit, including sludge use and disposal sites.

2. Monitoring

a. The permittee shall allow the Executive Officer, or his/her authorized representative, to sample or monitor influent, effluent, and sludge for the purposes of determining compliance with this permit and other applicable requirements regarding sludge use and disposal.

b. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.

c. The monitoring and reporting of influent, effluent, and sludge shall be done, at a minimum, on an annual basis, and more frequently 1) depending on the nature and effect of the sewage sludge use or disposal practice, or 2) as specified in this permit.

d. All monitoring, including that of sludge use or disposal, must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 or as specified in this permit.

3. Recordkeeping

a. The permittee 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 permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 5 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Executive Officer at any time.

b. Records of monitoring information shall include:

1) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements

2) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements

3) The date(s) analyses were performed

4) The individual(s) who performed the analyses

5) The results of such analyses

4. Reporting Requirements

The permittee shall give notice to the Executive Officer as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required when:

a. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee'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.

5. Monitoring Reports

a. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit.

b. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) or forms provided or specified by the Executive Officer for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices.

c. If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit using test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR 136 or as specified in the permit, 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 Executive Officer.

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION
MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. 2171
for
CITY OF LOS ANGELES
(Terminal Island Treatment Plant)
(NPDES No. CA0053856)

The discharger shall implement this monitoring program on the effective date of this permit.

Unless otherwise specified, quarterly monitoring shall be performed during the months of February, May, August, and November, semiannual monitoring during the months of February and August, and annual monitoring during the month of May. Weekly effluent analyses shall be performed on different weekdays during each month.

Influent, effluent and receiving water sampling shall be coordinated such that all samples are collected on the same date.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Monthly monitoring reports shall be submitted to the Regional Board, Attention: Technical Support, by the first day of the second month following each monthly monitoring period. Water quality of receiving waters and bacteriological monitoring (shoreline and harbor components) data shall be included in the monthly report. The first monitoring report under this Program is due by May 1, 1993, and shall cover the monitoring period of March 1993.

2. Annual reports discussing the previous year's effluent and influent monitoring data shall be submitted by the fifteenth of March of the year following data collection. This report shall include graphical and tabular summaries of the data, and discussion of violations during the previous year and corrective measures implemented thereof.

3. Annual reports discussing the previous year's Harbor Bottom Monitoring, Harbor Water Quality, and Bacteriological Monitoring data (benthic, sediment, trawling and bioaccumulation components) shall be submitted by the first of July of the year following data collection.

   This report shall include an in-depth discussion of the results from the Harbor Water Quality/Bacteriological Monitoring (shoreline and harbor sampling) and Harbor Bottom Monitoring (benthic and sediment sampling, trawling and priority pollutant analyses) programs conducted during the previous year. Temporal and spatial trends in the data shall be analyzed, with particular reference to comparisons between

stations with respect to distance from the outfall and comparisons to data collected during previous years. Appropriate statistical tests and indices, subject to approval by the Executive Officer, shall be calculated and included in the annual report.

4. Monthly and annual monitoring reports shall include the following information, if appropriate, at the minimum:

   a. A description of climatic and receiving water characteristics at the time of sampling (weather observations, unusual or abnormal amounts of floating debris, discoloration, wind speed and direction, swell or wave action, time of sampling or measurements, tidal stage and height, etc.).

   b. the date, exact place and description of sampling stations, including differences unique to each station (e.g., station location, sediment grain size, distribution of bottom sediments, rocks, shell litter, calcareous worm tubes, etc.).

   c. A list of individuals participating in field collection of samples or data and description of the sample collection and preservation procedures used in the various surveys.

   d. A description of the specific method used for each laboratory analysis, the date(s) the analyses were performed and the individuals participating in these analyses.

EFFLUENT MONITORING

A sampling station shall be established for each point of discharge and shall be located where representative samples of that effluent can be obtained. Effluent samples may be obtained at a single station provided that station is representative of the effluent quality at all discharge points. Location of such stations and any changes thereof shall be submitted for the Executive Officer's approval.

All chemical analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Department of Health Services and in accordance with current U. S. EPA guideline procedures or as specified in the Monitoring Program. For any analyses performed for which no procedure is specified in U. S. EPA "Guideline" or in the Monitoring Program, the constituent or parameter analyzed and

the analytical method or procedure used must also be listed in the report.

The following shall constitute the effluent monitoring program: (for footnotes, see pages T-4, T-5, & T-6)

Constituent	Unit	Type of Sample	Frequency of Analysis
Total waste flow	mgd	continuous[1]	-----
Total chlorine residual	mg/l	continuous[1]	-----
Turbidity	TU	continuous[1]	-----
pH	pH units	grab	weekly
Temperature	°F	grab	weekly
Settleable solids	ml/l	grab	weekly[2]
Suspended solids	mg/l	24-hr. composite	weekly[2]
BOD_5 20°C	mg/l	24-hr. composite	weekly[2]
Oil and grease	mg/l	grab	weekly
Acute toxicity[3]	TUa	grab	monthly
Toxicity (chronic)[4]	tu_c	24-hr. composite	monthly
Ammonia nitrogen	mg/l	24-hr. composite	monthly
Cyanide	µg/l	grab	monthly
Arsenic	µg/l	24-hr. composite	monthly
Cadmium	µg/l	24-hr. composite	quarterly
Chlordane	pg/l	24-hr. composite	quarterly
Chloroform	µg/l	24-hr. composite	quarterly
Chromium (VI)	µg/l	24-hr. composite	quarterly
Copper	µg/l	24-hr. composite	quarterly[5]
Lead	µg/l	24-hr. composite	quarterly
Mercury	ng/l	24-hr. composite	quarterly[5]
Nickel	µg/l	24-hr. composite	quarterly
Selenium	µg/l	24-hr. composite	quarterly
Silver	µg/l	24-hr. composite	quarterly[5]
Zinc	µg/l	24-hr. composite	quarterly[5]
Aldrin	pg/l	24-hr. composite	quarterly
Benzene	µg/l	24-hr. composite	quarterly
DDT	pg/l	24-hr. composite	quarterly
1,2-dichloro-benzene	mg/l	24-hr. composite	quarterly
1,3-dichloro-benzene	µg/l	24-hr. composite	quarterly
1,4-dichloro-benzene	µg/l	24-hr. composite	quarterly
Dichloromethane	µg/l	24-hr. composite	quarterly
Dieldrin	pg/l	24-hr. composite	quarterly
Endosulfan	ng/l	24-hr. composite	quarterly

Constituent	Unit	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Analysis
Endrin	ng/l	24-hr. composite	quarterly
Fluoranthene	µg/l	24-hr. composite	quarterly
Halomethanes	µg/l	24-hr. composite	quarterly
Heptachlor	ng/l	24-hr. composite	quarterly
Heptachlor epoxide	ng/l	24-hr. composite	quarterly
Hexachloro-benzene	pg/l	24-hr. composite	quarterly
Hexachloro-cyclohexane			
Alpha	ng/l	24-hr. composite	quarterly
Beta	ng/l	24-hr. composite	quarterly
Gamma	ng/l	24-hr. composite	quarterly
PAHs	ng/l	24-hr. composite	quarterly
PCBs	pg/l	24-hr. composite	quarterly
Pentachlorophenol	µg/l	24-hr. composite	quarterly
TCDD equivalents	pg/l	24-hr. composite	quarterly
Toluene	mg/l	24-hr. composite	quarterly
Toxaphene	ng/l	24-hr. composite	quarterly
Tributyltin	ng/l	24-hr. composite	quarterly
2,4,6-trichloro-phenol	µg/l	24-hr. composite	quarterly
Radioactivity	pCi/l	24-hr. composite	semi-annually

Footnotes for effluent monitoring program:

[1] Where continuous monitoring of a constituent is required, the following shall be reported:

Flow: Total daily flow and peak daily flow.

Turbidity: Maximum value recorded each day, total amount of time each day (in minutes) that turbidity exceeded 5 turbidity units, and the flow-proportioned average daily value and monthly mean.

Total Chlorine Residual: Maximum value recorded each day.

[2] During the first year of operation of the filtration process, monitoring for suspended solids, settleable solids, and BOD shall be done daily.

[3] By the method specified in "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents to Freshwater and Marine Organisms" - March 1985 (EPA/600/4-85/013). Submission of bioassay results should include the information noted on pages 45-49 of the "Methods". The fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas) shall be used as the test species unless otherwise directed by the Executive Officer.

Except with prior approval from the Executive Officer, ammonia shall not be removed from bioassay samples. The wastewater used for the toxicity test shall be analyzed for ammonia, and the result along with an interpretation shall be submitted with the toxicity data. If the test result is less than 70%, parallel tests on 100% effluent without ammonia removal and 100% effluent with ammonia removed shall be conducted.

[4] Initial screening shall be conducted using a minimum of three test species with approved test protocols listed in the California Inland Surface Waters Plan (State Water Resources Control Board, 1991) to determine the most sensitive test organism for chronic toxicity testing (other test species may be added to the Inland Surface Waters Plan list when approved by the State Board). The initial screening process shall be conducted for a minimum of three months to account for potential variability of the effluent. If possible, the test species used during the screening process should include a fish, an invertebrate and an aquatic plant.

After the initial screening period, chronic toxicity testing may be limited to the most sensitive test species. However, the initial screening process shall be repeated annually, with a minimum of three test species with approved test protocols, to ensure use of the most sensitive species for chronic toxicity testing.

Laboratory water may be used for dilution and control purposes. Standard dilution water may be used if the above source exhibits toxicity greater than 1.0 tu_c. The sensitivity of the test organisms to a reference toxicant shall be determined concurrently with each bioassay test and reported with the test results.

Chronic toxicity shall be expressed and reported as toxic units, where:

$$tu_c = 100/NOEL$$

The No Observed Effect Level (NOEL) is expressed as the maximum percent effluent that causes no observable effect on

a test organism, as determined by the result of a critical life stage toxicity test listed on Page 16 of the Inland Surface Waters Plan.

[5] Monitoring frequency shall be weekly while the discharger is on the interim limits.

INFLUENT SAMPLING

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Analysis
Total waste flow	mgd	continuous	-----
BOD_5 20°C[6]	mg/l	24-hr. composite	weekly
Suspended solids[6]	mg/l	24-hr. composite	weekly

[6] Samples shall be obtained on the same day effluent samples are obtained in order to demonstrate percent removal.

RECEIVING WATER MONITORING

A. Receiving water stations

All receiving water stations, except the shoreline stations, shall be located by state of the art navigational methods (e.g., Mini-Ranger, Loran C instrumentation); other means (e.g., visual triangulation, fathometer readings) may be used to improve the accuracy of locating stations.

1. Three shoreline stations at Cabrillo Beach shall be maintained for bacteriological sampling as follows (see Figure 1):

Station	Location
S-1	Surf at 30th Street projected
S-2	Surf at 34th Street projected
S-3	Surf at 37th Street projected

2. Eighteen stations shall be maintained for water quality monitoring as follows (see Figure 2):

Station	Location*	Latitude	Longitude
H-10	SE of Navy Mole, LBOH	33°44'15"N	118°13'44"W
H-11	SE of SWH, LAOH	33°44'02"N	118°14'24"W
H-13	S of Ferry St. projected	33°43'48"N	118°15'08"W
H-15	S of Pier 300, LAOH	33°43'37"N	118°15'42"W
H-16	Mouth of LA Main Ch.	33°43'30"N	118°16'10"W
H-23	S of H-13, LAOH	33°43'32"N	118°14'53"W
H-30	SE of Navy Mole, LBOH	33°43'42"N	118°13'30"W
H-31	SE of SWH & H-11, LAOH	33°43'30"N	118°14'09"W
H-33	SE of H-23, LAOH	33°43'17"N	118°14'49"W
H-35	SE of H-15, LAOH	33°43'05"N	118°15'27"W
H-36	SE of LA Main Ch., LAOH	33°42'56"N	118°15'58"W
H-38	S of W Ch., Cabrillo Bch	33°42'41"N	118°16'35"W
H-40	SE of H-30, LBOH	33°43'14"N	118°13'17"W
H-41	SE of H-31, LAOH	33°43'02"N	118°13'56"W
H-43	SE of H-33, LAOH	33°42'49"N	118°14'34"W
H-45	SE of H-35, LAOH	33°42'36"N	118°15'13"W
H-46	SE of H-36, LAOH	33°42'26"N	118°15'43"W
H-47	SW of H-36, LAOH	33°42'26"N	118°15'14"W

* SE-southeast, LBOH-Long Beach Outer Harbor, SWH-Shallow Water Habitat, LAOH-Los Angeles Outer Harbor, S-south, LA Main Ch.-Los Angeles Main Channel, W Ch.-West Channel, Cabrillo Bch-Cabrillo Beach, SW-southwest

3. Nine harbor stations shall be maintained for bacteriological monitoring as follows (see Figure 2):

   Water quality stations H-13, H-33, H-35, H-36, H-38, H-41, H-43, H-46, and H-47

4. Seventeen harbor stations shall be maintained for benthos and sediment sampling as follows (see Figure 3):

Station	Latitude	Longitude
HA1	33°43'44"N	118°15'22"W
HA2	33°43'39"N	118°14'59"W
HA3	33°43'55"N	118°14'45"W
HB1	33°43'37"N	118°15'42"W
HB2	33°43'05"N	118°15'14"W
HB3	33°43'32"N	118°14'53"W
HB4	33°43'36"N	118°14'36"W
HB5	33°44'02"N	118°14'24"W
HC1	33°43'08"N	118°16'00"W
HC2	33°42'57"N	118°15'31"W
HC3	33°43'00"N	118°14'39"W
HC4	33°43'23"N	118°13'57"W
HC5	33°44'15"N	118°13'44"W

Station	Latitude	Longitude
HD1	33°43'30"N	118°16'10"W
HD2	33°42'41"N	118°16'35"W
HD3**	--	--
HD4	33°44'30"N	118°14'33"W

Note: Stations HB1, HB3, HB5, HC5, HD1, HD2 are in the same location as stations H-15, H-23, H-11, H-10, H-16, H-38, respectively.

**Station HD3 to be located along the ocean side of the Middle Breakwater. Final station location to be determined after first sampling period. The location of station HD3 shall be submitted to the Executive Officer for approval.

5. Three harbor trawling stations shall be maintained on an exploratory basis to determine the feasibility of obtaining samples from the Los Angeles/Long Beach Outer Harbor area. The permanent trawling stations shall be determined after the first quarter sampling period and their locations shall be submitted to the Executive Officer for approval. If no permanent trawling station can be established because of the unfeasibility of obtaining samples, then a request to be exempted from trawling shall be submitted to the Executive Officer. This request shall include areas where trawling was attempted and the results of the sampling effort.

6. One Cabrillo Beach station at the fishing pier and one control station shall be maintained for sport fish tissue sampling. The location of the control station shall be submitted to the Executive Officer for approval.

B. Type and frequency of sampling
(for footnotes, see pages T-12 to T-14)

1. Water Quality/Bacteriological Monitoring

a. Three shoreline stations (S-1, S-2, S-3) shall be sampled daily for total coliform[1], enterococcus[1], and fecal coliform[1]. Visual observations[2] shall be recorded at the same time bacteriological samples are collected.

In the event of stormy weather that makes sampling hazardous or impractical, these samples can be omitted, provided that such omissions do not occur more than 10 days in any calendar year.

b. Nine harbor stations (H-13, H-33, H-35, H-36, H-38, H-41, H-43, H-46, and H-47, Figure 2) shall be sampled a minimum of five times per month for total coliform[1],

enterococcus[1], and fecal coliform[1]. Visual observations[2] shall be recorded at the same time bacteriological samples are collected. Samples shall be collected at 0.5 meters below the surface (designated as surface sample) and within 2 meters of the seabed (designated as bottom sample).

The first year's data will be evaluated and the Executive Officer shall decide whether to eliminate bottom sampling. Until approval has been given to modify the program, these monitoring requirements shall remain in effect.

c. Depth profiles[3] for temperature, dissolved oxygen, transmissivity and salinity shall be conducted monthly at 18 harbor stations (H-10, H-11, H-13, H-15, H-16, H-23, H-30, H-31, H-33, H-35, H-36, H-38, H-40, H-41, H-43, H-45 to H-47). Profiles shall be extended from the surface to as close to the bottom as practicable using standard oceanographic sampling procedures.

In the event of stormy weather that makes sampling hazardous or impractical, these samples can be omitted, provided that such omissions do not occur in consecutive weeks or in more that four weeks in a calendar year. Sampling may be conducted at deeper depths during periods of adverse weather.

If a kelp bed is present at any of the 18 harbor stations, sampling shall be conducted at the edge of the kelp bed. The actual location of all sampling stations shall be reported in the monthly monitoring reports.

Monthly depth profiling shall be conducted at the harbor stations on the same day, if practical.

Discrete samples shall be collected quarterly at five harbor water quality stations (H-11, H-15, H-31, H-33, H-35) for ammonia analyses. Discrete samples shall be collected at 0.5 meter below the surface (designated as surface sample) and as close to the seabed as practicable (designated as bottom sample). The first year's data will be evaluated and the Executive Officer shall decide whether to modify or eliminate ammonia sampling. Until approval has been given to modify the program, these monitoring requirements shall remain in effect.

Depth profiles[3] for pH shall be conducted quarterly at five stations: H-11, H-15, H-31, H-33, H-35.

2. Harbor Bottom Monitoring

a. Seventeen harbor stations (HA1 to HA3, HB1 to HB5, HC1 to HC5, HD1 to HD4) shall be sampled biannually (during summer and winter) for benthic monitoring using a 0.1 square meter VanVeen sediment grab, or an equivalent device approved by the Executive Officer. One sample shall be taken at each station. The entire contents of each sample shall be passed through a 1.0 mm screen to retrieve the benthic organisms.

The following determinations shall be made for each sample:

1) Identification of all organisms to the lowest possible taxon;

2) total biomass of:

(a) molluscs
(b) echinoderms
(c) annelids
(d) crustaceans
(e) all other macroinvertebrates

3) community structure analysis for each station[4].

b. A separate grab sample shall be collected at each benthic station, whenever a benthic sample is collected, for sediment chemistry analyses. Sub-samples (upper two centimeters) shall be taken from the grab and analyzed for dissolved sulfides (porewater), TOC and grain size (sufficiently detailed to calculate percent weight in relation to phi size).

c. Seventeen harbor stations (HA1 to HA3, HB1 to HB5, HC1 to HC5, HD1 to HD4) shall be sampled annually with a Van Veen sediment grab for selected priority pollutant analysis. Sub-samples (upper two centimeters) shall be taken from the grab and analyzed for the following parameters:

Arsenic
Cadmium
Chromium
Copper

Lead
Mercury
Nickel
Silver
Zinc
Cyanide
Phenolic compounds (non-chlorinated)
Phenolic compounds (chlorinated)
Total halogenated organic compounds
Aldrin and Dieldrin
Endrin
HCH
Chlordane
Total DDT
DDT derivatives[5]
Total PCB
PCB derivatives[6]
Toxaphene
Total PAH
PAH derivatives[7]
Detected priority pollutants[8].

d. Three trawling stations shall be sampled quarterly. Trawling shall be conducted at each station with a standard 7.62-meter head rope otter trawl (1.5-inch mesh in the body of the net and 0.5-inch mesh in the cod end), towed parallel to the specified depth contour for a duration of 10 minutes (elapsed bottom time) at a uniform speed between 2.0 and 2.5 knots.

Fish and invertebrates collected by trawls shall be identified to the lowest possible taxon. Community structure analyses shall be conducted for each station[9]. Abnormalities and disease symptoms shall be described and recorded (e.g., fin erosion, lesions, tumors, parasites and color anomalies).

e. The outfall shall be inspected a minimum of once every five years. Inspections shall include general observations and photographic records of the outfall pipes and the surrounding ocean bottom. A detailed structural analysis of the pipes shall be conducted using underwater television/videotape and submarine visual inspection, where appropriate, to provide a comprehensive report on the discharge pipe system from shallow water to its respective terminus.

f. Muscle and liver tissue analyses for selected priority pollutants and lipids shall be conducted biannually on white croaker (Genyonemus lineatus) and another sport fish (e.g., kelp bass-Paralabrax clathratus). Ten individuals[10] shall be collected by divers with spearguns or by hand, hook and line, or trawl, from the Cabrillo Beach fishing pier and a designated control site.

Each individual muscle tissue sample shall be analyzed separately. Liver tissue samples from each site may be combined to form two composites representing five individuals each or each individual liver tissue may be analyzed separately.

g. Tissue samples from white croaker and other sport fish shall be analyzed for the following priority pollutants and other parameters:

Total DDT
DDT derivatives[5]
Total PCB
PCB derivatives[6]
wet weight
% lipid

Additional parameters for analysis may be added to this list by the Executive Officer.

Footnotes for Receiving Water Monitoring Program

[1] In addition to reporting the actual concentration of bacterial organisms in each sample collected from shoreline and harbor stations, the median of the latest 6-month period shall also be determined and reported. Bacteriological data collected at shoreline and/or harbor stations within 48 hours following a major storm event need not be included in compliance calculations, but these data shall be provided in the appropriate monitoring reports.

[2] Observations of conditions of wind, weather and tidal stage shall be recorded (every four hours during harbor sampling) at the time that samples of waters (shoreline and harbor stations) are collected. Observations of water color, turbidity, odor, and unusual or abnormal amounts of floating or suspended matter in the water or on the beach, rock and jetties or beach structures, shall also be made and recorded at stations or while in transit. The character and extent of

such matter shall be described. The dates, times and depths of sampling and observations shall also be reported.

[3] Depth profile measurements shall be obtained by using multiple probes to measure parameters throughout the entire water column (from the surface to as close to the bottom as practicable) or by measurement of discrete samples collected at 1.0 meter (3.3 feet) below the surface, at 3.0-meter (9.9-foot) intervals within the pycnocline (when present), as close to the seabed as practicable, and at 6.0-meter (19.8-foot) intervals throughout the water column. Measurements for pH may be obtained from grab samples at 1.0 meter (3.3 feet) below the surface and as close to the seabed as practicable.

[4] Including number of species, number of individuals per species, species richness, species diversity (e.g., Shannon-Wiener), species evenness and dominance, similarity analysis (e.g., Bray-Curtis, Jaccard or Sorenson), cluster analyses or other appropriate multivariate statistical techniques approved by the Executive Officer. Mean, standard deviation, and 95% confidence limits, if appropriate, shall be calculated for these values.

[5] At a minimum, 4,4'-DDT, 2,4'-DDT, 4,4'-DDE, 2,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDD and 2,4'-DDD.

[6] At a minimum, chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254 and Aroclor-1260.

[7] At a minimum, acenaphthylene, anthracene, 1,2-benzanthracene, 3,4-benzofluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, 1,12-benzoperylene, benzo[a]pyrene, chrysene, dibenzo[ah]anthracene, fluorene, indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, phenanthrene and pyrene.

[8] Detected priority pollutants are those previously measured in detectable concentrations in effluent, sludge, sediment and tissue analyses. A tentative list of detected priority pollutants shall be submitted to the Executive Officer for approval prior to conducting the priority pollutant analyses.

[9] Including wet weight of fish and macroinvertebrate species (when combined weight of individuals of one species exceeds 0.2 kg), number of species, number of individuals per species, total numerical abundance per station, number of individuals in each 1-centimeter size class for each species of fish,

species richness, species diversity (e.g., Shannon-Wiener), species evenness, similarity analysis (e.g., Bray-Curtis, Jaccard, Sorenson), cluster analyses, or other appropriate multivariate statistical techniques approved by the Executive Officer. Mean, standard deviation, and 95% confidence limits, if appropriate, shall be calculated for these values.

[10] The ten largest individuals of each fish species collected shall be analyzed. All white croaker shall be larger than 125 millimeters (standard length). If the other sport fish selected is kelp bass, then all kelp bass shall be larger than 225 millimeters (standard length). Standard length, weight and gonadal index shall be recorded.

Ordered by : Robert P. Ghirelli
Executive Officer

Date : March 1, 1993

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD (STATE WATER BOARD)
WATER QUALITY ORDER NO. 91-13-DWQ (AS AMENDED BY WATER QUALITY ORDER NO. 92-12-DWQ)
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)
GENERAL PERMIT NO. CAS000001

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS (WDRS)
FOR
DISCHARGES OF STORM WATER ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES
EXCLUDING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

The State Water Board finds that:

1. Federal regulations for storm water discharges were issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on November 16, 1990 (40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 122, 123, and 124). The regulations require specific categories of facilities, which discharge storm water associated with industrial activity (storm water), to obtain a NPDES permit and to implement Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) and Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT) to reduce or eliminate industrial storm water pollution.

2. This general permit shall regulate discharges of storm water from specific categories of industrial facilities identified in Attachment 1, excluding discharges covered by existing NPDES permits which already include provisions regulating discharges of storm water, discharges from construction activities, or discharges determined ineligible for coverage by this general permit by the California Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Water Boards). Attachment 2 contains the addresses and telephone numbers of each Regional Water Board office.

3. All dischargers participating in group applications must either obtain coverage under this general permit or apply for an individual general permit by October 1, 1992. The State Water Board has elected not to accept USEPA's group application approach or to adopt general permits for industrial groups at this time.

4. This general permit does not preempt or supersede the authority of local agencies to prohibit, restrict, or control discharges of storm water to storm drain systems or other watercourses within their jurisdictions, as allowed by State and federal law.

5. To obtain authorization for continued and future storm water discharge pursuant to this general permit, owners, or operators when the owners does not operate the facility (dischargers), must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) and appropriate fee to the State Water Board. Dischargers who submit a NOI and appropriate fee are authorized to discharge storm water under the terms and conditions of this general permit.

6. If an individual NPDES general permit is issued to a discharger otherwise subject to this general permit, or an alternative general permit is subsequently adopted which covers storm water discharges regulated by this general permit, the applicability of this general permit to such discharges is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual general permit or the date of approval for coverage under the subsequent general permit.

7. Effluent limitations, and toxic and effluent standards established in Sections 208(b), 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307, and 403 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended, are applicable to storm water discharges regulated by this general permit.

8. This action to adopt a NPDES general permit is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code Section 21100, et seq.), in accordance with Section 13389 of the California Water Code.

9. The State Water Board adopted the California Ocean Plan on March 22, 1990, and the California Inland Surface Waters Plan and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries Plan on April 11, 1991. In addition, the Regional Water Boards have adopted and the State Water Board has approved Water Quality Control Plans (Basin Plans).

   Discharges regulated by this general permit must be in compliance with the water quality standards in these Plans, and subsequent amendments thereto. The State Water Board shall, by April 1996, determine what further actions are appropriate to ensure that discharges subject to this general permit are in compliance with the numerical objectives in the Inland Surface Waters Plan and the Enclosed Bays and Estuaries Plan.

10. Federal regulations (40 CFR Subchapter N) establish numeric effluent limitations for storm water discharges from facilities in ten industrial categories.

11. For facilities which do not have established numeric effluent limitations for storm water discharges in 40 CFR Subchapter N, it is not feasible at this time to establish numeric effluent limitations. This is due to the large number of discharges and the complex nature of storm water discharges.

12. Implementation of the provisions of this general permit constitutes compliance with BAT/BCT requirements, and with requirements to achieve water quality standards.

13. Best Management Practices (BMPs) to control and abate the discharge of pollutants in storm water discharges are authorized where numeric effluent limits are infeasible and the BMPs are reasonably necessary to achieve compliance with effluent limitations or water quality standards.

14. Following adoption of this general permit, the Regional Water Boards shall enforce the provisions of this general permit including the monitoring and reporting requirements.

15. Following public notice in accordance with State and Federal law and regulations, the State Water Board, in a public hearing held September 3, 1991, heard, considered, and responded to all comments pertaining to this general permit.

16. This Order is a NPDES general permit in compliance with Section 402 of the Clean Water Act and shall take effect upon adoption by the State Water Board.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that all dischargers that file a NOI indicating their intention to be regulated under the provisions of this general permit shall comply with the following:

A. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS:

1. Discharges of material other than storm water, which are not otherwise regulated by a NPDES permit, to a storm sewer system or waters of the nation are prohibited.

2. Storm water discharges for those facilities listed in Category I of Attachment 1 of this general permit shall not exceed the numeric effluent limitations as specified in Federal Regulations (40 CFR Subchapter N). Dischargers subject to those regulations who do not have or are unable to obtain copies of the pertinent regulations from other sources (e.g., Government Printing Office) should contact the:

State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Water Quality
P.O. Box 1977
Sacramento, CA 95812-1977
Attn: Storm Water Permitting Unit

3. Storm water discharges shall not cause or threaten to cause pollution, contamination, or nuisance.

4. Storm water discharges regulated by this general permit shall not contain a hazardous substance equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity listed in 40 CFR Part 117 and/or 40 CFR Part 302.

B. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS:

1. Storm water discharges to any surface or ground water shall not adversely impact human health or the environment.

2. Storm water discharges shall not cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable water quality standards contained in the California Ocean Plan, Inland Surface Waters Plan, Enclosed Bays and Estuaries Plan, or the applicable Regional Water Boards' Basin Plan.

C. PROVISIONS

1. All dischargers must submit an NOI and appropriate fee for each facility covered by this general permit in accordance with Attachment 3: Notice of Intent--General Instructions.

2. All dischargers must develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan for each facility covered by this general permit in accordance with Section A: Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.

3. All dischargers must develop and implement a Monitoring and Reporting Program Plan for each facility covered by this general permit in accordance with Section B: Monitoring Program and Reporting Requirements.

4. Feedlots as defined in 40 CFR Part 412 that are in full compliance with Section 2560 to Section 2565, Title 23, California Code of Regulations (Chapter 15) will be in compliance with all effluent limitations and prohibitions contained in this general permit. Feedlots must comply with any Regional Water Board WDRs or NPDES general permit regulating their storm water discharge. Feedlots that comply with Chapter 15, however, must perform monitoring in compliance with the requirements of Provisions 5(c) and 16 of Section B: Monitoring Program and Reporting Requirements.

5. All dischargers must comply with the lawful requirements of municipalities, counties, drainage districts, and other local agencies regarding discharges of storm water to storm drain systems or other water courses under their jurisdiction, including applicable requirements in municipal storm water management programs developed to comply with NPDES general permits issued by the Regional Water Boards to local agencies.

6. All dischargers must comply with the standard provisions and reporting requirements for each facility covered by this general permit contained in Section C: Standard Provisions.

7. This general permit will expire on November 19, 1996. Upon reissuance of the NPDES general permit by the State Water Board, the facilities subject to this reissued general permit are required to file a revised NOI.

D. REGIONAL WATER BOARD AUTHORITIES

1. Following adoption of this general permit, Regional Water Boards shall:

(a) Implement the provisions of this general permit, including, but not limited to, reviewing storm water pollution prevention plans, reviewing group monitoring plans, reviewing monitoring reports, conducting compliance inspections, and taking enforcement actions.

(b) Issue general permits as they deem appropriate to individual dischargers, categories of dischargers, or dischargers in a geographic area. Upon issuance of such general permits by a Regional Water Board, the affected dischargers shall no longer be regulated by this general permit. The new general permits may address additional storm water pollution prevention plan requirements, more stringent effluent limitations, or additional monitoring and reporting program requirements.

2. Regional Water Boards may provide guidance to dischargers on Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and Monitoring Program implementation.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned, Administrative Assistant to the State Water Board, does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an order duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the State Water Resources Control Board held on November 19, 1991 (as amended by Water Quality Order No. 92-12-DWQ).

AYE: W. Don Maughan
Edwin H. Finster
Elisee M. Samaniego
John P. Caffrey

NO: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None

Maureen Marché
Administrative Assistant to the Board

Section A: STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

1. A storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) shall be developed and implemented for each facility covered by this general permit. The SWPPP shall be designed to comply with BAT/BCT and be certified in accordance with the signatory requirements of Standard Provision C.9. For existing facilities (and new facilities beginning operations before October 1, 1992), a SWPPP shall be developed and implemented no later than October 1, 1992. For facilities beginning operations after October 1, 1992, a SWPPP shall be developed prior to submitting a NOI and implemented when the facility begins operations. The SWPPP shall be retained onsite and made available upon request of a representative of the Regional Water Board and/or local storm water management agency (local agency) which receives the storm water discharge.

2. The Regional Water Board and/or local agency may notify the discharger when the SWPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this Section. Within 30 days of notice, the discharger shall submit a time schedule that meets the minimum requirements of this section to the Regional Water Board and/or local agency that requested the changes. After making the required changes, the discharger shall provide written certification that the changes have been made.

3. The discharger shall amend the SWPPP whenever there is a change in construction, operation, or maintenance which may effect the discharge of significant quantities of pollutants to surface water, ground waters, or the local agency's storm drain system. The SWPPP should also be amended if it is in violation of any conditions of this general permit, or has not achieved the general objectives of controlling pollutants in storm water discharges.

4. The SWPPP shall provide a description of potential sources which may be expected to add significant quantities of pollutants to storm water discharges, or which may result in non-storm water discharges from the facility. The SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

   a. A map extending approximately one-quarter mile beyond the property boundaries of the facility, showing: the facility, general topography surface water bodies (including known springs and wells), and the discharge point where the facility's storm water discharges to a municipal storm drain system or other water body. The requirements of this paragraph may be included in the site map required under the following paragraph if appropriate.

   b. A site map showing:

      i. The storm water conveyance and discharge structures;

      ii. An outline of the storm water drainage areas for each storm water discharge point;

      iii. Paved areas and buildings;

      iv. Areas of pollutant contact, actual or potential;

      v. Location of existing storm water structural control measures (i.e., berms, coverings, etc.);

      vi. Surface water locations;

      vii. Areas of existing and potential soil erosion; and

      viii. Vehicle service areas.

c. A narrative description of the following:

i. Significant materials that have been treated, stored, disposed, spilled, or leaked in significant quantities in storm water discharge after November 19, 1988;

ii. Materials, equipment, and vehicle management practices employed to minimize contact of significant materials with storm water discharge;

iii. Material loading, unloading, and access areas;

iv. Existing structural and non-structural control measures (if any) to reduce pollutants in storm water discharge;

v. Industrial storm water discharge treatment facilities (if any);

vi. Methods of on-site storage and disposal of significant materials; and

vii. Outdoor storage, manufacturing, and processing activities including activities that generate significant quantities of dust or particulates.

d. A list of pollutants that are likely to be present in storm water discharge in significant quantities, and an estimate of the annual quantities of these pollutants in storm water discharge.

e. An estimate of the size of the facility (in acres or square feet), and the percent of the facility that has impervious areas (i.e., pavement, buildings, etc.).

f. A list of significant spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants to storm water that have occurred after November 19, 1988. This shall include:

i. Toxic chemicals (listed in 40 CFR Part 372) that have been discharged to storm water as reported on USEPA Form R.

ii. Oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities (see 40 CFR Part 110, 117 or 302).

g. A summary of existing sampling data (if any) describing pollutants in storm water discharge.

3. The SWPPP shall describe the storm water management controls appropriate for the facility. The appropriate controls shall reflect identified potential sources of pollutants at the facility. The description of the storm water management controls shall include:

a. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Personnel. Identify specific individuals (and job titles) who are responsible for developing, implementing, and revising the SWPPP.

b. Preventive Maintenance. Preventive maintenance involves inspection and maintenance of storm water conveyance system devices (i.e., oil/water separators, catch basins, etc.) and inspection and testing of plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in discharges of pollutants to storm water.

c. Good Housekeeping. Good housekeeping requires the maintenance of clean, orderly facility areas that discharge storm water. Material handling areas shall be inspected and cleaned to reduce the potential for pollutants to enter the storm water conveyance system.

d. Spill Prevention and Response. Identification of areas where significant materials can spill into or otherwise enter the storm water conveyance systems and their accompanying drainage points. Specific material handling procedures, storage requirements, and clean-up equipment and procedures should be identified, as appropriate. Internal reporting procedures for spills of significant materials shall be established.

e. Storm Water Management Practices. Storm water management practices are practices other than those which control the source of pollutants. They include measures such as installing oil and grit separators, diverting storm water into retention basins, etc. Based on assessment of the potential of various sources to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges in significant quantities, additional storm water management practices to remove pollutants from storm water discharge shall be implemented.

f. Erosion and Sediment Controls. The SWPPP shall identify measures to reduce sediment in storm water discharges.

g. Employee Training. Employee training programs shall inform all personnel responsible for implementing the SWPPP. Training should address spill response, good housekeeping, and material management practices. Periodic dates for training should be identified.

h. Inspections. All inspections, visual observations and sampling as required by Section B, shall be done by trained personnel. A tracking or follow-up procedure shall be used to ensure appropriate response has been taken in response to these activities.

6. Non-storm water discharges to storm water conveyance systems shall be eliminated prior to implementation of this SWPPP. The SWPPP shall include a certification that non-storm water discharges have been eliminated and a description of any tests for the presence of non-storm water discharges, the methods used, the dates of the testing, and any onsite drainage points that were observed during the testing. Such certification may not always be feasible if the discharger a) must make significant structural changes to eliminate the discharge of non-storm water discharges to the industrial storm water conveyance system, or b) has applied for, but not yet received, an NPDES general permit for the non-storm water discharges. In such cases, the discharger must notify the appropriate Regional Water Board prior to implementation of the SWPPP that non-storm water discharges cannot be eliminated. The notification shall include justification for a time extension and a schedule, subject to modification by the Regional Water Board, indicating when non-storm water discharges will be eliminated. In no case shall the elimination of non-storm water discharges exceed three years from the NOI submittal date.

7. The SWPPP may incorporate, by reference, the appropriate elements of other program requirements (i.e., Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) plans under Section 311 of the CWA, Best Management Programs under 40 CFR 125.100, etc.).

8. The SWPPP is considered a report that shall be available to the public under Section 308(b) of the CWA.

9. The SWPPP shall include the signature and title of the person responsible for preparation of the SWPPP and include the date of initial preparation and each amendment, thereto.

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Section B: MONITORING PROGRAM AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

[Note: This Section was modified by Order No. 92-12-DWQ adopted by the State Water Board on September 17, 1992.]

1. Implementation

A monitoring program shall be developed and implemented for each facility covered by this general permit. It shall be certified in accordance with the signatory requirements contained in Standard Provision C.9. A description of the monitoring program shall be retained on site and made available upon request of a representative of the Regional Water Board and/or local agency which receives the storm water discharge.

2. Schedule

For existing facilities (and new facilities beginning operations before January 1, 1993), a monitoring program must be developed and implemented no later than January 1, 1993. For facilities beginning operations after January 1, 1993, a monitoring program shall be developed and implemented concurrent with commencement of industrial activities.

3. Objectives

The monitoring program shall be developed and amended, when necessary, to meet the following objectives:

a. Ensure that storm water discharges are in compliance with the Discharge Prohibitions, Effluent Limitations, and Receiving Water Limitations specified in this general permit.

b. Ensure practices at the facility to control pollutants in storm water discharges are evaluated and revised to meet changing conditions.

c. Aid in the implementation of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan required by Section A of this general permit.

d. Measure the effectiveness of best management practices (BMPs) in removing pollutants in storm water discharge.

4. General Requirements for Monitoring Programs

The monitoring program shall contain:

a. Rationale for selection of monitoring methods.

b. Identification of the analytical methods to detect pollutants in storm water discharge.

c. Description of the sampling methods, sampling locations, and frequency of monitoring.

d. A quality assurance/quality control program to assure that:

i. All elements of the monitoring program are conducted; and

ii. All monitoring is conducted by trained personnel.

e. Procedures and schedules by which the effectiveness of the monitoring program in achieving the objectives above can be evaluated.

5. Specific Requirements for Monitoring Programs

The monitoring program shall document the elimination or reduction of specific pollutants, resulting from the implementation of the SWPPP required by Section A of this general permit.

a. Annual Site Inspection

Except for certain inactive mining operations (See Section B.8), all dischargers shall:

i. Conduct a minimum annual inspection of the facility site to identify areas contributing to a storm water discharge associated with industrial activity and to evaluate whether measures to reduce pollutant loadings identified in the SWPPP are adequate and properly implemented in accordance with the terms of the general permit or whether additional control measures are needed. A record of the annual inspection must include the date of the inspection, the individual(s) who performed the inspection, and the observations.

ii. Certify, based on the annual site inspection, that the facility is in compliance with the requirements of this general permit and its SWPPP. The certification and inspection records must be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions 9 and 10 of Section C of this general permit. Any noncompliance shall be reported in accordance with Section B.17.

b. Dry Season Observations

No less than twice during the dry season (May through September), all dischargers shall observe and/or test for the presence of non-storm water discharges at all storm water discharge locations. At minimum, all dischargers shall conduct visual observations of flows to determine the presence of stains, sludges, odors, and other abnormal conditions. Dye tests, TV line surveys, and/or analysis and validation of accurate piping schematics may be conducted if appropriate. Records shall be maintained of the description of the method used, date of testing, locations observed, and test results.

c. Wet Season Visual Observations

During the wet season (October through April), all dischargers shall conduct visual observations of all storm water discharge locations during the first hour of one storm event per month that produces significant storm water discharge[1/] to observe the presence of floating and suspended materials, oil and grease, discolorations, turbidity, and odor, etc. Feedlots (subject to federal effluent limitations guidelines in 40 CFR Part 412) that are in compliance with Sections 2560 to 2565, Article 6, Chapter 15, Title 23, California Code of Regulations, shall, instead, conduct monthly inspections of their containment facilities to detect leaks and ensure maintenance of adequate freeboard.

d. Sampling and Analysis

During the wet season (October through April), dischargers (unless exempted per Section B.9 below) shall collect and analyze samples of storm water discharge from at least one storm event during the 1992/93 wet season and two storm events during each subsequent wet season which produce significant storm water discharge. The samples should be analyzed for:

1/ "Significant storm water discharge" is a continuous discharge of storm water for approximately one hour or more.

i. pH, total suspended solids (TSS), specific conductance, and total organic carbon (TOC). Oil and grease (O&G) may be substituted for TOC; and

ii. Toxic chemicals and other pollutants that are likely to be present in storm water discharge in significant quantities.

6. Toxic Pollutant Analysis Reduction

Samples shall be analyzed for toxic chemicals and other pollutants as identified in Sections B.5.d.ii for at least two consecutive sampling events. If toxic chemicals or other pollutants are not detected in significant quantities after two consecutive sampling events, the facility may eliminate that toxic chemical or pollutant from future sampling events. A discharger may analyze for alternative representative parameters (e.g., whole effluent toxicity) as a substitute for the toxic chemicals and other pollutants identified in Section B.5.d.ii as long as the discharger submits the alternative monitoring procedures and justification to the appropriate Regional Water Board prior to use. Unless otherwise instructed by the Regional Water Board, dischargers may use the alternative monitoring procedures submitted.

7. Facilities Subject to Federal Storm Water Effluent Limitations Guidelines

Facilities subject to federal storm water effluent limitations guidelines are defined in Attachment 1 of the general permit. In addition to the requirements in Section B.5 above, these facilities must collect and analyze samples of storm water discharge from at least one storm event during the 1992/93 wet season and two storm events during each subsequent wet season which produce significant storm water discharge.

a. Analyze for any pollutant specified in the appropriate category of 40 CFR Subchapter N;

b. Estimate or calculate the volume of effluent discharged from each outfall;

c. Estimate or calculate the mass of each regulated pollutant as defined in the appropriate category of 40 CFR Subchapter N; and

d. Identify the individual(s) performing the estimates or calculations in accordance with Subsections b and c above.

8. Inactive Mining Operations

Inactive mining operations are defined in Attachment 1 of this general permit. Where annual facility inspections, wet season visual observations, dry season observations, and sampling as required by Section B.5 are impracticable, inactive mining operations may instead obtain certification once every three years by a Registered Professional Engineer that a SWPPP has been prepared for the facility and is being implemented in accordance with the requirements of this general permit. By means of these certifications, the engineer, having examined the facility and being familiar with the provisions of this general permit, shall attest to the SWPPP which has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices. Dischargers which cannot obtain a certification because of noncompliance must notify the appropriate Regional Water Board and, upon request, the local agency which receives the storm water discharge in accordance with Section B.17.

9. Sampling and Analysis Exemptions

A discharger is not required to collect and analyze samples in accordance with Section B.5.d if the discharger certifies that the facility meets all of the conditions set forth below in Section B.9.a, if the discharger obtains the local agency certification described in Section B.9.b, or if the discharger obtains a Regional Water Board exemption as described in Section B.9.d. A discharger who is not required to comply with Section B.5.d monitoring requirements is still required to comply with all other monitoring program and reporting requirements. If exempted from Section B.5.d monitoring requirements, dischargers subject to federal storm water effluent guidelines in 40 CFR Subchapter N must still comply with the provisions of Section B.7 above.

a. Self-Certification

The certification must state that areas of industrial activity are not exposed to storm water, including manufacturing, processing, and material handling areas and areas where material handling equipment, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, byproducts, and industrial machinery are stored. (See definition of "storm water associated with industrial activity" in Attachment 4 to this general permit.) Exposure includes both direct contact with storm water and the possible release of industrial pollutants into storm water (e.g., spills or leaks). In order to demonstrate that these areas are not exposed to storm water, the following minimum conditions must be met:

i. All illicit (unpermitted) connections to the storm drainage system are eliminated;

ii. All materials must be completely contained at all times;

iii. All unhoused equipment associated with industrial activity is not exposed to storm water; and

iv. All emissions from stacks or air exhaust systems and emission of dust or particulates do not contribute significant quantities of pollutants to storm water discharge.

b. Certification by Local Agency

A local agency which has jurisdiction over the storm sewer system or other water course which receives storm water discharge from the discharger's facility has certified in writing that the discharger has developed and implemented an effective Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and should not be required to collect and analyze storm water samples for pollutants.

c. Submittal of Sampling Exemption Certifications

Dischargers must submit sampling exemption certifications to the appropriate Regional Water Board by December 1, 1992 for the 1992-93 wet season and by August 1 for subsequent years. Unless otherwise instructed by the Regional Water Boards, dischargers who file a sampling exemption certification are exempt from Section B.5.d.

d. Exemptions by Regional Water Board

A Regional Water Board may grant an exemption to Section B.5.d monitoring requirements if it determines that a discharger has developed and implemented an effective Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and should not be required to collect and analyze storm water samples for pollutants.

10. Group Monitoring

Group monitoring may be done in accordance with the following requirements:

a. A group monitoring plan may be designed and implemented by an entity representing a similar group of dischargers (entity) regulated by this general permit or by a local agency which holds a NPDES general permit (local agency permittee) for a municipal separate storm sewer system. Participants in a group monitoring plan may discharge storm water within the boundaries of a single Regional Water Board or within the boundaries of multiple Regional Water Boards (with State Water Board approval).

b. At least 20 percent of the dischargers who are members of a group (and at least 4 dischargers in a group of less than 20 dischargers) must collect and analyze samples in accordance with Section B.5.d. The entity or local agency permittee may request that fewer member dischargers be allowed to collect and analyze, but reasons for this exception must be stated in the group monitoring plan (Section B.10.e.v.). The entity or the local agency permittee shall select facilities from which samples are collected and analyzed which best represent the overall quality of the group members' storm water discharges.

c. The entity or the local agency permittee must have the authority to levy fees against the participating dischargers in the group or be able to otherwise pay for the implementation of the group monitoring plan.

d. The entity or the local agency permittee is responsible for:

   i. Developing and implementing the group monitoring plan;

   ii. Evaluating and reporting group monitoring data;

   iii. Recommending appropriate BMPs to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges;

   iv. Submitting a group monitoring plan to the appropriate Regional Water Board(s) and State Water Board, no later than December 1, 1992 and August 1 in subsequent years; and

   v. Revising the group monitoring plan as instructed by the Regional Water Board or the State Water Board Executive Director.

e. The group monitoring plan shall:

   i. Identify the participants of the group by name and location;

   ii. Include a narrative description summarizing the industrial activities of participants of the group and explain why the participants, as a whole, are sufficiently similar to be covered by a group monitoring plan;

   iii. Include a list of significant materials stored or exposed to storm water and material management practices currently employed to diminish contact of these materials with storm water discharge;

   iv. Identify and describe why the facilities selected to perform sampling and analysis are representative of the group as a whole in terms of processes used or materials managed. To the extent possible, representative facilities with the most extended scheduled facility operating hours should be selected;

v. If an exception to the requirement that at least 20 percent of the dischargers in a group (and at least 4 dischargers in a group of less than 20 dischargers) is requested, explain why such an exception is necessary, and how the proposed monitoring will be representative of the entire group; and

vi. Contain all items specified in Section B.4 above.

f. Sampling and analysis must comply with the applicable requirements, including Sections B.5.d, B.6, B.7, and B.11 through 17.

h. Unless otherwise instructed by the Regional Water Board or the State Water Board Executive Director, the group monitoring plan shall be implemented by January 1, 1993 and, in subsequent years, at the beginning of the wet season.

i. Upon approval of the State Water Board Executive Director, a group may perform representative monitoring which includes dischargers within the boundaries of more than one Regional Water Board area.

j. Upon approval by the appropriate Regional Water Board, a group within a single Regional Water Board area may perform representative monitoring.

k. All dischargers participating in an approved group monitoring plan that have not been selected to perform sampling are required to comply with all other monitoring program and reporting requirements in Sections B.5.a, b, and c.

l. If any group includes members which are subject to federal storm water effluent limitations guidelines, each of those members must perform the monitoring described in Section B.7, and submit the results of the monitoring to the appropriate Regional Water Board in the discharger's annual monitoring report.

11. Sample Locations

Samples shall be collected from all locations where storm water is discharged. Samples must represent the quality and quantity of storm water discharged from the facility. If a facility discharges storm water at multiple locations, the discharger may sample a reduced number of locations if it is established and documented in the monitoring program that storm water discharges from different locations are substantially identical.

12. Sampling Procedure

Sampling shall consist of a grab sample from a storm event that produces significant storm water discharge that is preceded by at least three (3) working days of dry weather. The grab sample should be taken during the first thirty minutes of the discharge. If collection of the grab sample during the first 30 minutes is impracticable, the grab sample can be taken as soon as practicable thereafter, and the discharger shall explain in the annual monitoring report why the grab sample could not be taken in the first 30 minutes. A discharger may select alternative monitoring procedures (e.g., composite sampling) as long as the discharger has submitted the proposed procedures and justification to the appropriate Regional Water Board prior to use. Unless otherwise instructed by the Regional Water Board, dischargers may use the alternative monitoring procedures submitted.

13. Visual Observation and Sample Collection Exceptions

a. When a discharger is unable to collect any of the required samples or perform visual observations due to adverse climatic conditions (drought, extended freeze, dangerous weather conditions, etc.), a description of why the sampling or visual observations could not be conducted, including documentation of all significant storm water discharge events, must be submitted along with the annual monitoring report.

b. Dischargers are required to collect samples and perform visual observations only if significant storm water discharges commence during scheduled facility operating hours[2/], or within two hours following scheduled facility operating hours. Dischargers are required to perform visual observations only within daylight hours. If dischargers do not collect samples or perform visual observations during a significant storm water discharge due to these exceptions, the discharger shall include documentation in the annual monitoring report.

14. Standard Methods

All sampling and sample preservation shall be in accordance with the current edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" (American Public Health Association). All monitoring instruments and equipment shall be calibrated and maintained in accordance with manufacturers' specifications to ensure accurate measurements. All analyses must be conducted according to test procedures under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this general permit or by the Regional Water Board. All metals shall be reported as total metals. All analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Department of Health Services. Dischargers may conduct their own laboratory analyses only if the discharger has sufficient capability (qualified employees, laboratory equipment, etc.) to adequately perform the test procedures.

15. Records

Records of all storm water monitoring information and copies of all reports required by this general permit shall be retained for a period of at least five years from the date of the sample, observation, measurement, or report.

These records shall include:

a. The date, place, and time of site inspections, sampling, visual observations, and/or measurements;

b. The individual(s) who performed the site inspections, sampling, visual observations, and/or measurements;

c. Flow measurements or estimates (if required);

d. The date and time of analyses;

e. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;

2/ "Scheduled facility operating hours" are the time periods when the facility is staffed to conduct any function related to industrial activity, including routine maintenance, but excluding time periods where only emergency response, security, and/or janitorial services are performed.

f. The analytical techniques or methods used and the results of such analyses;

g. Quality assurance/quality control results;

h. Dry season observations and wet season visual observation records (see Sections B.5.b & c);

i. Visual observation and sample collection exception records (see Section B.13);

j. All calibration and maintenance records of on-site instruments used; and

k. All original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation.

16. Annual Report

All dischargers shall submit an annual report by July 1 of each year to the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board responsible for the area in which the facility is located and to the local agency (if requested).

The report shall include a summary of visual observations and sampling results, the certification required in Section B.5.a.ii, and information as required in Section B.13. The report shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions 9 and 10 of Section C of this general permit. The first report will be due July 1, 1993.

17. Noncompliance Reporting

Dischargers who cannot certify compliance in accordance with Section B.16 above and/or who have had other instances of noncompliance must notify the appropriate Regional Water Board and/or, upon request, the local agency that receives the storm water drainage. The notifications shall identify the type(s) of noncompliance, describe the actions necessary to achieve compliance, and include a time schedule, subject to the modifications by the Regional Water Board, indicating when compliance will be achieved. Noncompliance notifications must be submitted within 30 days of identification of noncompliance.

Section C: STANDARD PROVISIONS

1. Duty to Comply

The discharger must comply with all of the conditions of this general permit. Any general permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for general permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a general permit renewal application.

The discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this general permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

2. General Permit Actions

This general permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the discharger for a general permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any general permit condition.

If any toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any schedule of compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is promulgated under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for a toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge and that standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation on the pollutant in this general permit, this general permit shall be modified, or revoked and reissued to conform to the toxic effluent standard or prohibition, and the discharger so notified.

3. 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 general permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this general permit.

4. Duty to Mitigate

The discharger shall take all responsible steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this general permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

5. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain any 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 general permit and with the requirements of storm water pollution prevention plans. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. Proper operation and maintenance may require the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems, installed by a discharger when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this general permit.

6. Property Rights

This general permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State, or local laws or regulations.

7. Duty to Provide Information

The discharger shall furnish the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, USEPA, or local storm water management agency within a reasonable time specified by the agencies, any requested information to determine compliance with this general permit. The discharger shall also furnish, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this general permit.

8. Inspection and Entry

The discharger shall allow the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, USEPA, and local storm water management agency upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

a. Enter upon the discharger's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted or where records must be kept under the conditions of this general permit;

b. Have access to and copy at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this general permit;

c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities or equipment (including monitoring and control equipment) that are related to or may impact storm water discharge; and

d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times for the purpose of ensuring general permit compliance.

9. Signatory Requirements

a. All Notices of Intent submitted to the State Water Board shall be signed as follows:

(1) For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (1) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or (2) the manager of the facility if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures;

(2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

(3) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. The principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes the chief executive officer of the agency, or the senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g. Regional Administrators of USEPA).

b. All reports, certification, or other information required by the general permit or requested by the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, USEPA, or local storm water management agency shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

(1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and retained as part of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.

(2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of manager, operator, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.)

(3) If an authorization is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization must be attached to the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan prior to submittal of any reports, certifications, or information signed by the authorized representative.

10. Certification

Any person signing documents under Provision 9 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 ensure 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."

11. Reporting Requirements

a. Planned changes: The discharger shall give notice to the Regional Water Board and local storm water management agency as soon as possible of any planned physical alteration or additions to the general permitted facility. Notice is required under this provision only when the alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged.

b. Anticipated noncompliance: The discharger will give advance notice to the Regional Water Board and local storm water management agency of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with general permit requirements.

c. Compliance schedules: Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this general permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.

d. Noncompliance reporting: The discharger shall report any noncompliance at the time monitoring reports are submitted. 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 recurrence of the noncompliance.

12. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this general permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the discharger from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the discharger is or may be subject under Section 311 of the CWA.

13. Severability

The provisions of this general permit are severable, and if any provision of this general permit, or the application of any provision of this general permit to any circumstance, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this general permit shall not be affected thereby.

14. Reopener Clause [modified by Order No. 92-12-DWQ, September 1992]

This general permit may be modified, revoked, and reissued, or terminated for cause due to promulgation of amended regulations, receipt of USEPA guidance concerning regulated activities, judicial decision, or in accordance with 40 CFR 122.62, 122.63, 122.64, and 124.5.

15. Penalties for Violations of General Permit Conditions.

a. Section 309 of the CWA provides significant penalties for any person who violates a general permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307 308, 318, or 405 of the CWA, or any general permit condition or limitation implementing any such section in a general permit issued under Section 402. Any person who violates any general permit condition of this general permit is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $25,000 per day of such violation, as well as any other appropriate sanction provided by Section 309 of the CWA.

b. The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act also provides for civil and criminal penalties, in some cases greater than those under the CWA.

16. Availability

A copy of this general permit shall be maintained at the discharge facility and be available at all times to operating personnel.

17. Transfers

This general permit is not transferable to any person. A new owner or operator of an existing facility must submit a NOI in accordance with the requirements of this general permit to be authorized to discharge under this general permit.

18. Continuation of Expired General Permit

This general permit continues in force and effect until a new general permit is issued or the State Water Board rescinds the general permit. Only those dischargers authorized to discharge under the expiring general permit are covered by the continued general permit.

19. Penalties for Falsification of Reports

Section 309(c)(4) of the CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this general permit, including reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by both.

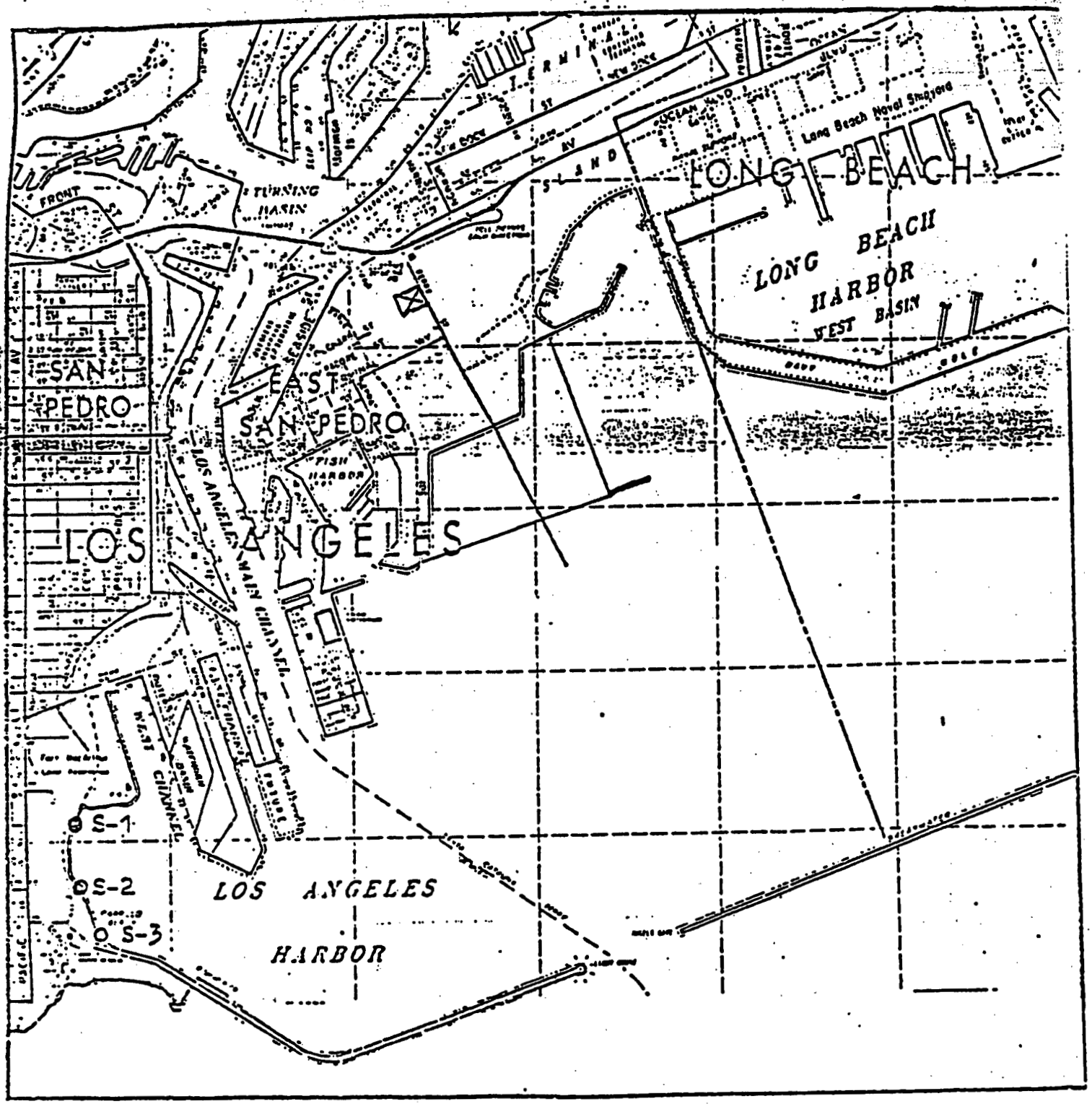


FIGURE 1. Shoreline stations at Cabrillo Beach

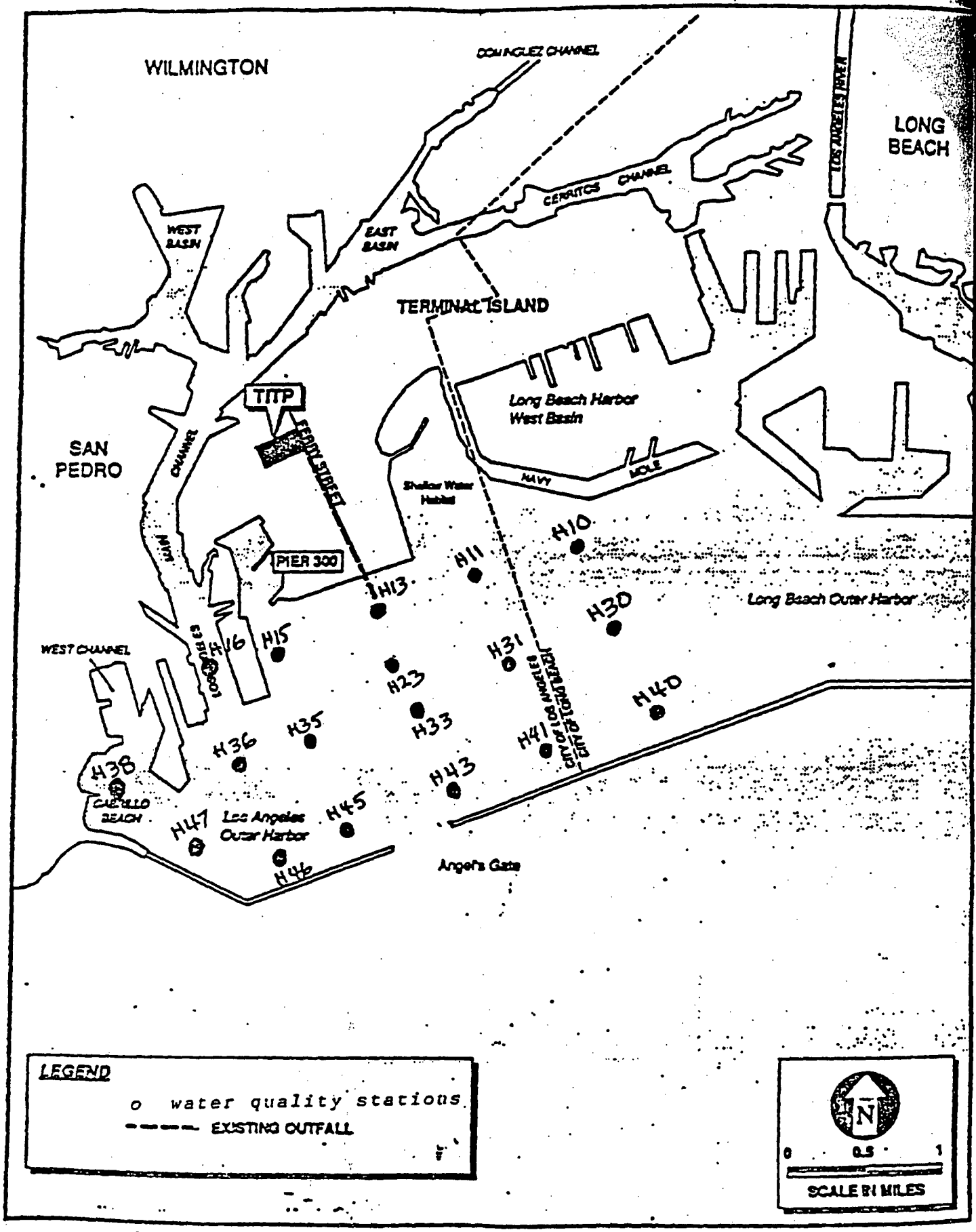


FIGURE 2. Water quality harbor stations

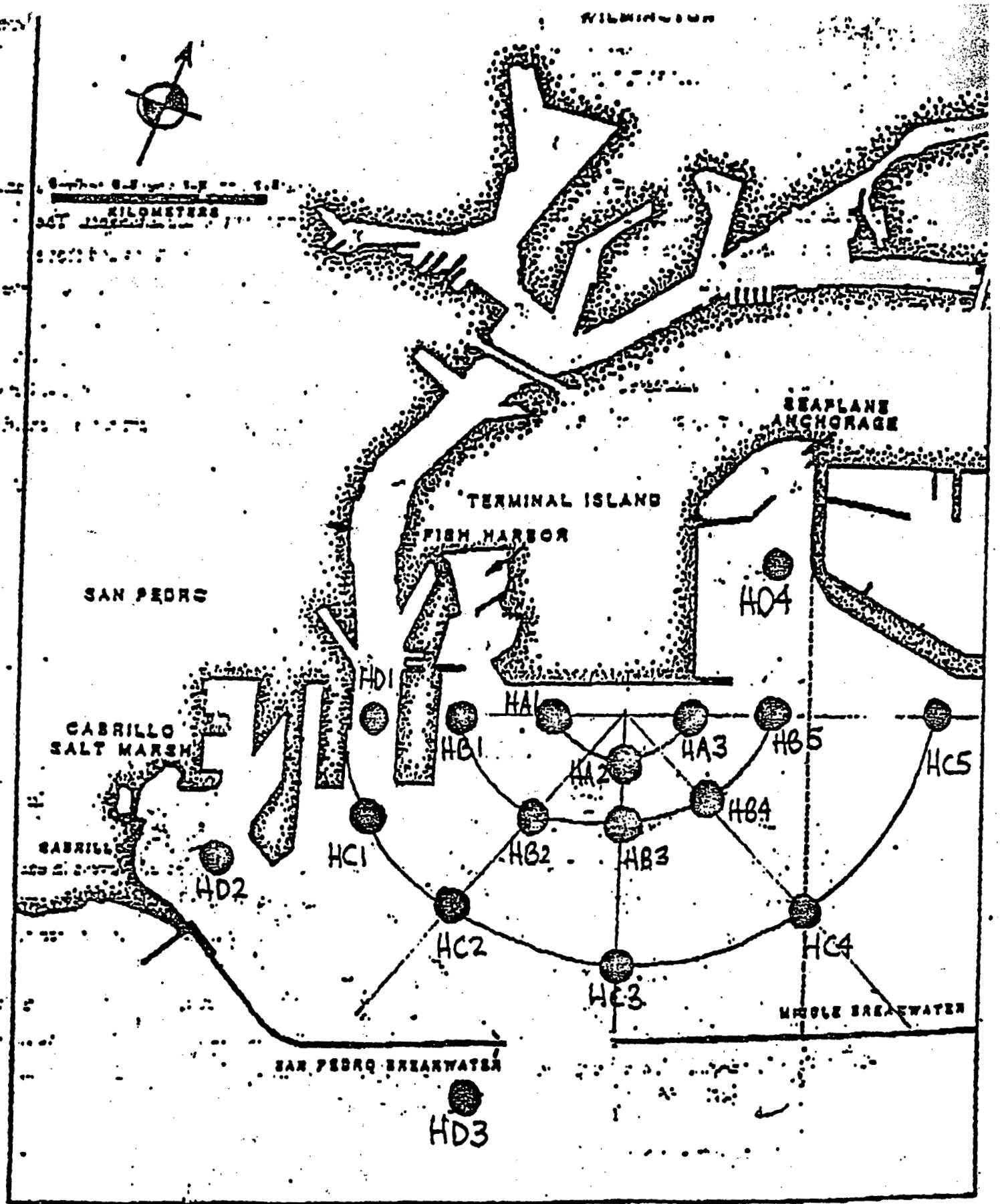


FIGURE 3. · Bottom sampling stations

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

PETE WILSON, Governor

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION
101 CENTRE PLAZA DRIVE
MONTEREY PARK, CA 91754-2156
(213) 266-7500
FAX: (213) 266-7600

c: Susan C.
→ Sa
3/9

February 4, 1994

Mr. Delwin A. Biagi, Director
Bureau of Sanitation
Board of Public Works
City of Los Angeles
City Hall East, Suite 1400
200 North Main Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

ORDER REVISING THE TIME SCHEDULE FOR COMPLIANCE - TERMINAL ISLAND TREATMENT PLANT(CA 0053856)

Our letter dated January 21, 1994, transmitted a tentative order extending the deadline from December 31, 1993 to June 30, 1994, for the City to obtain an exemption from the Bays and Estuaries Policy prohibition to discharge municipal wastewater from the Terminal Island Treatment Plant(TITP) into Los Angeles Harbor.

Pursuant to Division 7 of the California Water Code, this Regional Board at a public hearing held on January 31, 1994, considered the tentative order and adopted Order No. 94-008 (copy enclosed).

If you have any questions, please call me at (213)266-7594 or Mazhar Ali at (213)266-7666.

WINNIE D. JESENA
Chief, Coastal Surface Water
Regulatory Unit

cc: See attached mailing list

Enclosures

c: Ron Olive/WPMD
Sam Cheng/EMD
Ken Ludwig/LWMD
Clarence Mansell/TITP
George Ohara/WTD

cc: Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9,
Permit Branch (W-5)
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service
Department of Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Mr. Archie Matthews, State Water Resources Control Board,
Division of Water Quality
Mr. Jorge Leon, State Water Resources Control Board, Office
of Chief Counsel
Department of Fish and Game, Marine Resources Region
Department of Fish and Game, Region 5
Department of Health Services, Environmental Branch
California Coastal Commission, South Coast District
South Coast Air Quality Management District
Los Angeles County, Department of Public Works, Waste
Management Division
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
Heal the Bay
Natural Resources Defense Council
American Oceans Campaign
Daily Breeze
Robert S. Horii, Bureau of Engineering, City of Los Angeles
George T. Ohara, Bureau of Sanitation, City of Los Angeles

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

ORDER NO. 94- 008
NPDES NO. CA0053856

REVISING THE TIME SCHEDULE FOR COMPLIANCE
CITY OF LOS ANGELES,
TERMINAL ISLAND TREATMENT PLANT
San Pedro, California

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

1. City of Los Angeles discharges treated wastewater from its Terminal Island Treatment Plant, San Pedro, California, to Los Angeles Harbor, a water of the United States defined as an enclosed bay, in waste discharge requirements contained in Order No. 93-014 (NPDES Permit CA0053856).

2 The State Water Quality Control Policy for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries requires that municipal and process industrial waste discharges be phased out.

3. On March 1, 1993, in Order No. 93-014, the Los Angeles Regional Board revised the requirements for the Terminal Island Plant to include a time schedule for removing the discharge from the harbor, unless an exemption from the Bays and Estuaries policy could be obtained from the State Water Resources Control Board by December 31, 1993.

4. The City of Los Angeles pursued such an exemption, but while late in the process another alternative became likely, that is, connecting the flow tributary to the Terminal Island Plant to the Joint Water Pollution Control Plant operated by the County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County in Harbor City. In the event of such a connection, wastewater now treated at Terminal Island would be treated at the Joint Plant and made available for wastewater reclamation. The Terminal Island Plant would then be abandoned and there would be no need for an ocean outfall or a discharge to the harbor.

5. The City and the County have agreed to pursue such an arrangement and to attempt to reach a conceptual agreement not later than June 30, 1994. Final details, such as financial and institutional arrangements will take longer to set up.

6. The City of Los Angeles has requested that the Board extend the deadline for obtaining exemption from the Bays and Estuaries Policy from December 31, 1993, to June 30, 1994.

January 20, 1994

7. As evidence of good faith and due diligence, the City will pursue both avenues--exemption from the Bays and Estuaries Policy and conceptual agreement with the County Sanitation Districts and subsequent abandonment of the Terminal Island Plant--simultaneously in the interim.

8. Either alternative would fulfill the goals of the Bays and Estuaries Policy.

9. This modification of waste discharge requirements for this discharge is exempt from the provisions of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 21100) of Division 13 of the Public Resources Code in accordance with Water Code Section 13389.

The Board, in a public hearing, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the tentative time schedule revision.

This Order shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit pursuant to Section 402 of the Federal Clean Water Act, or amendments thereto, and shall take effect at the end of ten days from the date of its adoption, provided the Regional Administrator, EPA, has no objections.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Order No. 93-014 is hereby revised as follows:

F. TIME SCHEDULE FOR COMPLIANCE

VI Obtain an exemption to the State Board Policy prohibiting the discharge of municipal wastewater into the Los Angeles Harbor

Completion Date	June 30, 1994
Report of Compliance	July 15, 1994

I, Robert P. Ghirelli, D.Env., Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on January 31, 1994.

Robert P. Ghirelli

ROBERT P. GHIRELLI, D.Env.
Executive Officer

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Los Angeles Region

Over 50 Years Serving Coastal Los Angeles and Ventura Counties
Recipient of the 2001 *Environmental Leadership Award* from Keep California Beautiful

320 W. 4th Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles, California 90013
Phone (213) 576-6600 FAX (213) 576-6640 - Internet Address: http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/rwqcb4

Winston H. Hickox
Secretary for Environmental Protection

Gray Davis
Governor

COPIES TO LAB MANAGERS
FAX,

July 7, 2003

Ms. Judith Wilson
Director, Bureau of Sanitation
Department of Public Works
City of Los Angeles
433 South Spring Street
Los Angeles, CA 90013

REVISION OF OCEAN MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAMS FOR HYPERION TREATMENT PLANT (CA0109991, M1492) AND TERMINAL ISLAND TREATMENT PLANT (CA0053856, M2171)

Dear Ms. Wilson:

As you know, staff from your Bureau, the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board, and several other agencies, have been working cooperatively this year to design the Southern California Bight 2003 Regional Monitoring Survey (Bight'03). To allow your agency to participate in the Bight'03 survey, the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board have agreed to redirect a substantial portion of your normal receiving water monitoring effort for the current year towards this regional effort. The approved resource exchanges for the Coastal Ecology, Microbiology and Water Quality components of the Bight'03 survey are outlined below.

For the Hyperion Treatment Plant (HTP), the following analyses will be diverted to Bight'03:

- 39 sediment samples for benthic infaunal community and chemistry analyses, retaining 5 compliance stations;
- 11 trawl stations for community sampling and analysis, retaining 2 compliance stations;
- 6 fish tissue samples for bioaccumulation sampling and analysis, retaining 0 compliance samples;
- 144 microbiological shoreline samples for 8 water quality sampling events, retaining 0 compliance samples; and
- 8 acute and chronic toxicity samples for 4 water quality sampling events, retaining 0 compliance samples.

For the Terminal Island Treatment Plant (TITP), the following analyses will be diverted to Bight'03:

- 11 sediment samples for benthic infaunal community and chemistry analyses, retaining 5 compliance stations;
- 4 trawl stations for community sampling and analysis, retaining 2 compliance stations;
- 10 fish tissue samples for bioaccumulation sampling and analysis, retaining 0 compliance samples;

- 10 microbiological shoreline samples for 8 water quality sampling events, retaining 0 compliance samples; and
- 8 acute and chronic toxicity samples for 4 water quality sampling events, retaining 0 compliance samples.

Upon completion of the Bight'03 survey, you will be required to resume your normal receiving water monitoring programs, as stated in the HTP and TITP NPDES permits.

If you have any questions about the changes to your monitoring program, please contact Michael Lyons, Environmental Specialist, at 213-576-6718.

Sincerely,

DENNIS DICKERSON
Executive Officer

cc Mr. Ray Kearney, Assistant Director, Bureau of Sanitation
Dr. Mas Dojiri, Division Manager, Environmental Monitoring Division
Dr. Farhana Mohamed, Laboratory Manager, Environmental Monitoring Division
Dr. Ann Dalkey, Biology Supervisor, Environmental Monitoring Division
Mr. Terry Fleming, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

eter M. Rooney
Secretary for Environmental Protection

California Regional Water Quality Control Board

Los Angeles Region

Internet Address: http://www.swrcb.ca.gov
101 Centre Plaza Drive, Monterey Park, California 91754-2156
Phone (213) 266-7500 ~ FAX (213) 266-7600

Pete Wilson
Governor

July 21, 1998

Ms. Judith Wilson
Bureau of Sanitation, Board of Public Works
City of Los Angeles
City Hall East, Suite 1400
200 North Main Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

REVISION OF MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM FOR HYPERION TREATMENT PLANT (CA010991, M1492) AND TERMINAL ISLAND TREATMENT PLANT (CA0053856, M2171)

As you know, staff from your agency, the Los Angeles Regional Board, and several other interested agencies have been working cooperatively over the past year to design the Southern California Bight 1998 Regional Marine Monitoring Survey (Bight'98). To allow your agency to participate in the Bight'98 survey, the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board have agreed to redirect a substantial portion of your normal receiving water monitoring effort for the current year towards this regional effort. The approved resource exchanges for the fish/sediment component of the Bight'98 survey are outlined below. Once the details of the Microbiology and Water Quality components of Bight'98 have been finalized, we will send you another letter confirming the resource exchanges for those elements.

In addition, we have decided to revise your routine nearshore/offshore water quality monitoring program to implement a more comprehensive sampling design, which will be performed on a quarterly basis. This new program will combine compliance monitoring of your discharge with regional sampling to track large-scale events and water quality conditions throughout Southern California's coastal ocean waters.

The following receiving water monitoring requirements shall be modified for the current sampling year to allow participation in the Bight'98 regional monitoring survey:

HYPERION:

1) Benthic Infauna

Divert 35 samples to Bight'98 project for sample collection and 63 samples to Bight'98 project for sample analysis.
Retain collection and analysis of 5 samples for compliance monitoring (C1, C4, C6, Z2, E6).

2) Sediment Chemistry

Divert 35 samples to Bight'98 for sample collection and analysis.
Retain 5 samples for compliance monitoring (C1, C4, C6, Z2, E6).

3) Fish Trawling

Divert 12 samples to Bight'98 for sample collection and analysis.
Retain 2 samples for compliance monitoring (C1, Z2).

4) Bioaccumulation

Divert 87 samples to Bight'98 project for sample collection and analysis.
Divert 15 samples (rig-fish sampling) to seafood consumption regional monitoring (11 samples).

5) Sediment Toxicity

Divert annual effluent screening survey effort (1997) to Bight'98 project for sample collection and analysis (30 toxicity tests).

TERMINAL ISLAND

1) Benthic Infauna

Divert 11 samples to Bight'98 project for sample collection and analysis.
Retain 2 samples for compliance monitoring.

2) Sediment Chemistry

Divert 11 samples to Bight'98 project for sample collection and analysis.
Retain 2 samples for compliance monitoring (HM2, HM13).

3) Fish Trawling

Divert 4 samples to Bight'98 project for sample collection and analysis.
Retain 2 samples for compliance monitoring (HT7, HT5).

4) Bioaccumulation

Divert 15 samples to Bight'98 project for sample collection and analysis.
Retain 0 samples for compliance monitoring.

Upon completion of the Bight'98 regional survey, you will be required to resume your normal receiving water monitoring program, as previously agreed. Of course, after the results from the Bight'98 survey have been evaluated, we may decide to modify the existing monitoring programs or repeat regional surveys periodically.

In addition to the resource exchanges discussed above, we are modifying the existing nearshore and offshore water quality monitoring component of your regular receiving water monitoring program for the Hyperion Treatment Plant. The following changes shall become effective during the month of July:

1) Discontinue monthly CTD profiles and discrete water sampling at 32 offshore sites, including 21 discrete sampling stations.
2) Conduct quarterly CTD profiles at 54 nearshore and offshore sites (6 sites along 9 transect lines between Point Dume and Redondo Beach), as well as 21 discrete sampling sites for ammonia and fecal coliforms (including four water depths).

We appreciate your participation in the planning and implementation of a comprehensive regional monitoring program for the Southern California Bight's marine coastal waters. The data obtained from the Bight'98 survey should prove very useful to all parties involved in the protection of water quality, resources and beneficial uses of our ocean.

If you have any questions about the changes to your monitoring program, please contact Michael Lyons, Coastal Waters Program, at (323) 266-7616.

Dennis A. Dickerson

DENNIS A. DICKERSON
Executive Officer

cc: Mas Dojiri, Environmental Monitoring Division, City of Los Angeles

California Regional Water Quality Control Board

Los Angeles Region

ter M. Rooney
Secretary for Environmental Protection

Internet Address: http://www.swrcb.ca.gov
101 Centre Plaza Drive, Monterey Park, California 91754-2156
Phone (213) 266-7500 FAX (213) 266-7600

Pete Wilson
Governor

August 31, 1998

Ms. Judith Wilson
Bureau of Sanitation, Board of Public Works
City of Los Angeles
433 South Spring Street, Suite 400
Los Angeles, CA 90013

REVISION OF MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM FOR HYPERION TREATMENT PLANT (CA010991, M1492) AND TERMINAL ISLAND TREATMENT PLANT (CA0053856, M2171)

Our July 21, 1998, letter transmitted revisions to your monitoring program to allow your agency to participate in the Southern California Bight'98 Regional Marine Monitoring Survey. This letter will serve to confirm additional changes agreed upon to implement the Microbiology and Water Quality components of the Bight'98 study.

Shoreline Microbiology

Divert 16 samples to Bight'98 project for sample collection and analysis (total and fecal coliforms, enterococcus) for one day per week over a 5-week period during August/September 1998. Continue normal daily sampling program on the other days of the week during this time period.

Water Quality

Our July 21st letter outlined a new quarterly sampling design for the water quality component of your NPDES compliance monitoring program. As part of the implementation of this more efficient sampling program, you have agreed to participate in the Bight'98 water quality monitoring program. You will conduct CTD profiles at approximately 78 nearshore and offshore sites on three separate occasions (one dry weather event, tentatively scheduled for October 1998, and two wet weather events, tentatively scheduled for November/December 1998 and January/February 1999). In addition, you will collect discrete water samples at approximately 10% of the sites for analysis by a third party.

You will continue to conduct the normal quarterly CTD profiles at 54 nearshore and offshore sites (6 sites along 9 transect lines between Point Dume and Redondo Beach), as well as 21 discrete sampling sites for ammonia and fecal coliforms (including four water depths). However, since many of these stations will coincide with the stations being sampled during the normal

quarterly compliance monitoring program, it is not necessary to conduct duplicate sampling at such stations.

We appreciate your participation in the planning and implementation of a comprehensive regional monitoring program for the Southern California Bight's marine coastal waters. The data obtained from the Bight'98 survey should prove very useful to all parties involved in the protection of water quality, resources and beneficial uses of our ocean.

If you have any questions about the changes to your monitoring program, please contact Michael Lyons, Coastal Waters Program, at (323) 266-7616.

Dennis A. Dickerson

DENNIS A. DICKERSON
Executive Officer

cc: Mas Dojiri, Environmental Monitoring Division, City of Los Angeles
Ron Cressey, Environmental Monitoring Division, City of Los Angeles

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION
101 CENTRE PLAZA DRIVE
MONTEREY PARK, CA 91754-2156
(213) 266-7500
FAX: (213) 266-7600

April 8, 1994

Mr. Delwin A. Biagi, Director
Bureau of Sanitation
Board of Public Works
City of Los Angeles
City Hall East, Suite 1400
200 North Main Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS AND NPDES PERMIT - ORDER NO. 94-021
CITY OF LOS ANGELES - HYPERION TREATMENT PLANT
NPDES PERMIT NO. CA0109991

Our letter dated March 15, 1994, transmitted Board Order No. 94-021 (which you were sent a copy) to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, (EPA) for its final permit decision. Order No. 94-021 contains waste discharge requirements for NPDES Permit No. CA0109991, for the discharge of treated wastewater from the Hyperion Treatment Plant.

EPA concurred with the provisions of Order No. 94-021 and signed the NPDES permit without changes in requirements on April 1, 1994. Attached is a copy of the signed NPDES permit and the letter of concurrence from EPA.

The NPDES permit shall become effective May 11, 1994, unless a written request for an evidentiary hearing is filed. Requests for an evidentiary hearing must be filed by May 10, 1994, and must meet the requirements of Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations Part 124.74. All written requests for an evidentiary hearing must be addressed to the Regional Administrator, EPA, Region 9, at 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105, Attention: Hearing Clerk.

The final permit decision by EPA and the Regional Board regarding the waste discharge requirements and the NPDES permit will be publicly noticed in the Los Angeles Times on or before April 10, 1994. A copy of the public notice is attached.

To save postage and copying costs, a copy of the signed NPDES permit will only be sent to the discharger. Copies of this letter and EPA's final permit decision letter will be sent to those on the mailing list. Copies of Order No. 94-021 were previously sent to those on the mailing list of the Regional Board's submittal letter to EPA dated March 15, 1994. Those on the mailing list should replace the old signature sheets with those enclosed with this mailing. Copies of the signed permit will be furnished upon

request.

If you have any questions, please call me at (213) 266-7594 or Gary Schultz at (213) 266-7595.

WINNIE D. JESENA, P.E.
Chief, Coastal Surface Water
Regulatory Unit

Enclosures

cc: See attached mailing list

cc: Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9,
Permits/Pretreatment Section (W-5-1)
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service
Department of Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Mr. Frank Qual, USACE, Environmental Support Section
Mr. Archie Matthews, State Water Resources Control Board
Mr. Jorge Leon. State Water Resources Control Board,
Office of Chief Counsel
Department of Fish and Game, Region 5
Department of Fish and Game, Marine Resources Region
Department of Health Services, Environmental Branch
South Coast Air Quality Management District
California Coastal Commission, South Coast District
Los Angeles County, Department of Health Services
Los Angeles County, Department of Public Works, Waste
Management Division
Los Angeles County, Sanitation Districts
Los Angeles County, Lifeguard Association
City of Los Angeles, Wastewater System Engineering Division
City of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Bureau
Sanitation, Industrial Waste Operations
City of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works Bureau of
Engineering
City of Los Angeles, Department of Water and Power
ULARA Watermaster
Water Replenishment District of Southern California
City of Beverly Hills
City of Burbank
City of Culver City
City of El Segundo
City of Glendale
City of Santa Monica
Chevron, U.S.A., Inc.
American Ocean Campaign
California Environmental Trust
The Cousteau Society
Earth Science Inst.
Fund For The Environment
Heal The Bay
Marina Del Rey Anglers
Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc.
Sierra Club
Surfriders Foundation
Don May
Diane Messer Dodds
Freilich, Kaufman, Fox & Sohagi
Jill Swift
Matthew A. Schumacher, Esq.
Mary Nichols, Esq.
Melvin L. Nutter, Esq.
Rimmon C. Fay, Ph.D.
Doris Bradshaw
Daily Breeze

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Los Angeles Region

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region 9

Public Notice No. 94-017

JOINT NOTICE OF FINAL PERMIT DECISION

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
AND
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT
(NPDES NO. CA0109991)
FOR THE
CITY OF LOS ANGELES
(HYPERION TREATMENT PLANT)

On February 28, 1994, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, (EPA) and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, (Regional Board) conducted a public hearing for the renewal of waste discharge requirements and NPDES permit for the City of Los Angeles for the discharge of treated wastewater from the Hyperion Treatment Plant identified below.

Plant Location
Hyperion Treatment Plant
12000 Vista del Mar Blvd.
Playa del Rey, CA 90293

Owner
City of Los Angeles

Name & Address of Operator
Bureau of Sanitation
City of Los Angeles Board of Public Works
City Hall East, Suite 1400
200 North Main Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

At the conclusion of the hearing, the Regional Board adopted Order No. 94-021 which contains the waste discharge requirements for NPDES Permit No. CA0109991. Pursuant to administrative procedures, the Regional Board submitted Order No. 94-021 to EPA for its final permit decision. EPA concurred with the Regional Board and issued the NPDES permit with no change in the requirements as contained in Order No. 94-021 by signing the permit on April 1, 1994.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF PERMIT AND EVIDENTIARY HEARING REQUEST

The waste discharge requirements and NPDES permit will become effective on May 11, 1994, unless an evidentiary hearing is requested. Requests for an evidentiary hearing must be filed by May 10, 1994, and must meet the requirements of Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 124.74. All written requests for an evidentiary hearing must be addressed to the Regional Administrator, EPA, Region 9 at 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94015, Attention: Hearing Clerk.

DOCUMENTATION AND AGENCY CONTACTS

Copies of Order No. 94-021 were sent to the discharger and to interested government agencies, parties, and individuals. Order No. 94-021 is on file along with related documents at the offices of the EPA and the Regional Board. The documents may be inspected or copied at these offices between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday (except during holidays), by calling either of the following:

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Los Angeles Region
101 Centre Plaza Drive
Monterey Park, CA 91754

Attention: Gary Schultz
Telephone: (213) 266-7595

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 9
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

Attention: Robyn Stuber
Telephone: (415) 744-1921

Date: April 8, 1994

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION IX
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, Ca. 94105-3901

Dr. Robert P. Ghirelli
Executive Officer
Regional Water Quality Control Board
Los Angeles Region
101 Centre Plaza Drive
Monterey Park, CA 91754-2156

Dear Dr. Ghirelli:

Pursuant to administrative procedures, please find enclosed the signed final signature sheets for NPDES Permit No. CA0109991, Order No. 94-021 adopted by the Regional Water Quality Control Board on February 28, 1994. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency concurs with the final waste discharge requirements issued to the City of Los Angeles for the discharge of treated municipal wastewater from its Hyperion Treatment Plant.

We appreciate the opportunity to work closely with Regional Board staff on this challenging permit reissuance and look forward to the continued cooperative efforts of our staffs. If we can be of assistance to your program, or if you have questions regarding this correspondence, please contact Terry Oda (415-744-1921), or Robyn Stuber (415-744-1921) of my staff.

Sincerely yours,

for Harry Seraydarian, Director
Water Management Division

Enclosures

125.64. Causes for taking such actions include, but are not limited to, failure to comply with any condition of this order and permit, endangerment to human health or the environment resulting from the permitted activity, or acquisition of newly obtained information which would have justified the application of different conditions if known at the time of order adoption and permit issuance. The filing of a request by the City for an order and permit modification, revocation, and issuance or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this order and permit.

V. EXPIRATION DATE

This Order expires on March 10, 1999.

The City must file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with Title 23, California Code of Regulations, not later than 180 days in advance of the expiration date as application for issuance of new waste discharge requirements.

VI. RESCISSION

Order No. 87-95 adopted by this Board on June 22, 1987 and NPDES permit No. CA0109991 issued by the EPA on June 23, 1987, are hereby rescinded except for enforcement purposes.

The signatures below certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on February 28, 1994, and of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit issued by the Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9.

Robert P. Ghirelli

ROBERT P. GHIRELLI, D.Env.
Executive Officer
California Water Quality
Control Board, LA Region

Date: February 28, 1994

for Glenn S. Rivers

HARRY SERAYDARIAN
Director
Water Management Division
USEPA Region IX

Date: 1 April 94

VIII. REPORTING SCHEDULE

The above monitoring program, or subsequent modification thereto, shall become effective when Order No. 94-021 is adopted. Influent/ Effluent Monitoring reports shall be submitted by the dates as described in Section E, General Reporting Requirements, of Standard Provisions and Monitoring Requirements. Receiving Water Monitoring reports shall be submitted as designated under Section IV.5. under the above monitoring program.

All reports shall be signed by a responsible officer or duly authorized representative (as specified in 40 CFR §122.2) of the City of Los Angeles Hyperion Treatment Plant and submitted under penalty of perjury.

Ordered by:

Robert P. Ghirelli

ROBERT P. GHIRELLI, D.Env.
Executive Officer
California Water Quality
Control Board, LA Region

Date: February 28, 1994

for HARRY SERAYDARIAN
Director
Water Management Division
USEPA Region IX

Date: 1 April 94

California Regional Water
Quality Control Board
Los Angeles Region
Order No. 94-021
Waste Discharge Requirements

Environmental Protection Agency
Region IX
Permit No. CA0109991
Authority of Discharge Under
the National Pollutant Discharge
Elimination System

for
CITY OF LOS ANGELES
(HYPERION TREATMENT PLANT)

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Board) and the Regional Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9 (U.S. EPA), find:

1. The City of Los Angeles (City) operates the Hyperion Treatment Plant at 12000 Vista del Mar Boulevard, Playa del Rey, California (see Figure 1, Location Map). The plant is part of a joint outfall system - Hyperion Treatment System (HTS)- which collects, treats, and disposes of sewage from the entire city (except the Wilmington - San Pedro Area, the strip north of San Pedro, and Watts) and from a number of cities and agencies under contractual agreements. There are about four million people in the Hyperion Service Area (see Figure 2, Hyperion Service Area Map).

   The Hyperion Treatment System consists of about 6000 miles of sewage collection system and three wastewater treatment plants. Sludge from the upstream plants - Donald C. Tillman Water Reclamation Plant, Los Angeles-Glendale Water Reclamation Plant, and Burbank Water Reclamation Plant (a contract city) - is returned to the sewage collection system and flows to the Hyperion Treatment Plant for treatment.

2. The City discharges treated municipal wastewater (a blend of primary and secondary effluent) from the Hyperion Treatment Plant to the Pacific Ocean within Santa Monica Bay, California, a water of the United States, under waste discharge requirements contained in Order No. 87-95 adopted by the Regional Board on June 22, 1987, and under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit (CA0109991) issued by U.S. EPA on July 23, 1987.

3. The operations and discharges from the Hyperion Treatment Plant and the Hyperion collection system (discharges from Donald C. Tillman and Los Angeles-Glendale Water Reclamation Plants are regulated under separate waste discharge requirements and NPDES permits) are also regulated under the following enforcement actions:

   a. Consent Decree entered on February 19, 1987, in United States and State of California v. City of Los Angeles,

FEB 28 1994

No. CV 77-3047-HP (C.D. Cal.);

b. EPA Administrative Order No. IX-FY-90-15 issued on July 11, 1990, and modified on August 14, 1990;

c. Regional Board Cease and Desist Order No. 86-2 adopted on January 27, 1986; and,

d. Settlement Agreement, Los Angeles Superior Court Case No. C 665238, dated January 29, 1990, in State of California v. City of Los Angeles.

4. The City has timely filed a report of waste discharge and has applied for renewal of its waste discharge requirements and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit.

5. The Hyperion Treatment Plant has a dry weather average design treatment capacity of 420 million gallons per day (mgd) and a wet weather peak hydraulic capacity of approximately 850 mgd. At this time, dry weather discharge to the ocean averages about 330 mgd.

6. Currently, wastewater treatment at the plant consists of screening, grit removal, primary sedimentation and clarification, and secondary treatment and clarification. Diurnal secondary treatment capacity is about 130 mgd and employs a fine-bubble aeration activated sludge system. The secondary effluent and the remaining primary effluent flow to a common wet well before discharge to the ocean.

7. The grit and solids separated by screening are sent to a landfill. Sludge from primary and secondary clarification is digested and dewatered using centrifuges. A portion of the dewatered sludge (biosolids) is dried in a Carver-Greenfield or steam drier dehydration system and used as fuel in a fluidized bed combustion system for generation of electricity onsite. The remaining biosolids are beneficially reused offsite in land application and composting projects.

   Digester gas is cleaned and used as fuel in gas turbines for generation of electricity onsite. Ash produced from the combustion process is reused as a fluxing agent in the copper smelting process.

8. The Hyperion Treatment Plant has three ocean outfalls which may be utilized to discharge treated wastes to the Pacific Ocean. The outfall discharge points are as follows:

Discharge Serial No. 001 - this is a 12-foot diameter outfall terminating at about 5,364 feet west-southwest of the treatment plant at a depth of about 50 feet below the ocean surface (Latitude: 33° 55′ 05" N; Longitude 118° 26′ 52′W). This outfall is used periodically for the discharge of chlorinated secondary effluent during extremely high flows, power failures, and maintenance, such as opening and closing the outfall gate valve for lubrication. Stormwater runoff from a portion of the plant is also discharged at this outfall.

Discharge Serial No. 002 - this is a 12-foot diameter outfall terminating at about 26,525 feet west-southwest of the treatment plant at a depth of about 187 feet below the ocean surface. This outfall is north of Discharge Serial No. 001 and ends in a "Y" shaped diffuser consisting of two 3,840-foot legs (Latitude: 33° 54′ 45" N; Longitude: 118° 31′ 15" W). This is the only outfall permitted for the discharge of the blend of primary and secondary effluent.

Discharge Serial No. 003 - this is a 20-inch diameter outfall terminating at about 35,572 feet west of the treatment plant at the head of a submarine canyon at a depth of about 300 feet below the ocean surface (Latitude: 33° 55′ 34" N; Longitude: 118° 33′ 15" W). Prior to being inactivated in November 1987, this outfall was used for the discharge of a mixture of secondary effluent and sewage sludge. For maintenance purposes, this outfall is periodically flushed with secondary effluent. Prior approval from the Executive Officer is required for any discharge to this outfall.

9. Consent Decree No. CV 77-3047-HP requires the City under time schedules to undertake the following:

   a. Eliminate the discharge of sewage sludge into the Pacific Ocean from Hyperion by December 31, 1987 (status: completed);

   b. Complete construction and begin operation of the Hyperion Energy Recovery System (HERS) by June 30, 1989 (status: completed);

   c. Achieve and thereafter maintain compliance with full secondary treatment at Hyperion by December 31, 1998 (status: on schedule);

   d. Comply with interim effluent limits (status: in compliance to date - ongoing); and,

e. Prepare a stormwater pollution reduction study and implement the recommended measures thereof (status: ongoing).

The Carver-Greenfield dehydration system (which is part of the HERS system) has never operated reliably at its design capacity and was declared a technological failure. Nonetheless, the City has been able to comply with the sludge discharge prohibition through beneficial reuse of sludge as discussed in Finding No. 7.

10. Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 403, the City developed and has implemented an approved industrial wastewater pretreatment program. U.S. EPA issued Modified Administrative Order No. IX-FY-90-15 on August 14, 1990, requiring the City to undertake certain measures to improve performance of the City's pretreatment program. The City is on schedule as specified in the Order.

On May 1, 1991, the United States and California filed a supplemental complaint in United States and State of California v. City of Los Angeles, CV 77-3047-HP (C.D. Cal.), against the City for pretreatment violations. Co-defendants to the complaint are the City of Burbank and five industrial users. This case is under litigation.

11. The Regional Board issued Cease and Desist Order No. 86-2 to the City because of dry weather raw sewage overflows to Ballona Creek, a tributary to the Pacific Ocean. The cease and desist order requires the City to eliminate dry weather raw sewage overflows by undertaking preventive and corrective actions under time schedules. The tasks required are also aimed at minimizing, if not eliminating, wet weather overflows. These tasks include increasing treatment capacities at upstream plants, increasing capacity of sewage collection system by construction of a new alignment - North Outfall Replacement Sewer, and cleaning of the muck and debris-constricted existing sewer - North Outfall Sewer (NOS). NOS cleaning is required to be completed by April 1, 1994. The City has already satisfactorily complied with the other requirements.

12. In October 1987, the California Attorney General, on behalf of the Regional Board, filed a complaint with the Los Angeles Superior Court (Case No. C 665238) for civil penalties regarding unpermitted discharges to Discharge No. 001 and raw sewage overflows to surface waters from Hyperion's collection system. A settlement agreement was entered into on January

29, 1990. In lieu of civil penalties, the City will implement 23 projects that will improve and enhance its collection system and will benefit the waters in the Greater Los Angeles Area. The City is at various stages of implementation of these projects. The City subsequently proposed changes in seven of these projects. These changes are under review by Board staff, but as yet no agreement on the changes has been reached.

13. The California State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) adopted a revised Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California (Ocean Plan) on March 22, 1990. The Ocean Plan contains new water quality objectives for the coastal waters of California.

14. The Regional Board adopted a revised Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles River Basin (Basin Plan) on June 3, 1991. The Basin Plan incorporates by reference the State Board's Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters. The Basin Plan also identifies water quality objectives and beneficial uses for the Pacific Ocean.

15. The beneficial uses of the receiving waters, both nearshore and offshore zones of the Pacific Ocean are: industrial service supply, navigation, water contact recreation, non-contact water recreation, ocean commercial and sport fishing, preservation of rare and endangered species, marine habitat, and shellfish harvesting. The nearshore zone is also used for fish spawning.

16. Hyperion discharges to Santa Monica Bay which is one of the most heavily used recreational areas in California. Recognizing the importance of the bay as a national resource, the State of California and the EPA nominated and Congress included Santa Monica Bay in the National Estuary Program. This led to the formation of the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Project which is charged with developing a comprehensive conservation and management Plan (CCMP) on how to restore and protect Santa Monica Bay. One of the proposed priorities of the plan is the reduction of pollutants at the source, which includes municipal wastewater treatment plants.

17. Pursuant to Section 402(p) of the Clean Water Act (Act) and 40 CFR Parts 122, 123 and 124, the State Board adopted general NPDES permits to regulate stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity (State Board Order No. 91-13-DWQ adopted in November 1991, amended by Order No. 92-12-DWQ adopted in September 1992) and construction activity (State

Board Order No. 92-08-DWQ adopted in August 1992). Hyperion Treatment Plant is covered under these general permits.

18. On February 19, 1993, EPA promulgated 40 CFR Part 503 to regulate the use and disposal of municipal sewage sludge. This permit implements the regulations and it is the responsibility of the discharger to comply with said regulations, which are enforceable by U.S. EPA.

19. Effluent limitations, toxic and pretreatment effluent standards, ocean discharge criteria, regulations, requirements, and/or guidelines established pursuant to sections 208(b), 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 307, 316, 403, and 405 of the Clean Water Act and amendments thereto are applicable to the discharges.

20. The requirements contained in this Order are based on the Basin Plan, Ocean Plan, other federal and state plans, policies, and guidelines, plant performance, and best engineering judgment; and, as they are met, will be in conformance with the goals of the aforementioned water quality control plans and statutes.

21. Effluent limitations based on Ocean Plan objectives were calculated using a minimum dilution ratio (parts seawater plus one part effluent to one part effluent) of 13 for Discharge Serial No. 001 and 84 for Discharge Serial No. 002. The City has embarked on a project to modify the outfall diffuser for Discharge Serial No. 001 to increase the existing minimum dilution ratio of 13 and will conduct a study to verify the minimum dilution ratio of 84 for Discharge Serial No. 002. After completion of the project, the City may petition the Regional Board and U.S. EPA to adjust the effluent limitations for these outfalls.

22. General Provision B of the Ocean Plan allows the Regional Board to establish more stringent water quality objectives and effluent quality requirements than those set forth in the Ocean Plan as necessary for protection of the beneficial uses of ocean waters. Pursuant to this provision and to implement the recommendation of the Water Quality Task Force (Final Report, September 30, 1993), performance goals for some constituents are prescribed in this order and permit which are more stringent than those based on Ocean Plan objectives. The performance goals are based on statistical analysis of plant performance from 1987 through 1992 and set at the 95th percentile confidence level. This approach requires the discharger to maintain its treatment level and effluent

quality recognizing normal variations in treatment efficiency, and sampling and analytical techniques. However, this approach does not address substantial changes in plant operations that could significantly affect the quality of the treated effluent.

23. For constituents with prescribed performance goals that are orders-of-magnitude lower than calculated limits based on Ocean Plan objectives and have been determined that there is very low probability of causing or contributing to excursions in water quality standards, no numerical limits are prescribed; instead a narrative limit to comply with all Ocean Plan objectives is provided.

24. This Order contains full secondary treatment requirements pursuant to Section 301(b) of the Clean Water Act. The City cannot meet these requirements with its existing treatment system. Until the City achieves compliance with the requirements for full secondary treatment as provided in the consent decree in United States and State of California v. City of Los Angeles, No. CV 77-3047-HP, the City must maintain full compliance with interim effluent limits set forth in the decree. The interim limits currently applicable are as follows:

Constituent	Unit	Discharge Limitations		
		Average		Daily
		30-day	7-day	Maximum
$BOD_5 20^0C$	mg/l	175	215	275
Suspended solids	mg/l	60*	80*	120*
Oil and grease	mg/l	25	40	75
Settleable solids	ml/l	1.5	2.0	3.0

* Whenever the influent suspended solids concentration exceeds 240 mg/l, the effluent suspended solids concentration limits shall be calculated as follows:

30-day average	25% of the influent concentration
7-day average	30-day ave. limit multiplied by 1.33
Daily maximum	30-day ave. limit multiplied by 2

The consent decree also provides the mechanism for changing the interim limits. The Regional Board or the U.S. EPA may propose to the court to reduce the above interim limits if existing facilities at Hyperion, when operated according to standard engineering practices, could achieve on a sustained basis the reduced discharge of pollutants.

25. In 1988 the City implemented a program termed Hyperion Interim Improvements Program (HIIP) to reduce discharges of suspended solids and BOD as low as possible prior to reaching full secondary treatment. The program involved major operational changes including chemical addition during primary settling, installation of fine-bubble diffusers in secondary treatment basins, and improved methods to thicken and dewater solids. As a result, levels of suspended solids in the effluent approached full secondary standards which are well below the required interim limits.

    The City is expected to continue achieving this level of performance until full secondary treatment is attained, barring possible adverse impact on effluent quality of the factors in the following finding.

26. During construction and until Hyperion becomes operable to provide full secondary treatment, plant operations at Hyperion will undergo major changes such that the quality of plant effluent could significantly vary. These changes are as follows:

    a. Effect of Construction - The upgrading of primary facilities and the construction of full secondary facilities are being accomplished on the site of existing operational facilities. As one module is completed, an existing module will be upgraded and reconstructed. This could result in temporary changes in effluent quality.

    b. Treatment Process change - Existing secondary treatment at Hyperion is using fine-bubble (air) diffusers. Full secondary facilities will use high-purity oxygen. With this change, the quality of secondary treated effluent could change.

    c. West Basin Municipal Water District (West Basin) Project - West Basin has embarked on a reclamation project that will further treat (tertiary treatment and reverse osmosis) and reclaim a portion of Hyperion's secondary effluent. This project will use about 22 mgd of Hyperion's secondary effluent prior to December 1998, thereby decreasing the secondary effluent/primary effluent blend ratio in Hyperion's discharge.

        Discharge of waste brine from this project is scheduled to begin in late 1994. The waste brine will be discharged to the ocean through Hyperion's Discharge Outfall Serial No.

002 via a waste brine line from the reclamation plant. Although the waste brine will be discharged through Hyperion's outfall, it will be regulated under separate waste discharge requirements and NPDES permit.

27. Based on existing effluent data, the Hyperion effluent may not be able to consistently meet the monthly average limits based on Ocean Plan objectives for Discharge Outfall Serial No. 001 for ammonia, bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, copper, cyanide, silver, tributyltin, and the sum of the alpha, beta, gamma (lindane) and delta isomers of hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH). Accordingly, this order and permit contain interim limits and provisions pertaining to these constituents.

28. Concurrent with the construction of Hyperion's full secondary facilities, the plant's treatment capacity will be increased from 420 to 450 mgd (dry weather average). When this increase is attained, the City may request revision of this order and permit.

29. The issuance of waste discharge requirements for this discharge is exempt from the provisions of Chapter 3, (commencing with Section 21100) of Division 13 of the California Public Resources Code in accordance with the California Water Code Section 13389.

The Regional Board and U.S. EPA have notified the discharger and interested agencies and persons of their intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements and issue an NPDES permit for this discharge and have provided them with an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations.

The Regional Board and U.S. EPA, in a public hearing, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge and to the tentative requirements.

This order and permit shall first be adopted by the Regional Board and then issued by U.S. EPA. U.S. EPA issuance consists of the service of notice of the Regional Administrator's decision.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the CITY OF LOS ANGELES, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the Clean Water Act and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, shall comply with the following:

I. DISCHARGE LIMITATION

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

1. Wastes discharged shall be limited to treated municipal wastewater.

2. The pH of wastes discharged shall at all times be within the range of 6.0 and 9.0.

3. The temperature of wastes discharged shall not exceed 100^0F.

4. The arithmetic mean values, by weight, of $BOD_5 20^0C$ and suspended solids for effluent samples collected during a period of 30 consecutive calendar days shall not exceed 15 percent of the monthly average, by weight, of the respective constituents for influent samples collected at approximately the same time during the same period.(9)

5. The discharge of an effluent with constituents in excess of the following limits is prohibited: (For Effluent Limitations footnotes, please see pages 20 and 21.)

a. Major Wastewater Constituents

Discharge Serial Nos. 001 and 002

Constituent	Units	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS[1] Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Instantaneous Maximum[3]
$BOD_5 20^0C$[9]	mg/l	30	45	---
	kg/day	47,800	71,700	---
	lbs/day	105,100	157,700	---
Suspended solids[9]	mg/l	30	45	---
	kg/day	47,800	71,700	---
	lbs/day	105,100	157,700	---
Oil and grease[9]	mg/l	25	40	75
	kg/day	39,800	63,680	---
	lbs/day	87,600	140,160	---
Settleable solids[9]	ml/l	1.0	1.5	3.0
Turbidity	NTU	75	100	225
Acute toxicity	TU_a	1.5	2.0	2.5

b. Toxic Constituents - Marine Aquatic Life Toxicants

(i) Discharge Serial No. 002

		DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS[1]		
Constituent	Units	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum[2]	Instantaneous Maximum[3]
Arsenic	µg/l	12[7]	48	120
	kg/day	19	76	---
	lbs/day	42	168	---
Cadmium	µg/l	21[7]	84	210
	kg/day	33	132	---
	lbs/day	73	292	---
Chromium (hexavalent)[5]	µg/l	113[7]	452	1,130
	kg/day	180	720	----
	lbs/day	395	1,580	----
Copper	µg/l	87[4]	852	2,382
	kg/day	140	1,360	----
	lbs/day	310	2,990	----
Lead	µg/l	101[7]	404	1,010
	kg/day	160	640	----
	lbs/day	353	1,410	----
Mercury	µg/l	1.1[7]	4.4	11
	kg/day	1.8	7	---
	lbs/day	3.9	15.7	---
Nickel	µg/l	113[7]	450	1,130
	kg/day	170	680	----
	lbs/day	395	1,580	----
Selenium	µg/l	1,275[4]	5,100	12,750
	kg/day	2,031	8,130	-----
	lbs/day	4,470	17,870	-----
Silver	µg/l	26[7]	104	260
	kg/day	41	164	---
	lbs/day	91	364	---
Zinc	µg/l	346[7]	1,384	3,460
	kg/day	550	2,200	----
	lbs/day	1,210	4,840	----

b. Toxic Constituents - Marine Aquatic Life Toxicants

(i) Discharge Serial No. 002 (continued)

		DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS[1]		
Constituent	Units	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum[2]	Instantaneous Maximum[3]
Cyanide	µg/l	85[4]	340	850
	kg/day	140	541	---
	lbs/day	300	1,200	---
Total residual chlorine	mg/l	0.17[4]	0.68	5.1
	kg/day	270	1,084	---
	lbs/day	596	2,380	---
Ammonia (as N)	mg/l	51[4]	204	510
	kg/day	81,300	325,000	---
	lbs/day	178,700	715,000	---
Phenolic compounds (chlorinated)	µg/l	85[4]	340	850
	kg/day	140	541	---
	lbs/day	300	1,191	---
Endosulfan	ng/l	765[4]	1,530	2,295
	kg/day	1.2	2.4	---
	lbs/day	2.7	5.4	---
HCH[6]	ng/l	340[4]	680	1,020
	g/day	540	1,080	----
	lbs/day	1.2	2.4	----
Endrin	ng/l	170[4]	340	510
	g/day	270	540	---
	lbs/day	0.6	1.2	---
Chronic Toxicity[6]	TUc		84[4]	
Radioactivity	Not to exceed limits specified in Title 17, Division 1, Chapter 5, Subchapter 4, Group 3 Article 3, Section 30269, California Code of Regulations.			

b. Toxic Constituents - Marine Aquatic Life Toxicants

(ii) Discharge Serial No. 001

Constituent	Units	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS[1] Monthly Average	Daily Maximum[2]	Instantaneous Maximum[3]
Arsenic	µg/l	12[7]	48	120
Cadmium	µg/l	14[4]	56	140
Hexavalent Chromium[5]	µg/l	28[4]	112	280
Copper	µg/l	16[4,10]	142	394
Lead	µg/l	28[4]	112	280
Mercury	µg/l	.5[4]	2.2	5.6
Nickel	µg/l	70[4]	280	700
Selenium	µg/l	210[4]	840	2,100
Silver	µg/l	4.2[7,10]	17	42
Zinc	µg/l	176[4]	1,016	2,696
Cyanide	µg/l	14[4,10]	56	140
Total residual chlorine	mg/l	--	--	0.84[11]
Ammonia (as N)	mg/l	8.40[4,10]	33.6	84
Phenolic compounds (chlorinated)	µg/l	14[4]	56	140
Endosulfan	ng/l	126[4]	252	378
HCH[6]	ng/l	56[4,8]	112	168
Endrin	ng/l	28[4,8]	56	84
Chronic toxicity[6]	Tu^c	--	13[4]	--
Radioactivity	Not to exceed limits specified in Title 17, Division 1, Chapter 5, Subchapter 4, Group 3, Article 3, Section 30269, California Code of Regulations.			

c. Human Health Toxicants - Non-Carcinogens

(i) Discharge Serial No. 002

Constituent	Units	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS[1] Monthly Average
Acrolein	µg/l	18,700[4]
	kg/day	29,800
	lbs/day	65,500
Bis(2-chloro-ethoxy) methane	µg/l	374[4]
	kg/day	600
	lbs/day	1,310
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/l	340[4,8]
	kg/day	540
	lbs/day	1,190
Fluoranthene	µg/l	1,270[4]
	kg/day	2,020
	lbs/day	4,450
Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene	µg/l	4,930[4]
	kg/day	7,800
	lbs/day	17,200
Nitrobenzene	µg/l	416[4]
	kg/day	670
	lbs/day	1,460
Thallium	µg/l	1,190[4]
	kg/day	1,900
	lbs/day	4,170
Tributyltin	ng/l	119[4,8]
	kg/day	0.1900
	lbs/day	0.4170

c. Human Health Toxicants - Non-Carcinogens

(ii) Discharge Serial No. 001

Constituent	Units	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS[1] Monthly Average
Acrolein	µg/l	3,080[4]
bis(2-Chloro-ethoxy) methane	µg/l	62[4]
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/l	56[4,8]
Fluoranthene	µg/l	210[4]
Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene	µg/l	812[4]
Nitrobenzene	µg/l	69[4]
Thallium	µg/l	196[4]
Tributyltin	ng/l	20[4,8,10]

d. Human Health Toxicants - Carcinogens

(i) Discharge Serial No. 002

Constituent	Units	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS[1] Monthly Average
Acrylonitrile	µg/l	9[4,8]
	kg/day	15
	lbs/day	32
Aldrin	ng/l	2[4,8]
	kg/day	0.003
	lbs/day	0.007
Benzidine	ng/l	6[4,8]
	kg/day	0.01
	lbs/day	0.021

d. Human Health Toxicants - Carcinogens

(i) Discharge Serial No. 002 (continued)

Constituent	Units	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS[1] Monthly Average
Beryllium	ng/l	2,800[4]
	kg/day	4.46
	lbs/day	9.8
bis(2-Chloroethyl) ether	µg/l	4[4,8]
	kg/day	6.4
	lbs/day	14
bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/l	297[4]
	kg/day	475
	lbs/day	1,040
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/l	76[4]
	kg/day	121
	lbs/day	266
Chlordane[6]	ng/l	1.9[4,8]
	kg/day	0.003
	lbs/day	0.007
DDT[6]	ng/l	14[4,8]
	kg/day	0.022
	lbs/day	0.05
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	ng/l	688[4,8]
	g/day	1,100
	lbs/day	2.4
Dieldrin	ng/l	4[4,8]
	kg/day	0.0064
	lbs/day	0.014
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/l	221[4]
	kg/day	352
	lbs/day	775
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	µg/l	14[4]
	kg/day	23
	lbs/day	49

d. Human Health Toxicants - Carcinogens

(i) Discharge Serial No. 002 (continued)

Constituent	Units	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS[1] Monthly Average
Heptachlor[6]	ng/l	61[4]
	kg/day	0.097
	lbs/day	0.22
Hexachlorobenzene	ng/l	18[4,8]
	kg/day	0.029
	lbs/day	0.065
Hexachloroethane	µg/l	212[4]
	kg/day	340
	lbs/day	740
N-nitrosodimethylamine	µg/l	620[4]
	kg/day	990
	lbs/day	2,170
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/l	212[4]
	kg/day	337
	lbs/day	743
PAHs[6]	ng/l	748[4,8]
	kg/day	1.2
	lbs/day	2.62
PCBs[6]	ng/l	2[4,8]
	kg/day	0.0032
	lbs/day	0.007
TCDD equivalents[6]	pg/l	0.4[4,8]
	kg/day	6.37×10^{-7}
	lbs/day	1.4×10^{-6}
Toxaphene	ng/l	18[4,8]
	kg/day	29
	lbs/day	63
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/l	25[4]
	kg/day	40
	lbs/day	88

d. Human Health Toxicants - Carcinogens

(ii) Discharge Serial No. 001

Constituent	Units	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS[1] Monthly Average
Acrylonitrile	µg/l	1.4[4,8]
Aldrin	ng/l	0.3[4,8]
Benzidine	ng/l	1[4,8]
Beryllium	ng/l	462[4,8]
bis(2-Chloroethyl) ether	µg/l	0.63[4]
bis(2-Ethyl-hexyl) phthalate	µg/l	49[4,10]
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/l	13[4,8]
Chlordane[6]	ng/l	0.3[4,8]
DDT[6]	ng/l	2.4[4,8]
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	ng/l	113[4,8]
Dieldrin	ng/l	0.6[4,8]
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/l	37[4]
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	µg/l	2.2[4]
Heptachlor[6]	ng/l	10[4,8]
Hexachlorobenzene	ng/l	3[4,8]
Hexachloroethane	µg/l	35[4]
n-Nitrosodimethylamine	µg/l	102[4]
n-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/l	35[4]
PAHs[6]	ng/l	123[4,8]

d. Human Health Toxicants - Carcinogens

(ii) Discharge Serial No. 001 (continued)

Constituent	Units	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS[1] Monthly Average
PCBs [6]	ng/l	0.3[4,8]
TCDD equivalents[6]	pg/l	0.06[4,8]
Toxaphene	ng/l	3[4,8]
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/l	4.1[4,8]

Footnotes for Effluent Limitations

[1] The daily mass emission rates shown are for Discharge Serial No. 002 and are based on the average design flow rate of 420 million gallons per day (mgd). The mass emission rates for Discharge Serial No.001 shall be calculated by multiplying the concentration limits in the table by the actual flow discharged at Discharge Serial No. 001.

[2] The daily maximum effluent concentration limit shall apply to flow-weighted 24-hour composite samples.

[3] The instantaneous maximum shall apply to grab sample determinations.

[4] Effluent limitations for these constituents are based on Ocean Plan objectives using initial dilution ratios of 84 and 13 parts of seawater + effluent to 1 part effluent for Outfall No. 002 and Outfall No. 001, respectively.

[5] The discharger has the option to meet the trivalent or hexavalent chromium limitation with a total chromium analysis. However, if the total chromium level exceeds the respective trivalent or hexavalent chromium limitation, it will be considered a violation unless an analysis has been made for the trivalent or hexavalent chromium and the result shows within the respective chromium limit.

[6] As defined in Standard Provisions, Attachment 2.

[7] Limit is the same as that contained in Order No. 87-95 and is more stringent than the calculated limit based on the current Ocean Plan (Antibacksliding Policy).

[8] These constituents have calculated numerical limits (based on the Ocean Plan) which are below the method detection limits. All analytical data shall be reported uncensored with detection limits and practical quantitation levels (PQLs) identified. The PQL's shall be determined by multiplying the method detection limit with the Ocean Plan factors (5 for carcinogens and 10 for non-carcinogens). Compliance determination shall be per the procedures in the Ocean Plan.

[9] Until December 31, 1998, the discharger shall comply with the interim limits set forth in Consent Decree No. CV 77-3047-HP.

[10] These limits shall be in effect after the following studies and modifications to Discharge Serial No. 001 are completed. The plan and schedule for these tasks shall be approved by the Executive Officer and shall be submitted 60 days after the effective date of these order and permit. In addition to the modification of Discharge Outfall Serial 001, the City shall conduct a study to identify the sources of these pollutants. Once the sources are identified, the City shall take all reasonable steps to reduce these pollutants in the effluent.

While the above tasks are being performed, the discharger shall comply with the following interim limits:

Constituent	Units		30-day Average
Ammonia mg/l		32	
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/l		280
Copper	µg/l		23
Cyanide µg/l		50	
HCH	ng/l		150
Silver	µg/l		16
Tributyltin	ng/l		106

[11] Water quality objectives for total chlorine residual applying to intermittent discharges not exceeding two hours, shall be determined through the use of the following equation:
$\log y = -0.43(\log x) + 1.8$
where: y = the water quality objective (in µg/l) to apply when chlorine is being discharged;
x = the duration of uninterrupted chlorine discharge in minutes.

B. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

1. Floating particulates and oil and grease shall not be visible as a result of wastes discharged.

2. The wastes discharged shall not alter the color of the receiving waters, create a visual contrast with the natural appearance of the water, nor cause aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the ocean surface.

3. The transmittance of natural light shall not be significantly reduced at any point outside the initial dilution zone as a result of wastes discharged.

4. The rate of deposition of inert solids and characteristics of inert solids in ocean sediments shall not be changed such that benthic communities are degraded as a result of waste discharged.

5. The wastes discharged shall not depress the dissolved oxygen concentration outside the zone of initial dilution at any time by more than 10 percent from that which occurs naturally, excluding effects of induced upwelling.

6. The wastes discharged shall not change the pH of the receiving waters at any time by more than 0.2 units from

that which occurs naturally outside the zone of initial dilution.

7. The dissolved sulfide concentration of waters in and near sediments shall not be significantly increased above that present under natural conditions as a result of wastes discharged.

8. The concentration in marine sediments of substances listed in Table 2b, 2c and 2d of the Effluent Limitations shall not be increased to levels which would degrade indigenous biota as a result of wastes discharged.

9. The concentration of organic materials in marine sediments shall not be increased above that which would degrade marine life as a result of wastes discharged.

10. The wastes discharged shall not cause objectionable aquatic growths or degrade indigenous biota.

11. The marine communities, including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species, shall not be degraded as a result of wastes discharged.

12. The concentration of organic materials in fish, shellfish or other marine resources used for human consumption shall not bioaccumulate to levels that are harmful to human health as a result of wastes discharged.

13. The natural taste, odor, and color of fish, shellfish, or other marine resources used for human consumption shall not be altered as a result of wastes discharged.

14. The wastes discharged shall not cause objectionable odors to emanate from the receiving waters.

15. The wastes discharged shall not cause receiving waters to contain any substance in concentrations toxic to human, animal, plant, or fish life.

16. No physical evidence of wastes discharged shall be visible at any time in the water or on beaches, shores, rocks, or structures.

17. The salinity of the receiving waters shall not be changed by the discharge to an extent that it will be harmful to desirable biota.

18. Within the zone bounded by the shoreline and a distance of 1,000 feet from the shoreline or the 30-feet depth contour, whichever is farther from the shoreline, and in areas outside this zone used for body-contact sports, as determined by the Regional Board, but including all kelp beds, the following bacteriological objectives shall not be exceeded throughout the water column as result of wastes discharged:

    (a) The monthly median density of total coliform organisms in samples of water from each sampling station shall not exceed 1,000 per 100 ml (10 per ml); provided that not more than 20 percent of the samples at any sampling station, in any 30-day period, shall exceed 1,000 per 100 ml (10 per ml); and provided further that no single sample when verified by a repeat sample taken within 48 hours shall exceed 10,000 per 100 ml (100 per ml).

    (b) The fecal coliform density at any sampling station, based on a minimum of not less than five samples for any 30-day period, shall not exceed a geometric mean of 200 per 100 ml nor shall more than 10 percent of the total samples during any 60-day period exceed 400 per 100 ml.

19. At all areas where shellfish may be harvested for human consumption, as determined by the Regional Board, the following bacteriological objectives shall not be exceeded throughout the water column as a result of wastes discharged:

    The median total coliform density for any 6-month period shall not exceed 70 per 100 ml, and not more than 10 percent of the samples during any 6-month period exceed 230 per 100 ml.

20. The wastes discharged shall not contain individual pesticide or combination of pesticides in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses.

II. PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

1. This order and permit include the City's pretreatment program as previously submitted to this Regional Board and approved by EPA. Any change to the program shall be reported to the Regional Board and EPA in writing and

shall not become effective until approved by the Executive Officer and the EPA Regional Administrator.

2. The City shall implement and enforce its approved pretreatment program. The City shall be responsible and liable for the performance of all Control Authority pretreatment requirements contained in 40 CFR §403 including subsequent regulatory revisions thereof. Where Part 403 or subsequent revision places mandatory actions upon the City as Control Authority but does not specify a timetable for completion of the actions, the City shall complete the required actions within six months from the issuance date of this order and permit or the effective date of the Part 403 revisions, whichever comes later. For violations of pretreatment requirements, the City shall be subject to enforcement actions, penalties, fines, and other remedies by EPA, Regional Board, or other appropriate parties, as provided in the Clean Water Act. EPA or the Regional Board may initiate enforcement action against an industrial user for noncompliance with applicable standards and requirements as provided in the Clean Water Act and/or the California Water Code.

3. The City shall enforce the requirements promulgated under Sections 307(b), 307(c), 307(d), and 402(b) of the Clean Water Act with timely, appropriate and effective enforcement actions. The City shall cause industrial users subject to the Federal Categorical Standards to achieve compliance no later than the date specified in those requirements or, in the case of the new industrial user, upon commencement of the discharge.

4. The City shall perform the pretreatment functions as required in the Federal Regulations 40 CFR Part 403 including, but not be limited to:

   a. Implement the necessary legal authorities as provided in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(1);

   b. Enforce the pretreatment requirements under 40 CFR 403.5 and 403.6;

   c. Implement the programmatic functions as provided in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2); and

   d. Provide the requisite funding and personnel to implement the pretreatment program as provided in 40 CFR 403.8 (f)(3).

5. The City shall submit annually a report to EPA, Regional Board, and State Board describing the City's pretreatment activities over the previous year. In the event of noncompliance with any conditions or requirements of this permit, the City shall include the reasons for noncompliance and state how and when the City shall comply with such conditions and requirements. This annual report shall cover operations from January 1 through December 31 of the previous year and is due on March 1 of each year and shall contain, but not be limited to, the information required in the attached "Requirements for Pretreatment - Annual Report" (Attachment No. 1), or an approved revised version thereof.

III. SLUDGE REQUIREMENTS

For biosolids management, the City must comply with all requirements of 40 CFR Parts 257, 258, 501, and 503, including all monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements.

Since the State of California, hence the Regional Board, has not been delegated the authority to implement the sludge program, enforcement of the sludge requirements contained in this order and permit shall be the sole responsibility of EPA.

IV. PROVISIONS

1. There shall be no discharge to Discharge Serial No. 003 except for maintenance purposes using secondary effluent and only with prior approval from the Regional Board's Executive Officer.

2. Any discharge of wastes at any point other than specifically described in this order and permit is prohibited, and constitute a violation thereof.

3. Effluent Quality Performance Goals - The City must make best efforts to meet the following effluent quality goals. Any exceedance of any goal shall trigger an investigation by the City on the cause of the exceedance. The City shall report to the Regional Board on a quarterly basis any exceedance of any of these effluent quality goals. If exceedance of any particular goal persists on the next following quarterly report, the City shall submit with that report a proposed action plan with

time schedule to correct the exceedance for the Executive Officer's approval. However, the City shall proceed to implement the action plan prior to the Executive Officer's approval. The Executive Officer may modify the action plan.

(For footnotes on Effluent Quality Performance Goals, see pages 36 & 37.)

a. Toxic Constituents - Marine Aquatic Life Toxicants

(i) Discharge Serial No. 002

		EFFLUENT QUALITY PERFORMANCE GOALS[1]		
Constituent	Units	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum[2]	Instantaneous Maximum[4]
Cadmium	µg/l	9[5]	36	90
	kg/day	14	57	---
	lbs/day	32	128	---
Chromium (hexavalent)[6]	µg/l	24[5]	96	240
	kg/day	38	153	---
	lbs/day	84	336	---
Copper	µg/l	63[5]	252	630
	kg/day	100	401	---
	lbs/day	220	882	---
Lead	µg/l	60[5]	240	600
	kg/day	96	384	---
	lbs/day	210	840	---

a. Toxic Constituents - Marine Aquatic Life Toxicants

(i) Discharge Serial No. 002 (continued)

		EFFLUENT QUALITY PERFORMANCE GOALS[1]		
Constituent	Units	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum[2]	Instantaneous Maximum[4]
Mercury	µg/l	0.4[5]	1.6	4
	kg/day	0.64	2.5	---
	lbs/day	1.4	5.6	---
Nickel	µg/l	64[5]	256	640
	kg/day	96	384	---
	lbs/day	210	840	---
Selenium	µg/l	20[8]	80	200
	kg/day	32	128	---
	lbs/day	70	280	---
Silver	µg/l	16[5]	64	160
	kg/day	25	100	---
	lbs/day	56	224	---
Zinc	µg/l	161[5]	644	1,610
	kg/day	256	1,030	---
	lbs/day	564	2,260	---
Cyanide	µg/l	50[5]	200	500
	kg/day	80	320	---
	lbs/day	175	700	---
Ammonia (as N)	mg/l	32[5]	128	320
	kg/day	51,000	204,000	---
	lbs/day	112,100	448,000	---
Phenolic compounds (non-chlorinated)	µg/l	10[8]	40	100
	kg/day	16	64	---
	lbs/day	35	140	---
Phenolic compounds (chlorinated)	µg/l	10[8]	40	100
	kg/day	16	64	---
	lbs/day	35	140	---
Endosulfan	ng/l	40[8]	80	120
	kg/day	0.064	0.128	---
	lbs/day	0.14	0.28	---

a. Toxic Constituents - Marine Aquatic Life Toxicants

(i) Discharge Serial No. 002 (continued)

Constituent	Units	EFFLUENT QUALITY PERFORMANCE GOALS[1] Monthly Average	Daily Maximum[2]	Instantaneous Maximum[4]
HCH[7]	ng/l	150[8]	300	450
	kg/day	0.240	0.48	---
	lbs/day	0.55	1.1	---
Endrin	ng/l	50[8]	100	150
	kg/day	0.08	0.16	---
	lbs/day	0.18	0.36	---

a. Toxic Constituents - Marine Aquatic Life Toxicants

(ii) Discharge Serial No. 001

Constituent	Units	EFFLUENT QUALITY PERFORMANCE GOALS[1] Monthly Average	Daily Maximum[2]	Instantaneous Maximum[4]
Cadmium	µg/l	9[5]	36	90
Chromium[5] (hexavalent)	µg/l	24[5]	96	240
Mercury	µg/l	0.4[5]	1.6	4
Nickel	µg/l	64[5]	256	640
Selenium	µg/l	20[5]	80	200
Phenolic (non-chlorinated)	µg/l	10[8]	40	100
Phenolic compounds (chlorinated)	µg/l	10[8]	40	100
Endosulfan	ng/l	40[8]	80	120

b. Human Health Toxicants - Non-Carcinogens

(i) Discharge Serial No. 002

Constituent	Units	EFFLUENT QUALITY PERFORMANCE GOALS[1] Monthly Average
Acrolein	µg/l	844[8]
	kg/day	1,350
	lbs/day	3,000
Antimony	µg/l	10[8]
	kg/day	16
	lbs/day	35
bis(2-Chloro-ethoxy) methane	µg/l	10[8]
	kg/day	16
	lbs/day	35
bis(2-Chloro-isopropyl) ether	µg	10[8]
	kg/day	16
	lbs/day	35
Chlorobenzene	µg/l	10[8]
	kg/day	16
	lbs/day	35
Chromium (III)[6]	µg/l	40[8]
	kg/day	64
	lbs/day	140
Di-n-butylphthalate	µg/l	40[8]
	kg/day	64
	lbs/day	140
Dichlorobenzenes[7]	ug/l	10[8]
	kg/day	16
	lbs/day	35

b. Human Health Toxicants - Non-Carcinogens

(i) Discharge Serial No. 002 (continued)

EFFLUENT QUALITY PERFORMANCE GOALS[1]

Constituent	Units	Monthly Average
1,1-Dichloroethylene	ug/l	54[8]
	kg/day	86
	lbs/day	189
Diethylphthalate	µg/l	100[8]
	kg/day	160
	lbs/day	350
Dimethylphthalate	µg/l	90[8]
	kg/day	144
	lbs/day	315
4,6-Dinitro-2-methyl-phenol	µg/l	70[8]
	kg/day	112
	lbs/day	245
Ethylbenzene	µg/l	5[5]
	kg/day	8
	lbs/day	18
Fluoranthene	µg/l	20[8]
	kg/day	32
	lbs/day	70

b. Human Health Toxicants - Non-Carcinogens

(i) Discharge Serial No. 002 (continued)

		EFFLUENT QUALITY PERFORMANCE GOALS[1]
Constituent	Units	Monthly Average
Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene	µg/l	30[8]
	kg/day	48
	lbs/day	105
Isophorone	µg/l	80[8]
	kg/day	127
	lbs/day	280
Nitrobenzene	µg/l	10[8]
	kg/day	16
	lbs/day	35
Thallium	µg/l	50[8]
	kg/day	80
	lbs/day	175
Toluene	µg/l	20[5]
	kg/day	32
	lbs/day	70
1,1,2,2-Tetra-chloroethane	ug/l	3[8]
	kg/day	5
	lbs/day	11
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ug/l	50[8]
	kg/day	80
	lbs/day	175
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/l	3[8]
	kg/day	5
	lbs/day	10

b. Human Health Toxicants - Non-Carcinogens

(ii) Discharge Serial No. 001

		EFFLUENT QUALITY PERFORMANCE GOALS[1]
Constituent	Units	Monthly Average
Acrolein	µg/l	844[8]
Antimony	µg/l	10[8]
bis(2-Chloro-ethoxy) methane	µg/l	10[8]
bis(2-Chloro-isopropyl) ether	µg/l	10[8]
Chlorobenzene	µg/l	10[8]
Chromium (III)[6]	µg/l	40[8]
Di-n-butylphthalate	µg/l	40[8]
Dichlorobenzenes[7]	µg/l	10[8]
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/l	54[8]
Diethylphthalate	µg/l	100[8]
Dimethylphthalate	µg/l	90[8]
4,6-Dinitro-2-methyl-phenol	µg/l	70[8]
Ethylbenzene	µg/l	5[5]
Fluoranthene	µg/l	20[8]
Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene	µg/l	30[8]
Isophorone	µg/l	80[8]
Nitrobenzene	µg/l	10[8]

b. Human Health Toxicants - Non-Carcinogens

(ii) Discharge Serial No. 001 (continued)

EFFLUENT QUALITY PERFORMANCE GOALS[1]

Constituent	Units	Monthly Average
Thallium	µg/l	50[8]
Toluene	µg/l	20[5]
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/l	3[8]
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/l	50[8]
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/l	3[8]

c. Human Health Toxicants - Carcinogens

(i) Discharge Serial No. 002

EFFLUENT QUALITY PERFORMANCE GOALS[1]

Constituent	Units	Monthly Average
Benzene	µg/l	2[8]
	kg/day	3.2
	lbs/day	7
Beryllium	µg/l	1[8]
	kg/day	1.6
	lbs/day	3.5
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/l	20[8]
	kg/day	32
	lbs/day	70
Chloroform	µg/l	19[5]
	kg/day	30
	lbs/day	67
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	µg/l	2[8]
	kg/day	3.2
	lbs/day	7

c. Human Health Toxicants - Carcinogens

(i) Discharge Serial No. 002 (continued)

Constituent	Units	EFFLUENT QUALITY PERFORMANCE GOALS[1] Monthly Average
1,2 Dichloroethane	µg/l	5[8]
	kg/day	8
	lbs/day	18
Dichloromethane	µg/l	143[5]
	kg/day	230
	lbs/day	500
1,3 Dichloropropene	µg/l	5[8]
	kg/day	8
	lbs/day	18
2,4 Dinitrotolene	µg/l	5[8]
	kg/day	8
	lbs/day	18
Halomethanes[7]	µg/l	32[8]
	kg/day	51
	lbs/day	112
Heptachlor[7]	ng/l	30[8]
	kg/day	.05
	lbs/day	.11
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/l	10[8]
	kg/day	16
	lbs/day	35
Hexachloroethane	µg/l	10[8]
	kg/l	16
	lbs/day	35
N-nitrosodimethylamine	µg/l	20[8]
	kg/day	32
	lbs/day	70
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/l	10[8]
	kg/day	16
	lbs/day	35
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/l	30[5]
	kg/day	48
	lbs/day	105

c. Human Health Toxicants - Carcinogens

(i) Discharge Serial No. 002 (continued)

EFFLUENT QUALITY PERFORMANCE GOALS[1]

Constituent	Units	Monthly Average
Trichloroethylene	µg/l	4[8]
	kg/day	7
	lbs/day	14
2,4,6 Trichlorophenol	µg/l	15[8]
	kg/day	24
	lbs/day	53
Vinyl Chloride	µg/l	10[8]
	kg/day	16
	lbs/day	35

c. Human Health Toxicants - Carcinogens

(ii) Discharge Serial No. 001

EFFLUENT QUALITY PERFORMANCE GOALS[1]

Constituent	Units	Monthly Average
Benzene	µg/l	2[8]
Chloroform	µg/l	19[5]
1,4 Dichlorobenzene	µg/l	2[8]
1,2 Dichloroethane	µg/l	5[8]
Dichloromethane	µg/l	143[5]
1,3 Dichloropropene	µg/l	5[8]
2,4 Dinitrotoluene	µg/l	5[8]
Halomethanes[7]	µg/l	32[8]
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/l	10[8]
Hexachloroethane	µg/l	10[8]

c. Human Health Toxicants - Carcinogens

(ii) Discharge Serial No. 001 (continued)

EFFLUENT QUALITY PERFORMANCE GOALS[1]

Constituent	Units	Monthly Average
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/l	30[5]
Trichloroethylene	µg/l	4[8]
N-nitrosodi-methylamine	µg/l	20[8]
N-nitrosodi-phenylamine	µg/l	10[8]
Vinyl Chloride	µg/l	10[8]

Footnotes for Effluent Quality Performance Goals

[1] The daily mass emission rates shown are for Discharge Serial No. 002 and are based on the average design flow rate of 420 million gallons per day (mgd). The mass emission rates for Discharge 001 shall be calculated by multiplying the concentration limits in the table by the actual flow discharged at Discharge Serial No. 001.

[2] The daily maximum effluent concentration limit shall apply to flow-weighted 24-hour composite samples.

[3] Numerical effluent quality performance goals were derived statistically using daily plant performance data for the period of 1987 through 1992. Daily effluent values (x_i) are assumed to be normally distributed. Monthly effluent quality objectives are determined using the mean (u_n) and the standard deviation (σ_n) of the distribution of the monthly average of individual daily effluent measurements with the equation:

$$[X_{95th} = [u_n + (Z_{95th})\sigma_n]$$

where,

X_{95th} = discharge effluent quality objective at the 95th percentile of the normal distribution.

u_n = mean distribution of the monthly average of individual daily effluent measurements.

Z_{95th} = Z-value from the Table of Areas under the Standard Normal Curve: equal to 1.645 at 95 percent.

σ_n = Standard Deviation of the monthly average of individual daily effluent measurements.

[4] The instantaneous maximum shall apply to grab sample determinations.

[5] Numerical effluent quality performance goals were derived statistically using monthly effluent performance data for the period of 1987 through 1992. Monthly effluent values (x_i) are assumed to be

lognormally distributed. The use of the logarithmic transformation equation , $y_i = \text{Ln}(x_i)$, results in effluent values (y_i) that are normally distributed. Monthly effluent quality performance goals are determined using the mean (u_n) and the standard deviation (σ_n) of the distribution of the monthly average with the equation:

$$X_{95th} = \exp [u^n + (z_{95th})(\sigma_n)]$$

where,

X_{95th} = Discharge effluent quality performance goal at the 95th percentile of the normal distribution.

u_n = Mean distribution of the monthly average (transformed).

Z_{95th} = Z-value from the Table of Areas under the Standard Normal Curve: equal to 1.645 at 95 percent.

σ_n = Standard Deviation of the monthly average transformed.

Exp is an exponential to the base "e" value = 2.7183

[6] The discharger has the option to meet the trivalent and hexavalent chromium goals with a total chromium analysis. However, if the total chromium level exceeds the trivalent or hexavalent chromium limitation, it will be considered an exceedance unless an analysis has been made for trivalent or hexavalent chromium and the result shows within the respective chromium goal.

[7] As defined in Standard Provisions, Attachment 2.

[8] Performance data for these constituents showed non-detectable levels and/or levels above detection limit, but less than the Practical Quantitation Level (PQL). The effluent quality goals based on Ocean Plan objectives are higher than actual discharge levels, therefore, these numerical effluent quality objectives were set at the PQL. The PQL's were determined by multiplying the highest method detection limit reported by the discharger with Ocean Plan factors (5 for carcinogens and 10 for non-carcinogens).

4. The wastes discharged shall comply with all Ocean Plan objectives.

5. If a receiving water shore station consistently exceeds a total or fecal coliform objective or exceeds a geometric mean enterococcus density of 24 organisms per 100 ml for a 30-day period or 12 organisms per 100 ml for a six-month period, the City shall conduct a sanitary survey to determine if the discharge is the source of the contamination.

6. The City shall update and thereafter implement its updated contingency plan (including timely scheduling of construction and/or maintenance) for the Hyperion Treatment System involving, but not be limited to, the Tillman Water Reclamation Plant, Los Angeles-Glendale Water Reclamation Plant, North Outfall Replacement Sewer, North Outfall Sewer, North Outfall Treatment Facility, and the Hyperion Treatment Plant. The ultimate goal of the plan shall be the elimination of overflows of raw or partially treated sewage from the Hyperion Treatment

System when flows do not exceed the combined treatment, storage and/or hydraulic capacities of the system.

7. This order and permit includes the attached "Standard Provisions and General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements" ("Standard Provisions", Attachment 2). If there is any conflict between provisions stated hereinbefore and said "Standard Provisions", those provisions stated hereinbefore prevail.

8. This order and permit includes the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment 3). If there is any conflict between provisions stated in the Standard Provisions and the Monitoring and Reporting Program, those provisions in the latter prevail.

9. This order and permit include the requirements of the California State Water Resources Control Board's General NPDES permits for discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity (Order No. 91-13-DWQ, as amended by Order No. 92-12-DWQ, Attachment 4) and construction activity (Order No. 92-08-DWQ, Attachment 5) and amendments thereto.

10. This order shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit pursuant to Section 402 of the Clean Water Act or amendments thereto and as waste discharge requirements pursuant to the California Water Code. This order and permit shall first be adopted by the Regional Board and then signed by the U.S. EPA Regional Administrator. This order and permit shall become effective thirty (30) days after the service of notice of the U.S. EPA Regional Administrator's final permit decision unless a later date is specified in the decision 10 days after the date of the signature by the Regional Administrator.

11. This order and permit may be modified, revoked, and reissued or terminated in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR Parts 122.44, 122.62 to 122.64, 125.62, and 125.64. Causes for taking such actions include, but are not limited to, failure to comply with any condition of this order and permit, endangerment to human health or the environment resulting from the permitted activity, or acquisition of newly obtained information which would have justified the application of different conditions if known at the time of order adoption and permit issuance.

125.64. Causes for taking such actions include, but are not limited to, failure to comply with any condition of this order and permit, endangerment to human health or the environment resulting from the permitted activity, or acquisition of newly obtained information which would have justified the application of different conditions if known at the time of order adoption and permit issuance. The filing of a request by the City for an order and permit modification, revocation, and issuance or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this order and permit.

V. EXPIRATION DATE

This Order expires on March 10, 1999.

The City must file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with Title 23, California Code of Regulations, not later than 180 days in advance of the expiration date as application for issuance of new waste discharge requirements.

VI. RESCISSION

Order No. 87-95 adopted by this Board on June 22, 1987 and NPDES permit No. CA0109991 issued by the EPA on June 23, 1987, are hereby rescinded except for enforcement purposes.

The signatures below certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on February 28, 1994, and of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit issued by the Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9.

Robert P. Ghirelli

ROBERT P. GHIRELLI, D.Env.
Executive Officer
California Water Quality
Control Board, LA Region

Date: February 28, 1994

HARRY SERAYDARIAN
Director
Water Management Division
USEPA Region IX

Date: 1 April 94

FIGURE 1
HYPERION LOCATION MAP

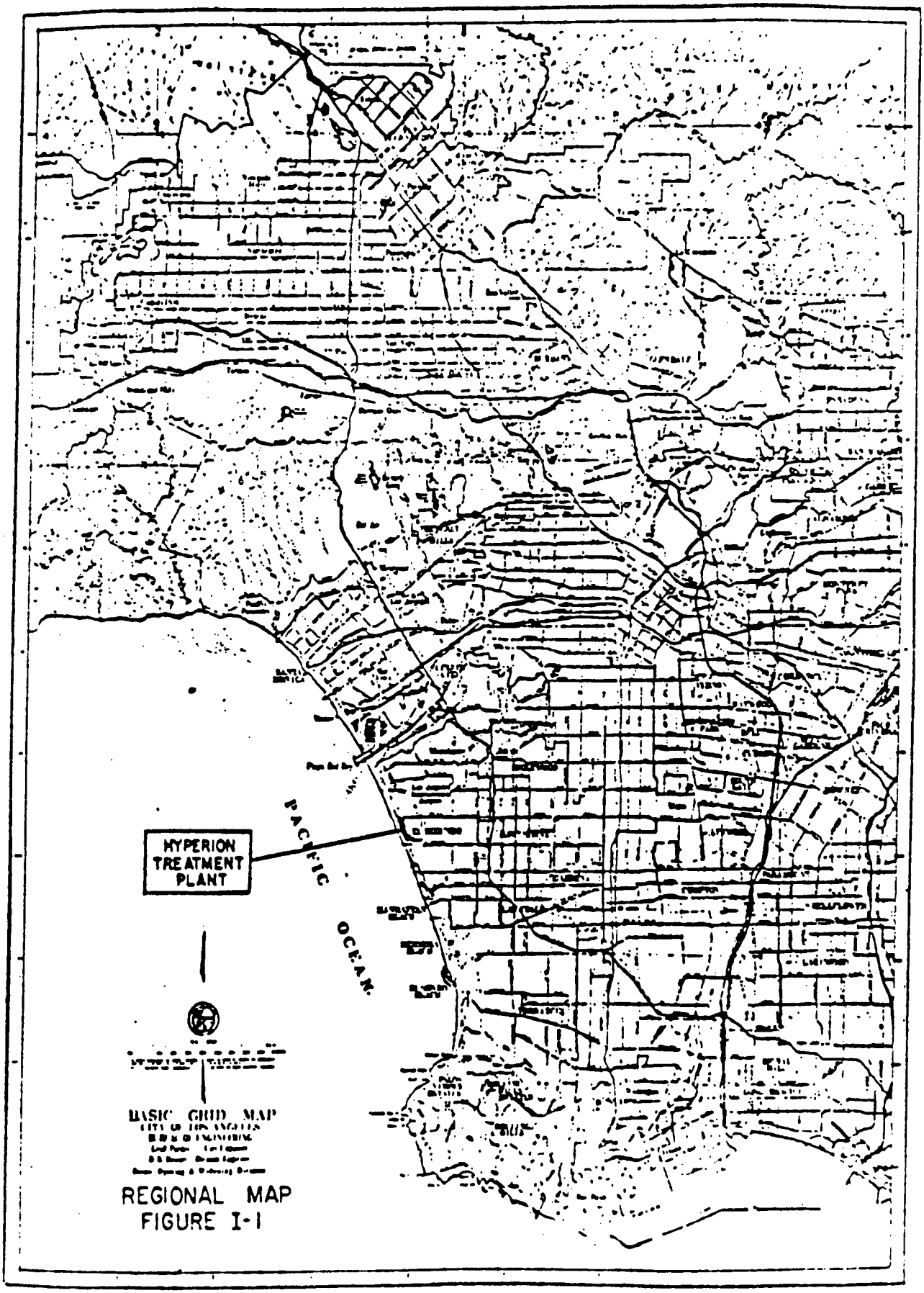
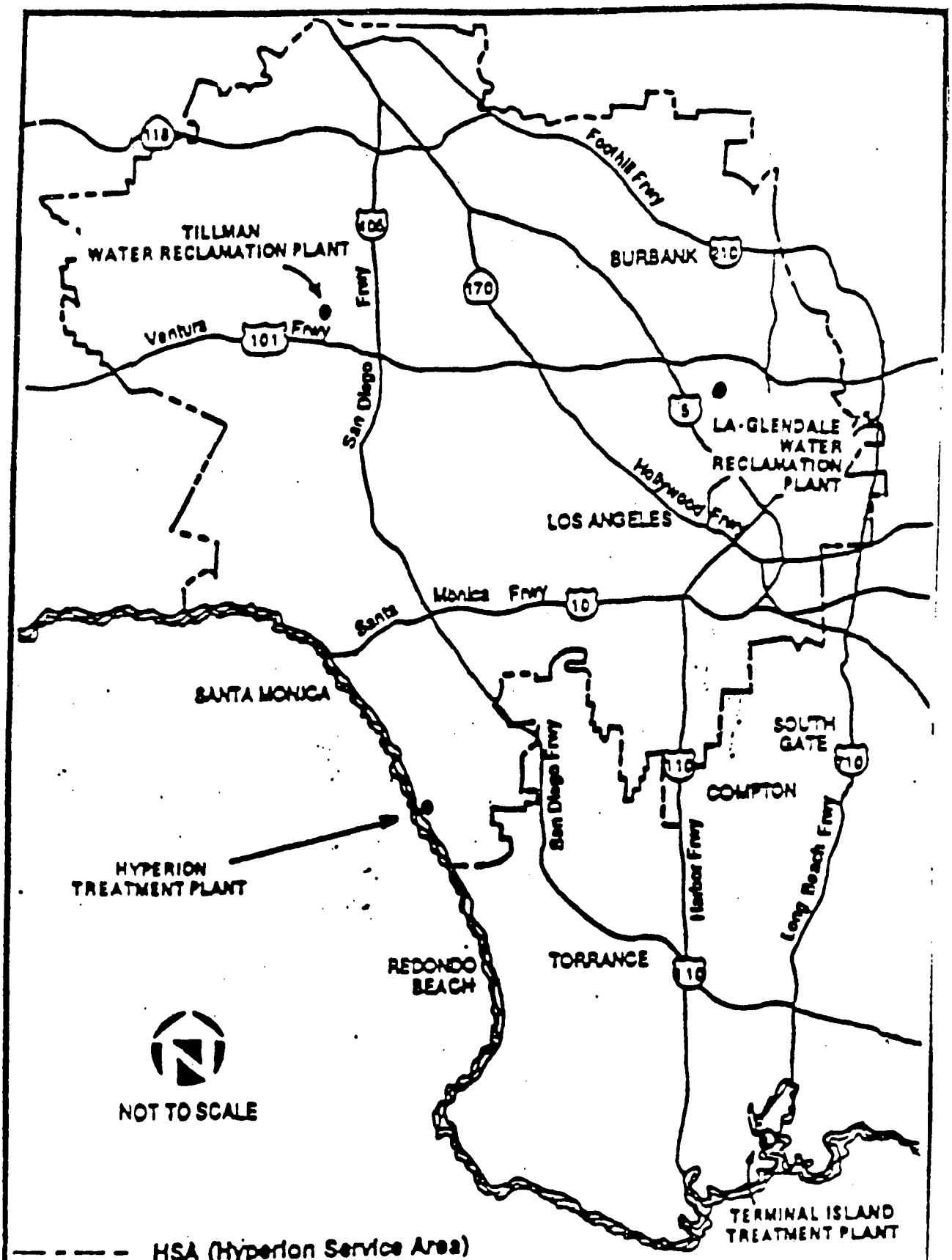


FIGURE 2
HYPERION SERVICE AREA



City of Los Angeles
Department of Public Works
Clean Water Program

Figure
Regional and Service Area Map

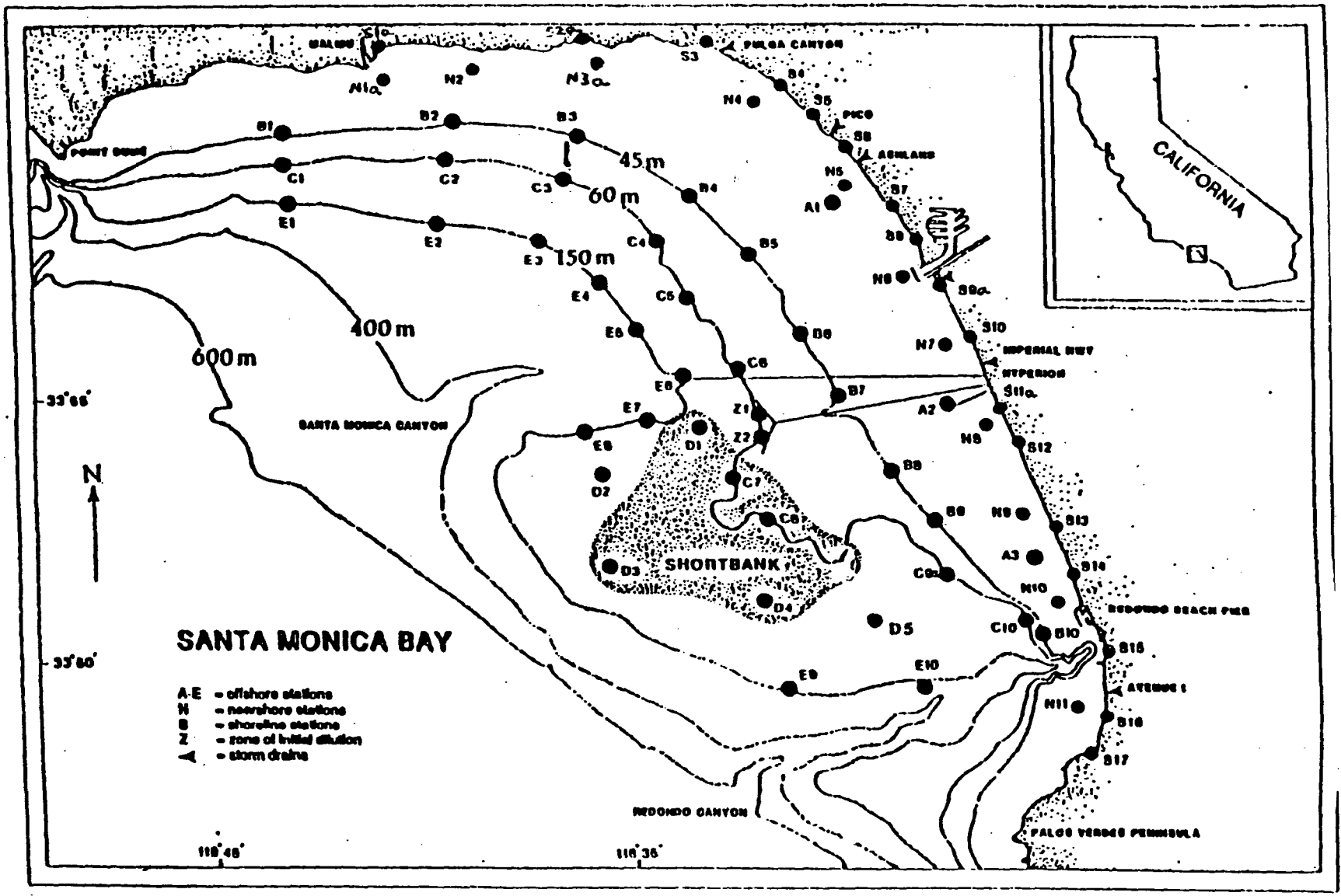


Figure 1. Shoreline, nearshore, and offshore sampling stations.

VIII. REPORTING SCHEDULE

The above monitoring program, or subsequent modification thereto, shall become effective when Order No. 94-021 is adopted. Influent/ Effluent Monitoring reports shall be submitted by the dates as described in Section E, General Reporting Requirements, of Standard Provisions and Monitoring Requirements. Receiving Water Monitoring reports shall be submitted as designated under Section IV.5. under the above monitoring program.

All reports shall be signed by a responsible officer or duly authorized representative (as specified in 40 CFR §122.2) of the City of Los Angeles Hyperion Treatment Plant and submitted under penalty of perjury.

Ordered by:

Robert P. Ghirelli

ROBERT P. GHIRELLI, D.Env.
Executive Officer
California Water Quality
Control Board, LA Region

Date: February 28, 1994

for HARRY SERAYDARIAN
Director
Water Management Division
USEPA Region IX

Date: 1 April 94

V. OUTFALL AND DIFFUSER INSPECTION

1. An annual survey shall be made in August. This shall consist of:

   a. A visual inspection at and in the vicinity of stations Z-1 and E-6 to determine thickness of any "cloud" of unsettled solids, and bottom flora and fauna. Inspections shall include general observations and photographic records of the outfall pipes and the surrounding ocean bottom.

   b. An examination of each outfall and diffuser port system for leaks and flow distribution. A detailed structural analysis structural analysis of the pipes shall be conducted using underwater television/videotape and submarine visual inspection, where appropriate, to provide a comprehensive report on the discharge pipe systems from shallow water to their respective termini.

VI. SLUDGE MONITORING AND REPORTING

The City must comply with all requirements of 40 CFR Parts 257, 258, 501, and 503, including all applicable monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements.

VII. HAULING REPORTS

A. In the event wastes are transported to a different disposal site during the reporting period, the following shall be reported:

   1. Types of wastes and quantity of each type;

   2. Name and either the address or the state registration number for each hauler of wastes (or the method of transport if other than by hauling); and

   3. Location of the final point(s) of disposal for each type of wastes.

B. If no wastes are transported offsite during the reporting period, a statement to the effect shall be submitted.

[12] At a minimum, acenaphthylene, anthracene, 1,2-benzanthracene, 3,4-benzofluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, 1,12-benzoperylene, bezo[a]pyrene, chrysene, dibenzo[ah]anthracene, fluorene, indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, phenanthrene and pyrene.

[13] These bottom samples shall be taken by means of a 0.1 m^2 (1.1 ft^2) modified van Veen sediment grab sampler. The entire contents of each sample will be passed through a 1.0 mm (0.039 in.) screen to retrieve the benthic organisms. All specimens retrieved will be archived.

[14] Community structure analysis of benthic infauna shall include wet weight of each taxonomic group (molluscs, echinoderms, polychaetes, crustaceans, and all other macroinvertebrates), number of species, number of individuals per species, total numerical abundance, species abundance per grab, species richness, species diversity (e.g., Shannon-Wiener), species evenness and dominance, similarity analysis (e.g., Bray-Curtis, Jaccard or Sorensen), cluster analyses (using unweighted pair-group method) or other appropriate multivariate statistical techniques approved by the Executive Officer of the LA Regional Board and USEPA Region IX, and the Infaunal Index.

[15] Community analysis of fish and macroinvertebrates shall include wet weight of fish and macroinvertebrate species (when combined weight of individuals of one species exceed 0.2 kg), standard length of each individual, number of species, number of individuals per species, total numerical abundance per station, number of individuals in each 1-cm size class for each species of fish, species abundance per trawl and per station, species richness, species diversity (e.g., Shannon-Wiener), species evenness, similarity analyses (e.g., Bray-Curtis, Jaccard, Sorensen), and cluster analyses (using unweighted pair-group method), or other appropriate multivariate statistical techniques approved by the Executive Officer of the LA Regional Board and USEPA Region IX.

[16] Where appropriate, individuals (from trawls) comprising the smallest 10 percent by weight shall not be used as part of the composite sample. Individuals for tissue analysis shall be randomly selected from the remaining organisms.

[17] Tissue samples removed from individuals shall be of uniform weight.

[5] Receiving Water Observations

Observations of wind, weather, and tidal stage shall be made and recorded (every four hours during offshore sampling) at the time samples of the waters of the Pacific Ocean (shore, nearshore, and all offshore stations) are collected.

Observations of water color, turbidity, odor, and unusual or abnormal amounts of floating or suspended matter in the water or on the beach, rocks and jetties, or beach structures shall also be made and recorded at stations or while in transit. The character and extent of such matter shall be described. The dates, times and depths of sampling and these observations shall also be reported.

[6] Depth profile measurements will be obtained by using multiple probes to measure parameters through the entire water column (from the surface to as close to the bottom as practicable) or by measurement of discrete samples collected (excluding sampling for pH) at 1.0 m (3.3 ft) below the surface, at 3.0-m (9.8-ft) intervals within the pycnocline (when present), 2.0 m (6.6 ft) above the seabed, and at 6.0-m (19.7-ft) intervals throughout the water column.

[7] Depth profile or discrete sampling for pH shall be done at stations Z-1 and C-6 while discrete sampling for ammonia nitrogen and fecal coliform shall be done at selected stations to be determined after the offshore water quality stations have been designated. Discrete sampling for pH, ammonia nitrogen, and fecal coliform shall be done at the surface and below the surface at 15.0 m (49.2 ft), 30.0 m (98.4 ft), and 45.0 m (147.6 ft).

[8] The "Daily Maximum" value shall be reported during periods of discharge.

[9] Bottom sampling shall be done 2.0 m (6.6 ft) above the seabed.

[10] At a minimum, 4,4'-DDT, 2,4'-DDT, 4,4'-DDE, 2,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDD, and 2,4'-DDD.

[11] At a minimum, chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254 and Aroclor-1260.

(January-December) shall be prepared and submitted to the LA Regional Board and USEPA Region IX by July 31 of every other year. This report shall include the annual data summary. This report shall also include an in-depth analysis of the biological and geochemical data following recommendations in "Design of 301(h) Monitoring Programs for Municipal Wastewater Discharges to Marine Water" (EPA, November 1982; 430/982-010; pages 74-91). Data shall be tabulated, summarized, and graphed where appropriate, analyzed, interpreted, and generally presented in such a way as to facilitate ready understanding of its significance. Spatial and temporal trends shall be examined and compared. The relation of physical and chemical parameters to the biological parameters shall be evaluated. See, also, Section E, General Reporting Requirements, of the Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements of this permit.

The first assessment report shall be due July 31, 1995, and cover the sampling periods of July-December 1993, and January-December 1994. Subsequent reports shall be due July 31, 1997, and July 31, 1999, to cover the sampling periods of January 1995-December 1996 and January 1997-December 1998, respectively.

Footnotes for Receiving Water Monitoring Program

[1] The "Zone of Initial Dilution (ZID)" for Discharge Serial No. 002 is a rectangle around each leg of the diffuser. Each rectangle has dimensions of 1229.0 m (4032.1 ft) in length and of 119.0 m (390.4 ft) in width. The ZID for Discharge Serial No. 001 is a rectangle that has dimensions of 118.2 m (387.8 ft) in length and of 27.3 m (89.6 ft) in width.

[2] The coordinates reflect modifications to the original coordinates that were designated in the former monitoring program under Order No. 87-95. The coordinates in the current monitoring program reflect the actual and correct stations that have been sampled in the past.

[3] Bacteriological data collected at shoreline stations within 48 hours following a major storm event need not be included in compliance calculations, but these data shall be provided in the appropriate monitoring reports.

[4] Samples shall be taken at least once per week.

For each species collected outside the ZID, standardized[17] muscle tissue samples shall be removed from six fish[16] selected at random. The cumulative total number of fish per each survey outside the ZID should be at least eighteen.

For each species collected within the ZID, standardized[17] muscle tissue samples shall be removed from three fish selected at random. The cumulative total number of fish per each survey within the ZID should be at least nine.

C. Sampling, Analysis and Reporting Notes for Receiving Water Monitoring:

1. Receiving water monitoring shall be performed during daylight hours.

2. Transmissivity shall be measured with a transmissometer, using equipment and procedure similar to that described by L.V. Whitney ["Transmission of Solar Energy and the Scattering Produced by Suspensoids in Lake Waters," Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters, Vol. 31 (1938)]. Results shall be expressed as the percent of light transmittance. Path length of transmissometer should be noted.

3. In addition to reporting the actual concentration of bacterial organisms obtained in each sample collected from shoreline and nearshore stations, the running median of the latest 6-month period shall also be determined and reported each month. Bacterial data obtained at shoreline stations during or within 48 hours following a major storm event shall not be used in determining medians.

4. Reports regarding receiving water monitoring shall be transmitted with the corresponding effluent monitoring reports.

5. An **annual summary** of the data collected during each sampling year (January-December) shall be prepared and submitted to the LA Regional Board and USEPA Region IX by July 31 of the following year.

   A detailed **biennial assessment report** of the data collected during the two previous calendar sampling years

baited lines within the ZID and in areas where there are similar hard-bottom substrata outside the ZID but within Santa Monica Bay. The fish shall be representative of those caught by recreational and commercial fishers in the area and shall be analyzed for all priority pollutants.

Fish samples shall be identified and quantified as to species, number of individuals per species, standard length and wet weight. Physical abnormalities and disease symptoms shall be described and recorded (e.g., fin erosion, lesions, tumors, parasites, and color anomalies).

At least three species of fish shall be collected and each specimen shall be analyzed for priority pollutants. A full priority pollutant scan (excluding VOCs) shall be performed annually. The other two chemical analyses required for each year shall consist of selected priority pollutants as follows:

Arsenic
Cadmium
Chromium
Copper
Lead
Mercury
Nickel
Silver
Zinc
Cyanide
Phenolic compounds (non-chlorinated)
Phenolic compounds (chlorinated)
Total halogenated organic compounds (excluding VOCs)
Aldrin and Dieldrin
Endrin
HCH
Chlordane
Total DDT
DDT derivatives[10]
Total PCB
PCB derivatives[11]
Toxaphene
Total PAH
PAH derivatives[12].

HCH
Chlordane
Total DDT
DDT derivatives[10]
Total PCB
PCB derivatives[11]
Toxaphene
Total PAH
PAH derivatives[12].

In the third year of the permit, full priority pollutant scans shall be performed on macroinvertebrate tissue samples from all offshore trap stations.

For **macroinvertebrate tissue analysis**, during the first year, three composite samples shall be analyzed for each tissue at trap stations Point Dume, Z-2, and C-7. Based on evaluation of those data, the number of composite samples required may change. Each composite sample shall consist of sufficient tissue[15] of at least three individual organisms of one species. When feasible, tissues from organisms of the same species should be analyzed from year to year to facilitate comparability.

The following epibenthic invertebrate is suggested for tissue analysis:

Yellow rock crab (Cancer anthonyi)

Sufficient tissue for chemical analysis shall be collected by compositing tissues or entire organisms of the same species.[15]

The permittee shall report to the LA Regional Board and USEPA Region IX the species of macroinvertebrates to be analyzed.

f. The following shall constitute the **Offshore Rig Fishing Survey - Fish Tissue Monitoring Program** for the two offshore rig fishing survey areas:

Rig fishing shall be conducted three times each year, including winter and summer. Fish shall be collected by hook and line or by the setting of

and C-9, three composite samples shall be analyzed for each of the tissue types. Each composite sample shall consist of tissues[17] taken from fish of one species and include at least six individuals. In order to obtain the required number of individuals, additional trawls may be necessary.

The following fish, of obvious ecological significance, is suggested for the tissue analysis of priority pollutants:

Hornyhead turbot (Pleuronichthys verticalis)

The permittee shall report to the LA Regional Board and USEPA Region IX the species of fish to be analyzed.

ii. Macroinvertebrate Tissues

Tissue, as applied to the analysis of priority pollutants in macroinvertebrates, refers to muscle and hepatopancreas of crustaceans. All tissue samples shall be analyzed for:

-wet weight
-percent lipid.

Semiannual testing shall be required during the first, second, fourth, and fifth years of the permit and shall include analysis for:

Arsenic
Cadmium
Chromium
Copper
Lead
Mercury
Nickel
Silver
Zinc
Cyanide
Phenolic compounds (non-chlorinated)
Phenolic compounds (chlorinated)
Total halogenated organic compounds (excluding VOCs)
Aldrin and Dieldrin
Endrin

i. Fish Tissues

Tissue, as applied to the analysis of priority pollutants, signifies separate analyses for muscle and liver. All tissue samples shall be analyzed for:

-wet weight
-percent lipid.

Semiannual testing shall be required during the first, second, fourth, and fifth years of the permit and shall include analysis for:

Arsenic
Cadmium
Chromium
Copper
Lead
Mercury
Nickel
Silver
Zinc
Cyanide
Phenolic compounds (non-chlorinated)
Phenolic compounds (chlorinated)
Total halogenated organic compounds (excluding VOCs)
Aldrin and Dieldrin
Endrin
HCH
Chlordane
Total DDT
DDT derivatives[10]
Total PCB
PCB derivatives[11]
Toxaphene
Total PAH
PAH derivatives[12].

In the third year of the permit, full priority pollutant scans shall be performed on fish tissue samples from all offshore trawling stations.

For **fish tissue analysis**, individuals of the species of interest shall be combined from the trawls to form a single pooled sample at a station[16]. For trawl stations Z-2, C-1, C-3, C-6,

analysis[15] shall be conducted for fish and macroinvertebrates for each station.

Mean, range, standard deviation, and 95% confidence limits, if appropriate, shall be reported for the values determined in the community analysis. The discharger may be required to conduct additional "statistical analyses" to determine temporal and spatial trends in the marine environment.

Abnormalities and disease symptoms shall be described and recorded (e.g., fin erosion, lesions, tumors, parasites, and color anomalies).

d. The following shall constitute the **Offshore Trap Station - Population Monitoring Program** for the three offshore trap stations:

Offshore trap stations shall be sampled semiannually for **benthic macroinvertebrates** (e.g., Cancer spp)

Semiannual sampling of traps shall be conducted at three stations (Point Dume, Z-2, and C-7). Two 3' by 3' baited crab pots shall be placed at each sampling site.

Abnormalities and disease symptoms shall be described and recorded (e.g., lesions, tumors, parasites, and color anomalies).

e. The following shall constitute the **Offshore Trawl/ Trap Station - Fish and Invertebrate Tissue Monitoring Program** for the offshore trawling and trap stations:

Fish tissues shall be obtained from fish collected by trawls and **macroinvertebrate tissues** shall be obtained from invertebrates collected from traps.

Semiannually, tissues of two species (one fish and one macroinvertebrate) of importance to commercial and/or sport fishermen or of obvious ecological significance, shall be analyzed for priority pollutants.

ii. total biomass of:

(1) molluscs
(2) echinoderms
(3) annelids/polychaetes
(4) crustaceans
(5) all other macroinvertebrates;

iii. community structure analysis[14] for each station and each replicate;

iv. mean, range standard deviation, and 95% confidence limits, if appropriate, for values determined above in iii. The discharger may be required to conduct additional "statistical analyses" to determine temporal and spatial trends in the marine environment.

c. The following shall constitute the **Offshore Trawl Station - Population Monitoring Program** for the nine offshore trawling stations:

The offshore trawling stations shall be sampled quarterly for **demersal fish and epibenthic macroinvertebrates**. Duplicate standardized trawls shall be conducted at each of five trawl stations (Z-2, C-1, C-3, C-6, and C-9a) along the 60 m depth contour. Additional single quarterly standardized trawls shall be conducted at two trawl stations (A-1 and A-2) along the 20 m depth contour and at two trawl stations (E-3 and E-9) along the 150 m depth contour.

A standardized trawl shall be a Marinovich 7.62 m (25 ft) head rope otter trawl (1.5 inch mesh in the body of the net and 0.5 inch mesh in the cod end), towed parallel to a specified depth contour for a duration of 10 minutes (elapsed bottom time) at a uniform speed. Necessary steps should be taken to ensure that the second trawl at each station covers the same distance but does not sample the same transect as the first trawl.

Fish and invertebrates collected by trawls shall be identified to the lowest taxon possible. At all stations and for each replicate, community

Nickel
Silver
Zinc
Cyanide
Phenolic compounds (non-chlorinated)
Phenolic compounds (chlorinated)
Total halogenated organic compounds (excluding VOCs)
Aldrin and Dieldrin
Endrin
HCH
Chlordane
Total DDT
DDT derivatives[10]
Total PCB
PCB derivatives[11]
Toxaphene
Total PAH
PAH derivatives[12].

In July/August of the third year of the permit, full priority pollutant scans shall be performed on sediment samples from all offshore stations.

b. The following shall constitute the **Offshore Station - Benthic Infaunal Monitoring Program** for the forty offshore benthic stations:

The benthic stations shall be occupied semiannually for **benthic infaunal sampling**[13]. One sample shall be taken at each station.

In addition, replicate sampling shall be conducted annually (July/August) at seven (Z-2, C-1, C-4, C-5, C-6, C-7, and C-9) of the offshore benthic stations. A total of five bottom samples (5 replicates) shall be taken at each of these seven stations.

The following determinations shall be made at each station, where appropriate:

i. Identification of all organisms to lowest possible taxon;

document the effects of pollutant loadings on the microlayer from effluent-induced receiving water contamination.

The discharger shall submit to the Los Angeles Regional Board and USEPA Region IX, within four months of issuance of this order and permit, a proposal for determining whether significantly higher levels of contaminants are found at near-outfall zones than at reference zones. The proposal shall be implemented within six months of approval by the Los Angeles Regional Board and USEPA Region IX.

4. Offshore Sediment and Biological Monitoring

a. The following shall constitute the **Offshore Station - Sediment Monitoring Program** for the forty offshore benthic stations:

The benthic stations shall be sampled once each year in July/August for **sediment sampling**. One sample shall be taken at each station by means of a 0.1 m^2 (1.1 ft^2) modified Van Veen sediment grab sampler.

Sub-samples (upper two centimeters) shall be taken from the grab and analyzed for the following parameters on each sample at each station:

i. TOC (mg/kg)
ii. Dissolved sulfides (water soluble) (mg/kg)
iii. Grain size (sufficiently detailed to calculate percent weight in relation to phi size)
iv. Priority pollutants:

Annual testing shall be required in July/August of the first, second, fourth, and fifth years of the permit and shall include analysis for:

Arsenic
Cadmium
Chromium
Copper
Lead
Mercury

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Sample Frequency
pH[7]	pH units	Continuous profile[6] or discrete sampling at specified depths[7]	monthly
Ammonia nitrogen	µg/L	Discrete sampling at specified depths[7]	monthly
Transparency	meters	Secchi disc	monthly

b. The following **additional offshore sampling** shall be conducted for **plume tracking**:

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Sample Frequency
Fecal coliform	CFU/100 ml (or MPN/100 ml)	Discrete sampling at specified depths[7]	monthly

c. The following **additional offshore sampling** shall be conducted at station A-2 when there is a discharge, exceeding one million gallons, to the **1-mile outfall** (Discharge Serial No. 001):

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Sample Frequency
Total residual chlorine	µg/L	grab[8]	Once per discharge day
Fecal coliform	CFU/100 ml (or MPN/100 ml)	Surface & bottom[9] grab	Once per discharge day
Total coliform	CFU/100 ml (or MPN/100 ml)	Surface & bottom[9] grab	Once per discharge day
Enterococcus	CFU/100 ml	Surface & bottom[9] grab	Once per discharge day

d. The following shall refer to the **Offshore Microlayer Station - Water Quality Monitoring Program**:

To address concerns about impacts to the offshore microlayer segment of ocean waters, the discharger shall develop and implement a one-time study to

hazardous or impractical, these samples can be omitted, provided that such omissions do not occur in consecutive days or in more than 10 days in any calendar year.

2. Nearshore Water Quality Monitoring

a. The following shall constitute the **Nearshore Station - Water Quality Monitoring Program** for the eleven nearshore stations:

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Sample Frequency
Fecal coliform	CFU/100 ml (or MPN/100 ml)	surface grab	5 times/month[4]
Total coliform	CFU/100 ml (or MPN/100 ml)	surface grab	5 times/month[4]
Enterococcus	CFU/100 ml	surface grab	5 times/month[4]
Visual observations[5]	--	--	5 times/month[4]

3. Offshore Water Quality Monitoring

a. The following shall constitute the **Offshore Station - Water Quality Monitoring Program** for the thirty-one offshore water quality stations:

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Sample Frequency
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	Continuous profile or discrete sampling at specified depths[6]	monthly
Temperature	°C	Continuous profile or discrete sampling at specified depths[6]	monthly
Salinity	ppt	Continuous profile or discrete sampling at specified depths[6]	monthly
Transmissivity	% transmission	Continuous profile or discrete sampling at specified depths[6]	monthly
Visual observations[5]	--	---	monthly

b. **Nine offshore trawling stations** along the 18-meter, 60-meter, and 150-meter depth contours shall be maintained within Santa Monica Bay for **fish and macroinvertebrate population and fish tissue analyses** as follows:

Z-2, C-1, C-3, C-6, C-9a, A-1, A-2, E-3, and E-9.

c. **Three offshore trap stations** shall be maintained within Santa Monica Bay for **macroinvertebrate tissue analyses** as follows:

Point Dume, Z-2, and C-7.

d. **Offshore rig fishing surveys** shall be maintained for **sport fish tissue analyses**. Surveys shall include sampling as follows:

-within the ZID of the 5-mile outfall (Discharge Serial No. 002), and;
-outside the ZID within the Santa Monica Bay area.

B. Type and Frequency of Sampling

1. Shoreline Water Quality Monitoring

a. The following shall constitute the **Shoreline Station - Water Quality Monitoring Program** for the seventeen shoreline stations:

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Sample Frequency
Fecal coliform[3]	CFU/100 ml (or MPN/100 ml)	surface grab	daily
Total coliform[3]	CFU/100 ml (or MPN/100 ml)	surface grab	daily
Enterococcus[3]	CFU/100 ml	surface grab	5 times/month[4]
Visual observations[5]	- - -	- - -	daily

b. Shoreline sampling stations shall be occupied at the specified frequency during daylight hours. In the event of stormy weather that makes sampling

Station	Depth (m)	Coordinates (latitude)	(longitude)
C-6	60	33° 55' 41"N	118° 32' 05"W
C-7	60	33° 53' 35"N	118° 32' 15"W
C-8	60	33° 52' 45"N	118° 31' 25"W
C-9a	60	33° 51' 17"N	118° 26' 17"W
C-10[2]	60	33° 50' 53"N	118° 25' 04"W
D-1[2]	80	33° 54' 42"N	118° 33' 00"W
D-2[2]	80	33° 54' 40"N	118° 35' 18"W
D-3	80	33° 51' 47"N	118° 35' 15"W
D-4	80	33° 51' 07"N	118° 31' 30"W
D-5	80	33° 50' 55"N	118° 28' 49"W
E-1[2]	150	33° 59' 10"N	118° 42' 52"W
E-2[2]	150	33° 58' 40"N	118° 39' 16"W
E-3[2]	150	33° 58' 19"N	118° 36' 52"W
E-4[2]	150	33° 57' 23"N	118° 35' 25"W
E-5	150	33° 56' 32"N	118° 34' 30"W
E-6[2]	150	33° 55' 42"N	118° 33' 30"W
E-7	150	33° 54' 44"N	118° 34' 17"W
E-8[2]	150	33° 54' 18"N	118° 36' 23"W
E-9	150	33° 49' 23"N	118° 31' 02"W
E-10	150	33° 49' 28"N	118° 27' 47"W
Z-1	60	33° 54' 53"N	118° 31' 30"W
Z-2	60	33° 54' 27"N	118° 31' 28"W

proposal that will be developed by the discharger (see Section B.3.d.).

4. Offshore Sediment and Biological Stations (Figure 1)

a. **Forty offshore benthic sampling stations** within Santa Monica Bay shall be maintained for **benthos and sediment sampling**. The stations shall be designated and located as follows:

Station	Depth (m)	Coordinates (latitude)	(longitude)
A-1[2]	18	33° 59' 11"N	118° 30' 07"W
A-2[2]	18	33° 55' 07"N	118° 26' 53"W
A-3[2]	18	33° 52' 03"N	118° 25' 00"W
B-1[2]	45	34° 00' 25"N	118° 42' 56"W
B-2[2]	45	34° 00' 43"N	118° 38' 48"W
B-3[2]	45	34° 00' 21"N	118° 35' 50"W
B-4[2]	45	33° 59' 47"N	118° 33' 00"W
B-5[2]	45	33° 57' 59"N	118° 31' 32"W
B-6	45	33° 56' 28"N	118° 30' 34"W
B-7	45	33° 55' 17"N	118° 30' 19"W
B-8	45	33° 53' 48"N	118° 28' 27"W
B-9	45	33° 52' 45"N	118° 27' 24"W
B-10[2]	45	33° 50' 28"N	118° 25' 00"W
C-1[2]	60	33° 59' 50"N	118° 42' 03"W
C-2[2]	60	33° 59' 52"N	118° 38' 55"W
C-3[2]	60	33° 59' 23"N	118° 36' 02"W
C-4[2]	60	33° 58' 17"N	118° 34' 53"W
C-5[2]	60	33° 57' 10"N	118° 33' 14"W

Station	Depth (m)	Location	Coordinates (latitude-longitude)
N-5	9	Off midpoint between Santa Monica and Venice Piers	33°59'28"N, 118°29'27"W
N-6	12	Off Marina del Rey breakwater	33°57'38"N, 118°27'56"W
N-7	10	Off Dockweiler State Beach	33°56'16"N, 118°26'59"W
N-8	10	Off Grand Avenue (El Segundo)	33°54'41"N, 118°26'07"W
N-9	11	Off Manhattan Beach Pier	33°52'56"N, 118°25'14"W
N-10	9	Off north end of King Harbor breakwater	33°51'07"N, 118°24'28"W
N-11	9	Off Torrance Beach	33°49'04"N, 118°24'00"W

3. Offshore Water Quality Stations

a. **Thirty-one offshore water quality sampling stations** shall be established within Santa Monica Bay. Thirty stations shall be established in an equidistant grid around the 5-mile outfall. One station (A-2; see Section 4.a.) shall be established at the 1-mile outfall (Discharge Serial No. 001).

The permittee shall report the locations (latitude and longitude; depth) of the offshore water quality stations to the LA Regional Board and USEPA Region IX within 10 days of receipt of the permit.

b. **Offshore microlayer sampling stations or zones** shall be established for a separate sea-surface microlayer monitoring study. These stations or zones shall be identified and submitted with the

Station	Location	Coordinates (latitude-longitude)
S-13	6th Street extended, Manhattan Beach State Park	33°52'32"N, 118°24'28"W
S-14	South side of Municipal Pier, Hermosa Beach	33°51'38"N, 118°24'06"W
S-15	Pearl Street extended, south side of Redondo Park, Redondo Beach	33°50'10"N, 118°23'27"W
S-16	Avenue I extended, Redondo Beach	33°49'16"N, 118°23'27"W
S-17	Extension of Arroyo Circle, Malaga Cove, Palos Verdes Estates	33°48'14"N, 118°23'44"W

2. Nearshore Water Quality Stations (Figure 1)

Eleven nearshore water quality sampling stations shall be established at a distance 1000 feet from the shoreline or at the 30-foot depth contour, whichever is further from shore. The stations shall be designated and located as follows:

Station	Depth (m)	Location	Coordinates (latitude-longitude)
N-1a	9	Off Surfrider Beach, Malibu	34°01'45"N, 118°40'30"W
N-2	9	Off Las Floras Canyon	34°01'50"N, 118°38'33"W
N-3a	17	Off Topanga State Beach, Malibu	34°02'05"N, 118°34'50"W
N-4	9	Off Santa Monica Canyon	34°01'12"N, 118°31'29"W

Station	Location	Coordinates (latitude-longitude)
S-1a	Surfrider Beach, seaward of lifeguard tower, Malibu	34°02'00"N, 118°40'40"W
S-2a	500' west of Topanga Canyon Blvd., Topanga State Beach, Malibu	34°02'17"N, 118°34'50"W
S-3	East side of Bel Air Bay Club, 16801 Pacific Coast Highway, Pacific Palisades	34°02'20"N, 118°32'40"W
S-4	Extension of San Vicente Blvd., Santa Monica - 300' SE of abandoned pilings at Santa Monica Beach State Park	34°01'33"N, 118°30'54"W
S-5	400' SW of Wilshire Blvd., Santa Monica State Beach Park (NW of end of breakwater)	34°00'51"N, 118°30'00"W
S-6	Strand Street extended, Santa Monica-Pico Blvd. Storm Drain	34°00'09"N, 118°29'15"W
S-7	Venice Blvd. extended, Venice Beach	33°59'01"N, 118°26'27"W
S-8	Northstar Street extended, Venice Beach	33°58'10"N, 118°27'32"W
S-9a	Culver Boulevard extended, Playa del Rey	33°57'25"N, 118°27'09"W
S-10	Epinard Street extended, Playa del Rey	33°56'28"N, 118°26'34"W
S-11a	Base of one-mile submarine outfall (001)	33°55'32"N, 118°25'57"W
S-12	45th Street extended, Manhattan Beach State Park	33°54'19"N, 118°25'15"W

might result from the waste discharge and to assess compliance with water quality standards (e.g., light transmittance, dissolved oxygen, pH, temperature, nutrients). In addition, testing of ambient surface microlayer water can provide indications of effluent-induced receiving water contamination. Studies have shown that sea-surface microlayer (upper 0.05 to 0.1 mm, or 0.0127 to 0.0154 in.) water samples can be toxic to eggs, larvae, and adult organisms important to commercial and recreational fisheries due to it being a repository for polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), heavy metals and other contaminants.

Benthic monitoring is conducted to assess the accumulation of pollutants in sediments and organisms, to monitor the status of the benthic community, to evaluate the physical and chemical quality of sediments and to evaluate compliance with water quality standards. Trawling is conducted to assess the presence of balanced indigenous populations of demersal fish and benthic macroinvertebrates, and to analyze the tissues of demersal fish for the presence of priority pollutants. Traps are also utilized to collect benthic macroinvertebrates for tissue analysis to determine the presence of priority pollutants. Rig fishing is used to monitor pollutant body burdens in fish species consumed by sportsfishers to assess whether the waste discharge constitutes a threat to public health.

A. Receiving Water Stations

Water quality monitoring shall be conducted at stations along the shoreline and offshore at regular frequencies. All receiving water stations, except the shoreline stations, shall be located by state of the art navigational methods (e.g., Mini-Ranger, Loran C instrumentation); other means (e.g., visual triangulation, fathometer readings) may be used to improve the accuracy of locating stations.

The permittee shall report the locations (latitude and longitude) of any relocated stations to the LA Regional Board and USEPA Region IX within 10 days of receipt of the permit. All receiving water stations may be subject to redesignation at the discretion of USEPA Region IX and the LA Regional Board.

1. Shoreline Water Quality Stations (Figure 1)

Seventeen shoreline water quality sampling stations shall be established along the shoreline of the Pacific Ocean within Santa Monica Bay. The stations shall be designated and located as follows:

the initial screening process shall be repeated annually, with a minimum of three test species with approved test protocols, to ensure use of the most sensitive species for chronic toxicity testing.

Dilution and control waters should be obtained from an unaffected area of the receiving waters. Standard dilution water may be used if the above source exhibits toxicity greater than 1.0 tu_c. The sensitivity of the test organisms to a reference toxicant shall be determined concurrently with each batch of bioassay tests and reported with the test results.

Chronic toxicity shall be expressed and reported as toxic units, where:

$$tu_c = 100/NOEC$$

The No Observable Effect Concentration (NOEC) is expressed as the maximum percent effluent that causes no observable effect on a test organism, as determined by the result of a critical life stage toxicity test listed on Pages 22-23 of the Ocean Plan.

For discharges through Discharge No. 001, chronic toxicity testing shall only be implemented when the flow duration exceeds 24 hours.

[12] Daily grab sample at peak flow.

IV. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING (footnotes on pages T-32 to T-34)

To determine compliance with water quality standards, the receiving water monitoring program must document water quality at the outfalls, at reference stations, and at areas beyond the zone of initial dilution (ZID)[1] where discharge impacts might reasonably be expected. In addition, the receiving water monitoring program will need to incorporate the goals of the regional monitoring program, once it is developed, to address public health concerns, monitor trends in natural resources and nearshore habitats, and assess regional impacts from all contaminant sources.

Shoreline and nearshore monitoring is conducted to assess compliance with water quality standards in areas used for water contact recreation (e.g., swimming, scuba diving) and where shellfish may be harvested for human consumption. Offshore monitoring is conducted to document any water quality impacts that

[8] Samples shall be taken at least once per week.

[9] The "Daily Maximum" value shall be reported during periods of discharge. If no chlorination has been conducted, a statement to that effect must be submitted.

The discharger shall be required to update within three months of issuance of this order and permit the predictive model that will determine quantities of chlorine necessary to disinfect all allowed flow levels to be discharged through No. 001. This model must include consideration of the best engineering practices for minimizing total chlorine residual, as well as receiving water limitations for total and fecal coliforms. The model will result in a monitoring procedure for No. 001 that shall be implemented within three months of EPA approval.

[10] By methods specified in "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluent to Freshwater and Marine Organisms" (March 1985, EPA/600/4-85/013). Submission of bioassay results should include the information noted on pages 45 through 49 of the "Methods" where appropriate. The fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas) shall be used as the test species.

Except with prior approval from the LA Regional Board (Executive Officer) and USEPA, ammonia shall not be removed from bioassay samples. The wastewater used for the toxicity test shall be analyzed for ammonia, and the result, along with an interpretation, shall be submitted with the toxicity data. If the test result is greater than the permit limitation, parallel tests or 100% effluent without ammonia removal and 100% effluent with ammonia removed shall be conducted.

[11] Initial screening shall be conducted using a minimum of three test species with approved test protocols listed in the California Ocean Plan (State Water Resources Control Board, 1990) to determine the most sensitive test organism for chronic toxicity testing (other test species may be added to the Ocean Plan list when approved by the State Board). The initial screening process shall be conducted for a minimum of three months, but not to exceed five months, to account for potential variability of the effluent. If possible, the test species used during the screening process should include a fish, an invertebrate and an aquatic plant.

After the initial screening period, chronic toxicity testing may be limited to the most sensitive test species. However,

Footnotes for Monitoring Program

[1] For 24-hour composite samples, if the duration of the discharge is less than 24 hours but greater than 8 hours, at least eight flow-weighted samples shall be obtained during the discharge period and composited. For discharge durations of less than eight hours, individual "grab samples" may be substituted.

[2] For the influent and Discharge No. 002, weekly and monthly sampling shall be arranged so that each day of the week is represented over a seven week or month period. The schedule should be repeated every seven weeks or months. This footnote is applicable to all constituents, excluding acute and chronic toxicity testing.

[3] Grease and oil monitoring in the influent and effluent shall consist of three grab samples taken over a 24-hour period at approximately equal intervals. One sample shall be taken during peak flow. The solvent from each sample shall be extracted separately and the extracts combined in proportion to flow to produce a single composite sample for analysis.

[4] Radioactivity determinations of gross and net beta activity, in picocuries per liter, shall be made within 48 hours following preparation of composite samples. The overall efficiency of the counting system, size of sample and counting time shall be such that radioactivity can be determined to a sensitivity of ten picocuries per liter with a 95% confidence limit not to exceed 50 percent.

[5] Volatile priority pollutant monitoring in the influent and effluent shall consist of three grab samples taken over a 24-hour period at approximately equal intervals. One sample shall be taken during peak flow. Each sample shall be preserved separately and combined with the other samples in proportion to flow to produce a single composite sample for analysis.

[6] For Discharge Nos. 001 and 003, the minimum frequency of analysis shall be once per discharge day, but no more than one analysis need be done during the period indicated.

[7] For Discharge No. 002, sampling shall be continuous and the maximum daily temperature shall be reported.

VOCs

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample[1]	Minimum Frequency of Analysis[2,6]
Acrolein	µg/l	grab	quarterly
Acrylonitrile	µg/l	grab[5]	quarterly
Benzene	µg/l	grab[5]	quarterly
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/l	grab	quarterly
Chlorobenzene	µg/l	grab[5]	quarterly
Chloroform	mg/l	grab	quarterly
Dichloromethane	mg/l	grab	quarterly
1,1-Dichloro ethylene	µg/l	grab[5]	quarterly
1,2-Dichloroethane	mg/l	grab	quarterly
1,3-Dichloropropene	µg/l	grab	quarterly
Ethylbenzene	µg/l	grab	quarterly
Halomethanes	mg/l	grab	quarterly
Toluene	µg/l	grab	quarterly
1,1,2,2-Tetra-chloroethane	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
1,1,1-Trichloro-ethane	µg/l	grab[5]	quarterly
1,1,2-Trichloro-ethane	µg/l	grab[5]	quarterly
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/l	grab	quarterly
Trichloroethylene	ng/l	grab	quarterly
Vinyl chloride	µg/l	grab	quarterly

METALS

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample[1]	Minimum Frequency of Analysis[2,6]
Antimony	mg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Arsenic	µg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Beryllium	ng/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Cadmium	µg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Chromium (III)	mg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Copper	µg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Hexavalent chromium	µg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Lead	µg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Mercury	µg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Nickel	µg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Selenium	µg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Silver	µg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Thallium	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Zinc	µg/l	24-hour composite	monthly

BASE NEUTRALS

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample[1]	Minimum Frequency of Analysis[2,6]
bis(2-Chloro-ethoxy) methane	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
bis(2-Chloro-isopropyl) ether	mg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Di-n-butylphthalate	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Dichlorobenzenes	mg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Diethylphthalate	mg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Dimethylphthalate	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Fluoranthene	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Isophorone	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Nitrobenzene	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Benzidine	ng/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
bis(2-Chloroethyl) ether	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
3,3-Dichloro benzidine	ng/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
1,2-Diphenyl hydrazine	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Hexachlorobenzene	ng/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Hexachlorobutadiene	ng/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Hexachloroethane	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
n-Nitrosodimethyl amine	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
n-Nitrosodiphenyl amine	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
PAHs	ng/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
TCDD equivalents	pg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Total halogenated organic compounds	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly

MISCELLANEOUS (continued)

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample[1]	Minimum Frequency of Analysis[2,6]
Organic nitrogen	µg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Radio-activity[4]	pCi/ml	24-hour composite	monthly
Settleable solids	ml/l	grab[12]	daily
Total chlorine residual	µg/l	grab[9]	daily
Toxicity, acute[10]	tu_a	24-hour composite	monthly
Toxicity, chronic[11]	tu_c	24-hour composite	monthly
Total phosphorous (as P)	µg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Tributyltin	ng/l	24-hour composite	quarterly

PESTICIDES

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample[1]	Minimum Frequency of Analysis[2,6]
Aldrin	ng/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Chlordane and related compounds	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
DDT	ng/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Dieldrin	ng/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Endosulfan	ng/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Endrin	ng/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
HCH	ng/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Heptachlor	ng/l	grab	quarterly
PCBs	ng/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Toxaphene	ng/l	24-hour composite	quarterly

ACID EXTRACTIBLES

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample[1]	Minimum Frequency of Analysis[2,6]
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
2,4,6-Trichloro phenol	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
4,6-Dinitro-2-methyl-phenol	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Phenolic compounds (chlorinated)	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Phenolic compounds (non-chlorinated)	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly

Identify operational problems and improve plant performance.

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

An effluent sampling station shall be located for each point of discharge and shall be located downstream of any in-plant return flows where representative samples of the effluent can be obtained. These stations shall be designated as Discharge Serial Nos. 001, 002 and 003. The date and time of sampling (as appropriate) shall be reported with the analytical values determined. The following shall constitute the effluent monitoring program:

A. Outfall Nos. 001, 002 & 003

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample[1]	Minimum Frequency of Analysis[2,6]
Flow	mgd	Recorder/totalizer	continuous
BOD_5 20°C	mg/l	24-hour composite	daily
Suspended solids	mg/l	24-hour composite	daily
pH	pH units	grab	weekly
Oil and grease	mg/l	24-hour composite[3]	weekly
Temperature[7]	°C	grab	daily
TOC	mg/l	24-hour composite	weekly
Total coliforms	CFU/100 ml (or MPN/100 ml)	grab	5 times/month[8]

MISCELLANEOUS

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample[1]	Minimum Frequency of Analysis[2,6]
Ammonia nitrogen	µg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Cyanide	µg/l	grab	monthly
Dissolved oxygen	mg/l	grab	weekly
Enterococcus	CFU/100 ml	grab	5 times/month[8]
Fecal coliforms	CFU/100 ml (or MPN/100 ml)	grab	5 times/month[8]
Floating particulates	mg/l	grab	monthly
Nitrate nitrogen	µg/l	24-hour composite	monthly

VOCs (continued)

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample[1]	Minimum Frequency of Analysis[2]
Halomethanes	mg/l	grab	quarterly
Toluene	µg/l	grab	quarterly
1,1,2,2-Tetra-chloroethane	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
1,1,1-Trichloro-ethane	µg/l	grab[5]	quarterly
1,1,2-Trichloro-ethane	µg/l	grab[5]	quarterly
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/l	grab	quarterly
Trichloroethylene	ng/l	grab	quarterly
Vinyl chloride	µg/l	grab	quarterly

METALS

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample[1]	Minimum Frequency of Analysis[2]
Antimony	mg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Arsenic	µg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Beryllium	ng/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Cadmium	µg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Chromium (III)	mg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Copper	µg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Hexavalent chromium	µg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Lead	µg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Mercury	µg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Nickel	µg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Selenium	µg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Silver	µg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Thallium	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Zinc	µg/l	24-hour composite	monthly

III. EFFLUENT MONITORING

(For Effluent Monitoring footnotes, please see pages T11-T13.)

Effluent monitoring is required to:

Determine compliance with NPDES permit conditions.

BASE NEUTRALS (continued)

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample[1]	Minimum Frequency of Analysis[2]
Isophorone	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Nitrobenzene	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Benzidine	ng/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
bis(2-Chloroethyl) ether	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
3,3-Dichloro-benzidine	ng/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
1,2-Diphenyl hydrazine	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Hexachlorobenzene	ng/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Hexachlorobutadiene	ng/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Hexachloroethane	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
n-Nitrosodimethyl amine	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
n-Nitrosodiphenyl amine	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
PAHs	ng/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
TCDD equivalents	pg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Total halogenated organic compounds	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly

VOCs

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample[1]	Minimum Frequency of Analysis[2]
Acrolein	µg/l	grab	quarterly
Acrylonitrile	µg/l	grab[5]	quarterly
Benzene	µg/l	grab[5]	quarterly
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/l	grab	quarterly
Chlorobenzene	µg/l	grab[5]	quarterly
Chloroform	mg/l	grab	quarterly
Dichloromethane	mg/l	grab	quarterly
1,1-Dichloro ethylene	µg/l	grab[5]	quarterly
1,2-Dichloroethane	mg/l	grab	quarterly
1,3-Dichloropropene	µg/l	grab	quarterly
Ethylbenzene	µg/l	grab	quarterly

PESTICIDES

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample[1]	Minimum Frequency of Analysis[2]
Aldrin	ng/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Chlordane and related compounds	ng/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
DDT	ng/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Dieldrin	ng/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Endosulfan	ng/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Endrin	ng/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
HCH	ng/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Heptachlor	ng/l	grab	quarterly
PCBs	ng/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Toxaphene	ng/l	24-hour composite	quarterly

ACID EXTRACTIBLES

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample[1]	Minimum Frequency of Analysis[2]
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
2,4,6-Trichloro-phenol	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
4,6-Dinitro-2-methyl-phenol	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Phenolic compounds (chlorinated)	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Phenolic compounds (non-chlorinated)	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly

BASE NEUTRALS

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample[1]	Minimum Frequency of Analysis[2]
bis(2-Chloro-ethoxy) methane	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
bis(2-Chloro-isopropyl) ether	mg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Di-n-butylphthalate	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Dichlorobenzenes	mg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Diethylphthalate	mg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Dimethylphthalate	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Fluoranthene	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Hexachlorocyclo-pentadiene	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly

7. Until such time when a regional monitoring program is developed, and with the exception of the summer of 1994 sampling period, the City shall perform the analyses described in the following monitoring program.

II. INFLUENT MONITORING
(For Influent Monitoring footnotes, please see pages T11-T13.)

Influent monitoring is required to:

Determine compliance with NPDES permit conditions and water quality standards.

Assess treatment plant performance.

Assess the effectiveness of the pretreatment program.

Sampling stations shall be established at each point of inflow to the sewage treatment plants and shall be located upstream of any in-plant return flows and where representative samples of the influent can be obtained. The date and time of sampling (as appropriate) shall be reported with the analytical values determined.

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample[1]	Minimum Frequency of Analysis[2]
Flow	mgd	Recorder/totalizer	continuous
BOD_5 20°C	mg/l	24-hour composite	daily
Suspended solids	mg/l	24-hour composite	daily
pH	pH units	grab	weekly
Oil and grease	mg/l	24-hour composite[3]	weekly
TOC	mg/l	24-hour composite	weekly

MISCELLANEOUS

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample[1]	Minimum Frequency of Analysis[2]
Cyanide	µg/l	grab	monthly
Organic nitrogen	µg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Radio-activity[4]	pCi/ml	24-hour composite	monthly
Total phosphorous (as P)	µg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Tributyltin	ng/l	24-hour composite	quarterly

4. The compliance monitoring programs for the Hyperion Treatment Plant and other major ocean dischargers will serve as the framework for the pilot regional monitoring program. However, substantial changes to these programs will be required to fulfill the goals of regional monitoring, while retaining the compliance monitoring component required to evaluate the potential impacts from NPDES discharges. Revisions to the Hyperion program and other monitoring programs will be made under the direction of USEPA and the LA Regional Board as necessary to accomplish this goal, and may include a reduction or increase in the number of parameters to be monitored, the frequency of monitoring, or the number and size of samples collected.

5. The details of the comprehensive regional monitoring pilot program to take place in the summer of 1994 have not yet been finalized. However, the pilot program will include the following components: water quality, sediment chemistry, benthic infauna, demersal fish and bioaccumulation. These components correspond to parameters currently being measured under Hyperion's existing monitoring program. The overall level of effort will remain approximately the same, but the sampling and analytical effort may be reallocated for the pilot program to provide a regional assessment of impacts to the Bight. A certain percentage of existing sites will be retained to maintain continuity of the historical record and allow for a comparison of the different sampling designs.

6. The results of the pilot program will be evaluated and used to redesign the current monitoring program and to develop a comprehensive regional monitoring program for the Southern California Bight. At the same time, the monitoring programs conducted by other dischargers and agencies will be integrated into this regional program. If predictable relationships among the biological, water quality, and effluent monitoring variables can be demonstrated, it may be appropriate to decrease the sampling effort. Conversely, the monitoring program may be intensified if it appears that the objectives cannot be achieved through the existing monitoring program. In general, the goal is a more efficient monitoring program that can be used for both compliance and regional bight-wide assessments.

ATTACHMENT 3

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. 1492

I. MONITORING PROGRAM

1. Pursuant to the Code of Federal Regulations [40 CFR §122.41(j) and §122.48(b)], the monitoring program for a discharger receiving a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit must determine compliance with NPDES permit terms and conditions, and demonstrate that State water quality standards are met.

2. Since compliance monitoring focuses on the effects of the point source discharge, it is not designed to assess impacts from other sources of pollution (e.g., nonpoint source runoff, aerial fallout) nor to evaluate the current status of important ecological resources on a regional basis.

   Several efforts are underway to develop and implement a comprehensive regional monitoring program for the Southern California Bight. These efforts have the support and participation from regulatory agencies, dischargers and environmental groups. The goal is to establish a regional program to address public health concerns, monitor trends in natural resources and nearshore habitats, and assess regional impacts from all contaminant sources.

3. The details of the comprehensive regional monitoring program for the Southern California Bight have not been finalized. However, USEPA and the LA Regional Board anticipate that the current efforts to establish such a program will be successful and result in implementation of a pilot regional monitoring program by the summer of 1994. This will allow USEPA and the LA Regional Board to test an alternative sampling design that incorporates aspects of regional monitoring into the current program. This pilot program is being designed by USEPA, the State Water Resources Control Board, and three Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Los Angeles, Santa Ana, San Diego) in conjunction with the Southern California Coastal Water Research Project and participating discharger agencies.

raneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

a. An "upset" occurred and that the discharger can identify the cause(s) of the "upset";

b. The permitted facility was, at the time of "upset," being properly operated;

c. The discharger submitted notice of "upset" as specified in paragraph E.4. of General Reporting Requirements; and

d. The discharger complied with any remedial measures required under paragraph C.10. of Provisions.

No determination made before an action for noncompliance, such as during administrative review of the claims that noncompliance was caused by an upset, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

7. Any person who knowingly causes violation of any condition of this permit is subject to a fine of not less than $5,000 nor more than $50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than three years, or by both for a first conviction. For a second conviction, such a person is subject to a fine of not more than $100,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than six years, or by both.

Any person who knowingly causes a violation any condition of this order and permit and, by so doing, knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury shall be subject to a fine of not more than $250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or by both. A person who is an organization and violates this provision shall be subject to a fine of not more than $1,000,000 for a first conviction. For a second conviction of this provision, the maximum fine and imprisonment shall be doubled.

required to be maintained in this order and permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two years per violation, or by both for a first conviction. For a second conviction, such a person is subject to a fine of not more than $20,000 per day of violation and imprisonment of not more than four years, or by both. For a second conviction under California Water Code 133876, such a person is subject to a fine of not more than $25,000 per day of violation and imprisonment of not more than six months, or both.

3. Any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this order and permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two years per violation, or by both for a first conviction. For a second conviction, such a person is subject to a fine of not more than $20,000 per day of violation or imprisonment of not more than two years, or by both.

4. Any person who causes a violation of any condition in this order and permit is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $25,000 per day of each violation. Any person who negligently causes a violation of any condition in this order and permit is subject to a fine of not less than $2,500 nor more than $25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both for a first conviction. For a second conviction, such a person is subject to a fine of not more than $50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than two years, or by both.

5. 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 and permit.

6. A discharger seeking to establish the occurrence of an "upset" has the burden, of proof. A discharger who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of "upset" shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contempo-

the time of order adoption and permit issuance.

c. Notice shall include information on the quality and quantity of waste being introduced to the system and the anticipated impact of the waste upon the quality and quantity of the aggregate discharge.

15. By February 28th of each year, the discharger shall submit an annual report to the Regional Board and EPA Region 9. The report shall contain both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous year. The discharger shall discuss the compliance record and corrective actions taken, or which may be needed, to bring the discharge into full compliance with this order and permit. The report shall address operator certification and provide a list of current operating personnel and their grade of certification. The report shall include the date of the facilities's Operation and Maintenance Manual, the date the manual was last reviewed, and whether the manual is complete and valid for the current facilities. The report shall restate, for the record, the laboratories used by the discharger to monitor compliance with this order and permit and provide a summary of performance relative to paragraph D, General Monitoring Requirements.

F. Enforcement

1. The California Water Code provides that any person who violates a waste discharge requirement or a provision of the California Code is subject to civil penalties of up to $5,000 per day, $10,000 per day, or $25,000 per day of violation, or when the violation involves the discharge of pollutants, is subject to civil penalties of up to $10 per gallon per day or $20 per gallon per day of violation; Or some combination thereof, depending on the violation, or upon the combination of violations.

   Violation of any of the provisions of the NPDES program or of any of the provisions of this order and permit may subject the violator to any of the penalties described herein, or any combination thereof, at the discretion of the prosecuting authority.

2. Any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method

and EPA Region 9. If order and permit modification or revocation and reissuance is necessary, transfer may be delayed 180 days after the Regional Board's and EPA Region 9's receipt of a complete application for waste discharge requirements and an NPDES permit.

11. Should the discharger discover that it failed to submit any relevant facts or that it submitted incorrect information in a report, it shall promptly submit the missing or correct information.

12. All reports required by this order and permit and other information requested by the Regional Board or EPA Region 9 shall be signed by a principal executive officer or ranking elected official, or by a "duly authorized representative" of that person.

13. Any person signing a report 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."

14. The discharger must notify the Regional Board and EPA Region 9 whenever:

    a. There is a new introduction of pollutants into the sewer system from an "indirect discharger" which would be subject to Section 301 or 306 under the Clean Water Act if it were directly discharging these pollutants.

    b. There is a substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being discharged into the sewage system by a source introducing pollutants at

which the peak flow occurred, the rate of that peak flow, and the total flow for the day;

b. The best estimate of when the monthly average daily dry-weather flow rate will equal or exceed the design capacity of the facilities; and

c. A schedule for studies, design, and other steps needed to provide additional capacity for waste treatment and/or disposal facilities before the waste flow rate equals the capacity of present units. (Reference: Sections 13260, 13267(b), and 13268, Calif. Water Code.)

This requirement is applicable to those facilities which have not reached 75 percent of capacity as of the effective date of this order and permit. For those facilities which have reached 75 percent of capacity by that date but for which no such report has been previously submitted, such report shall be filed within 90 days of the issuance of this order and permit.

9. The discharger shall submit all reports required by this order and permit to the following agencies, as appropriate, unless otherwise specified by the agencies:

Executive Officer
California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Los Angeles Region (4)
101 Centre Plaza Drive
Monterey Park, CA 91754

Regional Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9
75 Hawthorne Street (W-5-1)
San Francisco, CA 94105

10. Transfer of control or ownership of a waste discharge facility must be preceded by a notice to the Regional Board and EPA Region 9 at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date. The notice must include a written agreement between the existing discharger and proposed discharger containing specific dates for transfer of responsibility, coverage, and liability between them. Whether an order and permit may be transferred without modification or revocation and reissuance: is at the discretion of the Regional Board

dates, times) or anticipated duration; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance. This provision includes but is not limited to:

a. Violation of a discharge prohibition;
b. Any "upset", "overflow", or unanticipated "bypass" that exceeds an effluent limitation; and
c. Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any "toxic pollutant" or "hazardous substance."

5. Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule shall be submitted within 14 days following each scheduled date unless otherwise specified within this order and permit. If reporting noncompliance, the report shall include a description of the reason, a description and schedule of tasks necessary to achieve compliance, and an estimated date for achieving full compliance. A second report shall be submitted within 14 days of full compliance.

6. All instances of noncompliance not reported under paragraph numbers E.2., E.4., and E.5. of General Reporting Requirements shall be reported at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in paragraph E.4.

7. The permittee shall give advance notice to the Regional Board as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility or any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.

8. Within 90 days after the "30-day (monthly) average" daily dry-weather flow equals or exceeds 75 percent of the design capacity of waste treatment and/or disposal facilities subject to this order and permit, the agency which owns such facilities shall file a written report with the Regional Board and EPA Region 9. The agency's senior administrative officer shall sign a letter which transmits that report and certifies that the discharger's policy-making body is adequately informed about the report's contents. The report shall include:

a. The average daily flow for the month, the date on

characteristics at the time of sampling (weather observations, floating debris, discoloration, wind speed and direction, swell or wave action, time of sampling or measurements, tide height, etc.).

b. The date, exact place and description of sampling stations, including differences unique to each station (e.g., station location, sediment grain size, distribution of bottom sediments, rocks, shell litter, calcareous worm tubes, etc.).

c. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements and a description of the sample collection and preservation procedures used in the survey.

d. A description of the specific method used for laboratory analysis. In general, analyses shall be conducted according to paragraph D.1. of General Monitoring Requirements. However, variations in procedure may be acceptable to accommodate the special requirements of sediment analysis. All such variations must be reported with the test results.

e. The date(s) the analyses were performed and the individuals who performed them.

f. An in-depth discussion of the results of the survey. The discussion shall compare data from the reference station(s) with data from the outfall stations. All tabulations and computations shall be explained.

4. Any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment shall be reported verbally immediately, and in no case later than 24 hours from the time the discharger becomes aware of the noncompliance, to the State Department of Health Services (213) 620-2980; Los Angeles County Department of Health Services (213) 744-3251; Regional Board (213) 620-4460; EPA Region 9 (415) 974-8275; and the Office of Emergency Services (800) 852-7550. Unless waived by the Executive Officer, a written report shall be submitted to the four agencies listed above within five days of awareness of noncompliance and shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance (including exact

information, including all calibration and maintenance records; all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation; the date, exact place, and time of sampling of measurements; the individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements; the date(s) analyses were performed; the laboratory and individual(s) who performed the analyses; the analytical techniques or methods used; and results of all analyses. Records shall be maintained for a minimum of five years. This period may be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge or when requested by the Regional Board or EPA Region 9. It is recommended that the discharger maintain the results of all analyses indefinitely.

E. General Reporting Requirements

1. Monitoring results shall be reported at intervals and in a manner specified ln the 'Monitoring and Reporting Program' of this order and permit.

2. Monitoring reports shall be submitted to the Regional Board and to EPA Region 9 on preprinted Discharge Monitoring Report Forms supplied by EPA Region 9; another forms supplied by the Regional Board, or an alternative form either specified or approved by the Executive Officer, according to the following schedule:

Monitoring Frequency	Report Due
Continuous, Daily, Weekly, Monthly	By the last day of the following month
Quarterly	February 28, May 31, August 31, November 30
Semiannually	August 31, February 28
Annually	March 15

3. Records and reports of marine monitoring surveys conducted to meet receiving water monitoring requirements of the "Monitoring and Reporting Program" shall include, as a minimum, the following information:

a. A description of climatic and receiving water

guidelines approved by the State Water Resources Control Board and the State Department of Fish and Game. If the laboratory used or proposed for use by the discharger is not certified by the SWRCB, or where appropriate, the Department of Fish and Game, due to restrictions in the State's laboratory certification program, or in cases where certification does not exist for other reasons, the discharger shall be considered in compliance with this provision provided:

a. Data results remain consistent with results of samples analyzed by the Regional Board;

b. A quality assurance program is used at the laboratory, including a manual containing steps followed in this program that is available for inspections by the staff of the Regional Board and EPA; and

c. Certification is pursued in good faith and obtained as soon as possible after the program is reinstate.

4. Influent samples shall be representative of the influent to the treatment plants. If possible, influent samples shall be taken at all points of inflow to the wastewater treatment plants, upstream of any in-plant return flows.

5. Effluent samples shall be taken downstream of the last addition of waste to the discharge works where a representative sample may be obtained prior to mixing with the receiving waters.

6. The results of any monitoring which is conducted, using approved test procedures and at locations specified in this order and permit, more frequently than required by this order and permit shall be included in calculations and reports.

7. All monitoring instruments and devices used by the discharger to fulfill the prescribed monitoring program shall be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary to ensure their continued accuracy. The flow measurement system shall be calibrated at least once per year, or more frequently as necessary, to ensure continued accuracy of the system.

8. The discharger shall maintain records of all monitoring

16. This permit may be reopened and modified by the permitting authorities to incorporate any new regulations promulgated for the use and disposal of sewage sludge under Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, new methods, sampling or reporting requirements, or other requirements of state or local authorities.

D. General Monitoring Requirements

1. Influent, effluent, and receiving water monitoring must be conducted according to the current test procedures approved by EPA under 40 CFR §136, entitled 'Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants,' unless other test procedures have been specified in this order and permit. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. Other current EPA guidelines for chemical analysis are found Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes (EPA-600/4-79-020, Revised March,1983) and Methods for Organic Chemical Analysis of Municipal and Industrial Wastewater (EPA-600/4-82-057, July, 1982). In addition, the Regional Board and/or EPA, at their discretion, may specify tests which are more sensitive than those found in the above guidelines. Test methods used in the analyses shall be included in the reports.

2. The discharger shall have, and implement, an acceptable written quality assurance (QA) plan for laboratory analyses. An annual report shall be submitted by March 15th of each year which summarizes the QA activities for the previous year. Duplicate chemical analyses must be conducted on a minimum of ten percent of the samples or at least one sample per month, whichever is greater. A similar frequency shall be maintained for analyzing spiked samples. When requested by EPA, the discharger will participate in the NPDES discharge monitoring report QA performance study. The discharger must have a success rate equal to or greater than 80 percent.

3. Water quality analyses performed in order to monitor compliance with this order and permit shall be by a laboratory certified by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) for the constituent(s) being analyzed. Bioassay(s) performed in order to monitor compliance with this order and permit shall be in accordance with

including such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the violation.

11. The provisions of this order and permit are severable. If any provision of this order and permit is found invalid, the remainder of this order and permit shall not be affected.

12. The discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for "toxic pollutants" within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this order and permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement. If such standards or prohibitions are more stringent than any limitation upon such pollutants in this order and permit, this order any permit shall be modified or reissued by the Regional Board and EPA Region 9 in accordance with such toxic effluent standards or prohibitions and so notify the discharge.

13. If additional or revised water quality standards are approved pursuant to Section 303 of the Clean Water Act, or amendments thereto, the Regional Board and EPA Region 9 will revise and modify this order and permit in accordance with such more stringent standards.

14. The discharger shall furnish, within a reasonable time, any information the Regional Board or EPA Region 9 may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this order and permit, or to determine compliance with this order and permit.

15. The discharger shall maintain in good working order a sufficient alternate power source for operating the wastewater treatment and disposal facilities. All equipment shall be located to minimize failure due to moisture, liquid spray, flooding, and other physical phenomena. The alternate power source shall be designed to permit inspection and maintenance and shall provide for periodic testing. If such alternate power source is not in existence, the discharger shall halt, reduce, or otherwise control all discharges upon the reduction, loss, or failure of the primary source of power.

activity is located or conducted, or where records are kept under the conditions of this order and permit;

b. Access to copy any records that must be kept under the conditions of this order and permit;

c. To inspect any facility, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this order and permit; and

d. To photograph, sample, and monitor for the purpose of assuring compliance with this order and permit.

8. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this order and permit may be terminated or modified for cause, including, but not limited to:

a. Violation of any term or condition contained in this order and permit;

b. Obtaining this order and permit by misrepresentation, or by failure to disclose fully all relevant facts;

c. Endangerment to human health or environment that can only be regulated to acceptable levels by order and permit modification or termination; and

d. Any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.

9. This order and permit does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges. The requirements prescribed herein do not authorize the commission of any act causing injury to the property of another, nor protect the discharger from liabilities under federal, state or local laws, nor create a vested right for the discharger to continue the "waste" discharge.

10. The discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this order and permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment,

C. Provisions

1. Neither the treatment nor the discharge of pollutants shall create a pollution, contamination, or nuisance as defined by Section 13050 of the California Water Code.

2. 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 this order and permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. All of these procedures shall be described in an Operation and Maintenance Manual. The discharger shall keep in a state of readiness all systems necessary, at any time, to achieve compliance with the conditions of this order and permit. All systems, both those in service and reserve, shall be inspected and maintained on a regular basis. Records shall be kept of the tests and made available to the regulatory agencies.

3. All facilities used for collection, transport, treatment, or disposal of "wastes" shall be adequately protected against damage resulting from "overflow", washout, or inundation from a storm or flood having a recurrence interval of once in 100 years.

4. Collection, treatment, and disposal systems shall be operated in a manner that precludes public contact with wastewater.

5. Collected screenings, "sludges," and other solids removed from liquid "wastes" shall be disposed of in a manner approved by the Executive Officer of the Regional Board.

6. Wastewater treatment facilities subject to this order and permit shall be supervised and operated by persons possessing certificates of appropriate grade pursuant to Chapter 3, Subchapter 14, Title 23 of the California Administrative Code (Section 13625 of the California Water Code).

7. The Regional Board, EPA, and other authorized representatives shall be allowed:

   a. Entry upon premises where a regulated facility or

c. where there were no feasible alternatives to the "overflow" or "bypass," such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated waste, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment down time. (This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent an "overflow" or "bypass" which could occur during normal periods of equipment down time or preventive maintenance.); and

d. when the discharger submitted a notice in advance of the need for an "overflow" or "bypass," to the State Department of Health Services, Los Angeles County' Department of Health Services, Regional Board, and EPA Region 9 at least ten days before the "overflow" or "bypass."

For an unanticipated "overflow" or "bypass," the discharger shall notify the Regional Board and EPA Region 9 of each such "overflow" or "bypass," in accordance with procedures outlined in paragraph E.4. of General Reporting Requirements. The written confirmation shall include information relative to the location; estimated volume; chemical analysis of a grab sample of the "bypass" or "overflow" for all limited pollutant parameters; date and time; duration; cause; and remedial measures taken to effect cleanup and/or to prevent recurrence. In the event that an "overflow" or "bypass" lasts for more than 24 hours, the permittee shall sample as required by the routine monitoring program and shall demonstrate compliance with "Daily Maximum" and other applicable effluent limitations. Immediate measures shall be initiated to clean up wastes due to any such "overflow" or "bypass" and to abate the effects thereof or, in the case of threatened pollution or nuisance, to take other necessary remedial action.

8. Odors, vectors, and other nuisances of sewage or "sludge" origin beyond the limits of the treatment plant site due to improper operation of plant facilities, as determined by the Regional Board or EPA, are prohibited.

B. Prohibitions

1. Introduction of "incompatible pollutants" to the treatment system is prohibited.

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

3. Discharge of "toxic pollutants" in violation of effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act is prohibited.

4. Pipeline discharge of "sludge" or sludge drying bed leachate to the ocean is prohibited; the discharge of municipal and industrial 'waste" sludge directly to the ocean, or into a "waste" stream that discharges to the ocean, is prohibited. The discharge of sludge digester supernatant directly to the ocean, or to a "waste" stream that discharges to the ocean without further treatment, is prohibited.

5. Intentional introduction of pollutants into the collection, treatment, or disposal system by an "indirect discharger" that may: (a) inhibit or disrupt the treatment process, system operation, or the eventual use or disposal of sludge; or (b) flow through the system to the receiving water is prohibited.

6. Intentional introduction of "pollutant free wastewater" to the collection, treatment, and disposal system is prohibited.

7. Any "overflow" or "bypass" of facilities, including the "waste" collection system, is prohibited. The Regional Board and EPA may take enforcement action against the discharger for "bypass," unless:

   a. when "overflow" or "bypass" was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or "severe property damage";

   b. when excessive stored drainage or runoff would damage, any facilities necessary for compliance with the effluent limitations and prohibitions of this order and permit;

beyond the reasonable control of the discharger. It does not include noncompliance caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, careless or improper operation, or those problems the discharger should have foreseen.

50. "Waste", "waste discharge", "discharge of waste", and "discharge" are used interchangeably in this order and permit. The requirements of this order and permit are applicable to the entire volume of water, and the material therein, which is disposed of to ocean waters.

51. WATER RECLAMATION: The treatment of wastewater to render it suitable for reuse, the transporation of treated wastewater to the place of use, and the actual use of treated wastewater for a direct beneficial use or controlled use that would not otherwise occur.

52. "Weekly average" is the arithmetic mean of daily concentrations, or of daily mass emission rates, over the specified weekly period:

$$\text{Average} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} X_i$$

in which "N" is the number of days samples were analyzed during the period and "X_i" is either the constituent concentration (mg/L) or mass emission rate (kg/day or lb/day) for each sampled day.

53. "Zone of initial dilution" (ZID) means, for purposes of designating monitoring stations, the region within a horizontal distance equal to a specified water depth (usually depth of outfall or average depth of diffuser) from any point of the diffuser or end of the outfall and the water column above and below that region, including the underlying seabed.

should include the information noted on pp. 45-49 of the Methods. The fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas) shall be used as the test species. In addition, the Regional Board and/or EPA may specify test methods which are more sensitive than those specified above. If specific identifiable substances in wastewater can be demonstrated by the discharger as being rapidly rendered harmless upon discharge to the marine environment, but not as a result of dilution, the LC_{50} may be determined after the test samples are adjusted to remove the influence of those substances: subject to Executive Officer notification and authorization.

When it is not possible to measure the 96-hour LC_{50} due to greater than 50 percent survival of the test species in 100 percent waste, the toxicity concentration shall be calculated by the expression:

$$Tc_a \ (tu_a) = \text{Log} \ (100 - S) \ / \ 1.7$$

where: S = percent survival in 100 percent waste. If S > 99, Tc shall be reported as zero.

b. The chronic toxicity concentration (TC_c) expressed in chronic toxicity units (tu_c) is calculated as:

$$TC_c \ (tu_c) = 100/NOEC$$

where: NOEC is the No Observable Effect Concentration which is expressed as the maximum percent effluent or receiving water that causes no observable effect on a test organism as determined by the result of a critical life stage toxicity test conducted according to the protocols listed in Appendix II of the California Ocean Plan adopted on March 22, 1990.

NOEC shall be determined based on toxicity tests having chronic endpoints.

49. "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with effluent limitations in the order and permit because of factors

2,3,7,8-hepta CDD	0.01
octa CDD	0.001
2,3,7,8-tetra CDF	0.1
1,2,3,7,8-penta CDF	0.05
2,3,4,7,8-penta CDF	0.5
2,3,7,8-hexa CDFs	0.1
2,3,7,8-hepta CDFs	0.01
octa CDF	0.001

46. "Toxic pollutant" means any pollutant listed as toxic under Section 307(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act or under 40 CFR §122, Appendix D. Violation of maximum daily discharge limitations are subject to the 24-hour reporting requirement (paragraph E.4.).

47. "Toxicity" means:

Acute toxicity: measures effects of relatively short-term exposures on a selected organism, with mortality the generally designated endpoint.

Chronic toxicity: measures effects of exposure on selected organisms, with either mortality or various sublethal effects generally the designated endpoints. The chronic tests are usually longer-term than acute tests or test a very critical life stage of the organism.

48. "Toxicity concentration" shall be used to measure the acceptability of waters for supporting a healthy marine biota until improved methods are developed to evaluate biological response.

a. The acute toxicity concentration (TC_a) expressed in toxicity units (tu_a) is calculated as:

$$Tc_a\ (tu_a) = 100 / [96\text{-hr } LC_{50}]$$

Where: LC_{50} is the Lethal Concentration (the percent waste giving 50 percent survival of test organisms)

The LC_{50} shall be determined by static or continuous flow bioassay techniques specified in "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluent to Freshwater and Marine Organisms" (March 1985, EPA/600/4-85/013). Submission of bioassay results

the unit processes of a treatment system. It also includes, but is not limited to, all supernatant, filtrate, centrate, decantate, and thickener overflow/underflow in the solids handling parts of the wastewater treatment system.

44. "Statistical analyses" that are useful in determining temporal and spatial trends in the marine environment include the following:

    a. Mean and standard deviation ($x \pm s.d.$)

    b. Regression analyses (univariate and multivariate) [e.g., correlation coefficients (r)]

    c. Parametric techniques [e.g., Student's t-test, analysis of variance (ANOVA), Student-Newman-Keuls test (SNK), t-test for paired comparisons]

    d. Nonparametric techniques [e.g., Mann-Whitney U-test, Kruskal-Wallis one-way ANOVA, Friedman two-way ANOVA, chi-square test (or G-test)]

    e. Multivariate techniques [e.g., discriminant analysis, cluster analysis, principal component analysis (PCA), multivariate ANOVA]

    f. Biological indices [e.g., species richness (S), Margalef (d), Shannon-Wiener (H'), Brillouin (H), Simpson (SI), Gleason, infaunal index (II), evenness]

45. TCDD equivalents mean the sum of the concentrations of chlorinated dibenzodioxins (2,3,7,8-CDDs) and chlorinated dibenzofurans (2,3,7,8-CDFs) multiplied by their respective toxicity factors, as shown in the table below:

Isomer Group	Toxicity Equivalence Factor
2,3,7,8-tetra CDD	1.0
2,3,7,8-penta CDD	0.5
2,3,7,8-hexa CDDs	0.1

37. "Priority pollutants" are those constituents referred to in 40 CFR §401.15 and listed in the EPA NPDES Application Form 2C, pp. V-3 thru V-9.

38. "Removal efficiency" is the ratio of pollutants removed by the treatment facilities to pollutants entering the treatment facilities. Removal efficiencies of a treatment plant shall be determined using "30-day averages" of pollutant concentrations ('C' in mg/L) of influent and effluent samples collected at about the same time and using the following equation (or its equivalent):

$$\text{Removal Efficiency } (\%) = 100 \times [1-(C_{Effluent}/C_{Influent})]$$

When preferred, the discharger may substitute mass loadings and mass emissions for the concentrations.

39. "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 which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a "bypass" or "overflow." lt does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

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

41. "Significant" is used in a statistical sense in this order and permit. Specifically, the difference between two distributions of sampling results shall be considered significant if the difference between the mean values of the two distributions can be observed with a confidence level of 95 percent or greater.

42. "Six-month median" means a moving "median" of daily values for any 180-day period in which daily values represent flow-weighted average concentrations within a 24-hour period. For intermittent discharges, the daily value shall be considered to equal zero for days on which no discharge occurred.

43. "Sludge" means the solids, semi-liquid suspensions of solids, residues, screenings, grit, scum, and precipitates separated from, or created in, wastewater by

concentrations, or of daily "mass emission rates", over the specified monthly period:

$$\text{Average} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} X_i$$

in which 'N' is the number of days samples were analyzed during the period and 'X_i' is either the constituent concentration (mg/L) or mass emission rate (kg/day or lb/day) for each sampled day.

30. "Natural light" is used in this order and permit to mean the transmittance and total irradiance of sunlight.

31. "Overflow" means the intentional or unintentional diversion of flow from the collection and transport systems, including pumping facilities.

32. "PAHs" (polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons) mean the sum of acenaphthylene, anthracene, 1,2-benzanthracene, 3,4-benzofluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, 1,12-benzoperylene, benzo[a]pyrene, chrysene, dibenzo[ah]anthracene, fluorene, indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, phenanthrene and pyrene.

33. "Pass through" defines as the discharge through the POTW to navigable waters which, alone or in conjunction with discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of POTW's NPDES permit.

34. "PCBs" (polychlorinated biphenyls) mean the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254 and Aroclor-1260.

35. "Pollutant-free wastewater" means infiltration and inflow, storm water, cooling waters, and condensates which are essentially free of pollutants.

36. "PQL" (Practical Quantitation Level) is the lowest concentration of a substance which can be consistently determined within +/-20% of the true concentration by 75% of the labs tested in a performance evaluation study. Alternatively, if performance data are not available, the PQL* for carcinogens is the MDL*x 5, and for noncarcinogens is the MDL*x 10.

$$\text{Mass emission rate (kg/day)} = \frac{3.785}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} Q_i C_i$$

in which 'N' is the number of samples analyzed in any calendar day. 'Q_i' and 'C_i' are the flow rate (MGD) and the constituent concentration (mg/L), respectively, which are associated with each of the 'N' grab samples which may be taken in any calendar day. If a composite sample is taken, 'C_i' is the concentration measured in the composite sample and 'Q_i' is the average flow rate occurring during the period over which samples are composited.

The daily concentration of all constituents shall be determined from the flow-weighted average of the same constituents in the combined waste streams as follows:

$$\text{Daily concentration} = \frac{1}{Q_t} \sum_{i=1}^{N} Q_i C_i$$

in which 'N' is the number of component waste streams. 'Q_i' and 'C_i' are the flow rate (MGD) and the constituent concentration (mg/L), respectively, which are associated with each of the 'N' waste streams. 'Q_t' is the total flow rate of the combined waste streams.

26. "Maximum allowable mass emission rate, "whether for a 24-hour, 7-day, 30-day (monthly), or 6-month period, is a limitation expressed as a daily rate determined with the formulas in paragraph A.20., above, using the effluent concentration limit specified in this order and permit for the period and the specified allowable flow.

27. MDL (Method Detection Limit) is the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero, as defined in 40 CFR 136 Appendix B.

28. "Median" of an ordered set of values is that value below and above which there is an equal number of values, or which is the arithmetic mean of the two middle values, if there is no one middle value.

29. "Monthly average" is the arithmetic mean of daily

volume of discharged effluent.

20. "Instantaneous maximum" concentration is defined as the maximum value measured from any single "grab sample."

21. "Interference" discharge which, alone or in conjunction with discharges from other sources, inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use, or disposal and is a cause of a violation of the POTW's NPDES permit or prevents lawful sludge use or disposal.

22. "Kelp beds" are, for purposes of the bacteriological standards of this order and permit, significant aggregations of marine algae of the genus Macrocystis. Kelp beds include the total foliage canopy. of Macrocystis plants throughout the water column. Adventitious assemblages of kelp plants on waste discharge structures (e.g., outfall pipes and diffusers) do not constitute kelpbeds for purposes of bacteriological standards.

23. Land application is the spraying or spreading of sewage sludge onto the land surface; the injection of sewage sludge below the land surface; or the incorporation of sewage sludge into the soil so that the sewage sludge can either condition the soil or fertilize crops or vegetation grown in the soil.

24. "Log mean" is the geometric mean. Used for determining compliance with bacteriological standards, it is calculated with the following equation:

$$\text{Log Mean} = (C_1 \times C_2 \times \ldots \times C_N)^{1/N}$$

in which 'N' is the number of days samples that were analyzed during the period and 'C' is the concentration of bacteria (MPN/100mL) found on each day of sampling.

25. "Mass emission rate" is obtained from the following calculation for any calendar day:

$$\text{Mass emission rate (lb/day)} = \frac{8.435}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} Q_i C_i$$

mercury, silver, nickel, and zinc.

17. "Incompatible pollutants" are:

    a. Pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the POTW;

    b. Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the POTW, or wastewaters with pH lower than 5.0 pH units, unless the facilities are specifically designed to accommodate such wastewaters;

    c. Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the POTW resulting in interference;

    d. Any pollutant, including oxygen-demanding pollutants (e.g., BOD) released into the wastewater system at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which will cause interference with the POTW.

    e. Heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW resulting in interference, or heat in such quantities that the temperature at the POTW treatment plant exceeds 37°C (100°F).

18. "Indirect discharger" means a non-domestic discharger introducing pollutants into a publicly owned treatment and disposal system.

19. "Initial dilution" is the process which results in #he rapid and irreversible turbulent mixing of wastewater with ocean water around the point of discharge.

    For a submerged buoyant discharge, characteristic of most municipal 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.

    Numerically, initial dilution is expressed as the ratio of the volume of discharged effluent plus ambient water entrained during the process of initial dilution to the

operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.); and

c. Written authorization is submitted to the Regional Board and EPA Region 9. If an authorization becomes no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements above must be submitted to the Regional Board and EPA Region 9 prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

11. "Grab sample" is defined as any individual sample collected in a short period of time not exceeding 15 minutes. "Grab samples" shall be collected during normal peak loading conditions for the parameter of interest, which may or may not be during hydraulic peaks. It is used primarily in determining compliance with "daily maximum" limits and the "instantaneous maximum" limits identified in paragraphs A.6. and A.17., respectively.

12. "Halomethanes" means the sum of bromoform, bromomethane (methylbromide), chloromethane (methylchloride), chlorodibromomethane and dichlorobromomethane.

13. "Hazardous substance" means any substance designated under 40 CFR §116 pursuant to Section 311 of the Clean Water Act and/or a hazardous waste, as defined in 40 CFR 261.3.

14. "HCH" shall mean the sum of the alpha, beta, gamma (Lindane), and delta isomers of hexachlorocyclohexane.

15. "Heptachlor" means the sum of heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide.

16. "Heavy metals" are, for purposes of this order and permit, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead,

of equal volume obtained over a 24-hour period. The time interval will vary such that the volume of wastewater discharged between sampling remains constant.

The compositing period shall equal the specified sampling period, or 24 hours, if no period is specified.

5. "Daily discharge" means:

   a. For flow rate measurements, the average flow rate measured during a calendar day or during any 24-hour period reasonably representative of the calendar day for purposes of sampling.

   b. For pollutant measurements, the concentration or mass emission rate measured during a calendar day or during any 24-hour period reasonably representative of the calendar day for purposes of sampling.

6. "Daily maximum" limit means the maximum acceptable "daily discharge." For pollutant measurements, unless otherwise specified, the results to be compared to the "daily maximum" limit are based on "composite samples."

7. "DDT" means the sum of the 4,4'-DDT, 2,4'-DDT, 4,4'-DDE, 2,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDD and 2,4'-DDD.

8. "Degrade" means to impair. Determination of whether degradation has occurred and of the extent to which it has occurred shall be made by analysis of species diversity, population density, contamination, growth anomalies, debility, or supplanting of normal species by undesirable plant and animal species.

9. "Dichlorobenzenes" mean the sum of 1,2- and 1,3-dichlorobenzene.

10. "Duly authorized representative" is one whose:

    a. Authorization is made in writing by a principal executive officer or ranking elected official;

    b. Authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall

ATTACHMENT 2

STANDARD PROVISIONS AND GENERAL MONITORING, AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Definitions

1. "Annual average" is the arithmetic mean of daily concentrations, or of daily "mass emission rates", over the specified 365-day period.

$$\text{Average} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i$$

in which 'N' is the number of days samples were analyzed during the period and 'X_i' is either the constituent concentration (mg/L) or "mass emission rate" (kg/day or lb/day) for each day sampled.

2. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility whose operation is necessary to maintain compliance with the terms and conditions of this order and permit.

3. "Chlordane" means the sum of chlordane-alpha, chlordane-gamma, chlordene-alpha, chlordene-gamma, nonchlor-alpha, nonchlor-gamma and chlordane.

4. "Composite sample" means, for flow rate measurements, the arithmetic mean of no fewer than eight individual measurements taken at equal intervals for 24 hours or for the duration of discharge, whichever is shorter.

   "Composite sample" means, for other than flow rate measurement,

   a. A combination of at least eight individual portions obtained at equal time intervals for 24 hours, or the duration of the discharge, whichever is shorter. The volume of each individual portion shall be directly proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time of sampling.

   OR

   b. A combination of at least eight individual portions

10. A summary of the annual pretreatment budget, including the cost of pretreatment program functions and equipment purchases.

11. A summary of public participation activities to involve and inform the public.

12. A description of any changes in sludge disposal methods and a discussion of any concerns not described elsewhere in the report.

B. The City shall submit quarterly compliance status reports to EPA, the State Water Resources Control Board, and the Regional Board. The reports shall cover the periods January 1 - March 31, April 1 - June 30, July 1 - September 30, and October 1 - December 31. Each report shall be submitted by the end of the second month following the quarter, except that the report for October 1 - December 31 may be included in the annual report. This quarterly reporting requirement shall commence for the first full quarter following issuance of this permit. The reports shall identify:

1. All SIUs which violated any standards or reporting requirements during that quarter;

2. What the violations were (distinguish between categorical and local limits);

3. What enforcement actions were taken; and

4. The status of active enforcement actions from previous periods, including closeouts (facilities under previous enforcement actions which attained compliance during the quarter).

list of deletions, additions and SIU name changes keyed to the previously submitted list. The City shall provide a brief explanation for each deletion. The SIU list shall identify the SIUs subject to Federal Categorical Standards by specifying which set of standards are applicable to each SIU. The list shall also indicate which SIUs are subject to local limitations.

4. The City shall characterize the industrial compliance status by providing a list or table which includes, for each SIU:

    a. SIU name;

    b. Industrial category;

    c. The type (Processes) of wastewater treatment in place;

    d. Number of samples taken by the POTW during the year;

    e. Number of samples taken by the SIU during the year;

5. Whether, for facilities which have limits for total toxic organics, all needed certificates (if allowed) were provided;

6. Standards violated during the year (Federal and local, reported separately);

7. Whether the facility was in Significant Noncompliance (SNC), as defined by 40 CFR Part 403.12 (f) (2) (vii), at any time in the year (SNC is determined at the beginning of each quarter based on data of the previous six months).

8. A summary of enforcement actions taken during the year, including the type of action, final compliance date, and amount of fines assessed/collected (if any). Proposed actions, if known, should be included.

9. A short description of any significant changes in operating the pretreatment program which differ from the previous year including, but not limited to changes concerning: the program's administrative structure; local industrial discharge limitation; monitoring program or monitoring frequencies; legal authority or enforcement policy; funding mechanisms, resource requirements; or staffing levels.

ATTACHMENT 1

I. REQUIREMENTS FOR PRETREATMENT - ANNUAL REPORT

A. The report shall contain, but not be limited to, the following information:

1. A summary of analytical results from representative, flow-proportioned, 24-hour composite sampling of the POTW'S influent and effluent for those pollutants EPA has identified under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act which are known or suspected to be discharge by industrial users. This will consist of an annual full priority pollutant scan, with quarterly samples analyzed only for those pollutants detected in the full scan. The permittee is not required to sample and analyze for asbestos. Sludge shall be sampled during the same 24-hour period and analyzed for the same pollutants as the influent and effluent sampling and analysis. The sludge analyzed shall be a composite sample of a minimum of 12 discrete samples taken at equal time intervals over the 24-hour period. Wastewater and sludge sampling and analysis shall be performed a minimum of once per quarter. The permittee shall also provide any influent, effluent, or sludge monitoring data for nonpriority pollutants which the permittee believes may be causing or contributing to Interference, Pass Through, or adversely impacting sludge quality. Sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136 and amendments thereto. Sludge results shall be expressed in mg/kg dry sludge.

2. A discussion of Upset, Interference, or Pass Through incidents, if any, at the treatment plant which the City knows or suspects was/were caused by industrial users of the POTW system. The discussion shall include the reason(s) why the incident(s) occurred, the corrective action(s) taken and, if known, the name and address of the industrial user(s) responsible. The discussion shall also include a review of the applicable pollutant limitations to determine whether any additional limitations, or changes to existing requirements, may be necessary to prevent Pass Through, Interference, or noncompliance with sludge disposal requirements.

3. An updated list of the City's significant industrial users (SIUs) including their names and addresses and a