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BEFORE THE
CALIFORNIA STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD

In the Matter of the Southern California Alliance of Publicly Owned Treatment Works (SCAP) Petition for Review of Action and Failure to Act by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, in Adopting Order No. R4-2014-0033 and Waste Discharge Requirements for the Calleguas Municipal Water District's Regional Salinity Management Pipeline	PETITION FOR REVIEW; PRELIMINARY POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF PETITION; REQUEST TO PLACE PETITION IN ABEYANCE (WATER CODE SECTION 13320)

Petitioner, the Southern California Alliance of Publicly Owned Treatment Works (SCAP), in accordance with section 13320 of the Water Code, hereby petitions the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) to review the chronic toxicity provisions of Order No. R4-2014-0033 of the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Water Board), reissuing the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit (No. CA0064521) for Calleguas Municipal Water District's Regional Salinity Management Pipeline. A copy of Order No. R4-2014-0033 is attached to this Petition as Exhibit A. The issues and a summary of the bases for the Petition follow. At such time as the full administrative record is available and any other material has been submitted, SCAP reserves the right to file a more detailed memorandum in support of the Petition.[1]

[1] The State Water Board's regulations require submission of a memorandum of points and authorities in support of a petition, and this document is intended to serve as a preliminary memorandum. However, it is impossible to prepare a thorough memorandum, or a memorandum that is entirely useful to the reviewer, in the absence of the complete administrative record, which is not yet available.

SCAP is a non-profit corporation organized to help ensure that regulations affecting Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) and collection systems are reasonable and in the public's best interest. SCAP provides leadership, technical assistance, and timely information to its members in order to promote regulations and regulatory programs that focus on the sustainable protection of the environment and public health. Where state agencies veer from the requirements set forth in laws and regulations, SCAP acts oversees and appeals these actions. That is the case here. The Regional Water Board clearly deviated from the requirements specifically set forth in the California Ocean Plan and in precedential State Water Board orders by imposing "Pass/Fail" chronic toxicity effluent limitations along with a new methodology for determining compliance with those limitations, based solely on U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidance. This failure to comply with state law and regulations represents an abuse of discretion that must be overturned by the State Water Board on appeal.

1. NAME AND ADDRESS OF PETITIONER:

The following is the contact information for the appropriate representative of SCAP:

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However, all materials in connection with this Petition for Review should also be provided to the SCAP's counsel of record for this matter at the following address:

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2. THE SPECIFIC ACTION OR INACTION OF THE REGIONAL WATER BOARD WHICH THE STATE WATER BOARD IS REQUESTED TO REVIEW:

Petitioner seeks review of Order No. R4-2014-0033, reissuing NPDES Permit No.

CA0064521 for the Calleguas Municipal Water District (Permit). The specific Permit requirements which the State Water Board is requested to review include the following:

(A) Pg. 4, Provision IV.A.1.a., Table 4 – Chronic Toxicity effluent limitations of "Pass" as a monthly limit and "Pass or % Effect < 50" as a maximum daily effluent limitation.

(B) Pg. 9, Footnote 2 to Table 4, which states: ""Pass" or "Fail" for Median Monthly Effluent Limitation (MMEL). "Pass" or "Fail" and "% Effect" for Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL). The MMEL for chronic toxicity shall only apply when there is a discharge more than one day in a calendar month period. During such calendar months, exactly three independent toxicity tests are required when one toxicity test results in "Fail"."

(C) Pg. 9, Footnote 3 to Table 4, which states: "This is a Median Monthly Effluent Limitation."

(D) Pg. 20, Provision VII. K., discussing compliance determination methodology for the chronic toxicity limitations in Table 4.

(E) Pg. E-5, Section IV.A.1., Table E-2 - Chronic Toxicity units of "Pass or Fail, % Effect."

(F) Pg. E-8, Footnote 5 to Table E-2, which states: "Refer to section V, Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements. "Pass" or "Fail" for Median Monthly Effluent Limitation (MMEL). "Pass" or "Fail" and "% Effect" for Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL). The MMEL for chronic toxicity shall only apply when there is a discharge more than one day in a calendar month period. During such calendar months, exactly three independent toxicity tests are required when one toxicity test results in "Fail"."

(G) Pgs. E-9 to E-12, Section V. "Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements."

(H) Pg. E-13, Section VIII.A.1., Table E-3 - Chronic Toxicity units of "Pass or Fail, % Effect."

(I) Pg. E-15, Footnote 2 to Table E-2, which states: "Refer to section V, Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements. A toxicity test sample is immediately subject to TIE procedures to identify the toxic chemical(s), if a chronic toxicity test shows "Fail and % Effect value ≥50". The Discharger shall initiate a TIE using, as guidance, EPA manuals: *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures* (EPA/600/6-91/003, 1991); *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA/600/R-92/080, 1993); *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA/600/R-92/081, 1993); and *Marine Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE): Phase I Guidance Document* (EPA/600/R-96-054, 1996). The TIE should be conducted on the species demonstrating the most sensitive toxicity response."

(J) Pg. F-23, Table F-10 - Chronic Toxicity effluent limitations of "Pass" as a monthly limit and "Pass or % Effect < 50" as a maximum daily effluent limitation.

(K) Pg. E-27, Footnote 2 to Table F-10, which states: ""Pass" or "Fail" for Median Monthly Effluent Limitation (MMEL). "Pass" or "Fail" and "% Effect" for Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL). The MMEL for chronic toxicity shall only apply when there is a discharge more than one day in a calendar month period. During such calendar months, exactly three independent toxicity tests are required when one toxicity test results in "Fail"."

(L) Pg. 9, Footnote 3 to Table F-10, which states: "This is a Median Monthly Effluent Limitation."

(M) Pg. F-30, Table F-11 - Chronic Toxicity units of "Pass or Fail, % Effect," Chronic Toxicity effluent limitations of "Pass" as a monthly limit and "Pass or % Effect < 50" as a maximum daily effluent limitation, and justification as the Ocean Plan.

(N) Pg. F-34, footnotes 3 and 4 to Table F-11.

(O) Pgs. F-37 and F-38, Section VII. C. "Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements."

The State Water Board is also requested to review the Regional Water Board's actions in adopting the Permit for compliance with due process, the California Water Code, the California Administrative Procedures Act (APA), the California Ocean Plan, the Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (SIP), and EPA regulations.

3. THE DATE ON WHICH THE REGIONAL BOARD ACTED, OR REFUSED TO ACT, OR WAS REQUESTED TO ACT:

The Regional Board adopted the Permit on March 6, 2014.

4. A STATEMENT OF THE REASONS THE ACTION WAS INAPPROPRIATE OR IMPROPER:

The reasons that the action to include the Permit's chronic toxicity effluent limitations based on a Pass/Fail approach using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) guidance methodology was inappropriate or improper include, but are not limited to, the following:

a. Inconsistency with the Ocean Plan;

b. Premature until the State Water Board adopts a statewide Toxicity Policy;

c. Inconsistency with other portions of the Permit;

d. Improperly based on EPA guidance, not promulgated EPA regulations; and

e. Includes Unlawful or Inappropriate Maximum Daily Limits for Chronic Toxicity.

In addition, SCAP asserts that provisions of the Permit are inconsistent with the law and otherwise inappropriate for various reasons, including: failure to comply with the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Cal. Water Code, section 13000 *et seq.*); failure to comply with the Administrative Procedures Act (APA, Cal. Gov't Code, section 11340 et seq.); inconsistency with the Ocean Plan; inconsistency with the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. § 1251 *et seq.*) and its implementing regulations (40 C.F.R. Parts 122, 123, 130, 131, and 136); inconsistency with USEPA regulations; an absence of findings supporting the provisions of the Permit; findings that are not supported by the evidence; and other grounds that may be or have been asserted in written comments or oral testimony at the hearing by the Permittee.

5. THE MANNER IN WHICH THE PETITIONER IS AGGRIEVED:

SCAP and its members are aggrieved because the challenged requirements contained in the Permit are inconsistent with law, potentially infeasible to comply with, and may place permit holders with these or similar requirements in enforcement jeopardy from civil and even criminal enforcement actions or from third party citizen suits under the Clean Water Act. SCAP is further aggrieved because these chronic toxicity limits were imposed without legal authority and without any demonstrated water quality or other public benefit.

6. THE SPECIFIC ACTION THE PETITIONER REQUESTS THAT THE STATE WATER BOARD TAKE:

The Petitioner seeks an Order by the State Water Board that will remand the Permit to the Regional Water Board for revisions and direct the Regional Water Board to remove all current "Pass/Fail" and "% Effect" chronic toxicity limits mandating the use of the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST),[2] along with all related findings and requirements (besides the chronic toxicity and TUc definitions), and replace those provisions with the previous chronic toxicity limit of 73 TUc (and related provisions) consistent with the Ocean Plan and State Water Board precedent.

[2] Alternatively, the TST approach could be maintained as a *discretionary* approach or a double check on the toxicity testing, in addition to the TUc/NOEL methodology mandated by the Ocean Plan and the 40 C.F.R. Part 136 methods.

7. A STATEMENT OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF LEGAL ISSUES RAISED IN THE PETITION:

The following represents Petitioner's preliminary statement of points and authorities for the legal issues raised in this petition, including citations to relevant documents. SCAP reserves the right to supplement this statement upon receipt and review of the administrative record, which may include any available hearing transcripts.

a. The Chronic Toxicity Limits are Inconsistent with the Ocean Plan.

1) 2012 Ocean Plan Requirements

The Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California adopted on October 16, 2012 and effective on August 19, 2013 (Ocean Plan) includes both narrative and numeric water quality objectives applicable to the receiving water. Table 1 of the Ocean Plan includes water quality objectives for toxic pollutants and whole effluent toxicity, including 6-month median, daily maximum, and instantaneous maximum objectives for 21 chemicals and chemical characteristics for the protection of marine aquatic life, and daily maximum objectives for acute and chronic toxicity. (*See* Ocean Plan at pg. 7; *see also* Permit at pg. F-18.) The objective for chronic toxicity is set in chronic toxicity units (TUc) and chronic toxicity is defined in terms of TUc and a "No Observed Effect Level" (NOEL). (Ocean Plan at pg. 7 and pgs. 28-29.) The definition for this parameter states that the TUc method "shall be used to measure the acceptability of waters for supporting a healthy marine biota until improved methods are developed to evaluate biological response." (Ocean Plan at pg. 28.) Under the Ocean Plan, Dischargers shall conduct chronic toxicity testing if the minimum initial dilution of the effluent falls below 100:1 at the edge of the mixing zone. (Ocean Plan at pg. 14 (Section C.4.c.(4)).) If reasonable potential is determined as a result of this testing, then an effluent limitation is required. (Ocean Plan at pg. 13 (Section C.2.) and Appendix VI.)

The Ocean Plan also specifies that "[c]ore monitoring for Table 1 effluent toxicity shall be required periodically," and "[i]f an exceedance is detected, six additional toxicity tests are required within a 12-week period. If an additional exceedance is detected within the 12-week period, a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) is required, consistent with Section III.C.10. which requires a

TRE if a discharge consistently exceeds an effluent limitation based on a toxicity objective in Table 1." (Ocean Plan at pg. 45.) The Ocean Plan further specifies that "[c]ompliance monitoring shall be determined using an U.S. EPA approved protocol as provided in 40 CFR PART 136." (Ocean Plan at pg. 49.) Finally, the Ocean Plan sets forth the specific procedures and methods for conducting chronic toxicity testing "to measure TUc." (Ocean Plan at pgs. 50-51.)

2) The Previous Permit was Consistent with the Ocean Plan.

Even though discharges had not yet commenced for the Permittee's Regional Salinity Management Pipeline (RSMP), the previous permit for discharges from Discharge Point 001 (Monitoring Location EFF-001), in Order No. R4-2008-0014, included a daily maximum chronic toxicity effluent limitation of 73 TUc. (*See* Permit at pg. F-8, Table F-4.) This limit was "based on the water quality objectives in the Ocean Plan." (*Id.* at pg. F-22.)

3) In this Permit, the Regional Water Board Ignored the Ocean Plan Mandates.

The new Permit now includes chronic toxicity limits, not based upon the Ocean Plan's daily maximum TUc objective as was done in the past, but on an inadequately justified "Pass/Fail or % Effect" basis. The Fact Sheet for the Permit *attempts* to justify this new approach as follows:

> "To implement the USEPA toxicity policy, this Order includes the chronic toxicity limit using USEPA's 2010 Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) hypothesis testing approach. Since a chemical at a low concentration can have chronic effects but no acute effects until it reach a higher level, the acute toxicity limit is not included in the Order. The chronic toxicity effluent limitations in this Order are as stringent as necessary to protect the Ocean Plan Water Quality Objective for chronic toxicity." (Permit at pg. F-23.)

In addition, the Regional Water Board attempts to justify the new permitting approach as being based on the Ocean Plan. (*See* Pg. F-30, Table F-11.) However, nowhere in the Ocean Plan is the TST approach discussed or even contemplated. Instead, the Ocean Plan clearly requires that where chronic toxicity effluent limitations must be included, those limitations must be based on TUc and the NOEL, not on a "Pass/Fail" or "% Effect" basis. Moreover, there is no justification for using an unapproved TST hypothesis testing approach. As stated above, the Ocean Plan clearly specifies that "[c]ompliance monitoring shall be determined using an U.S. EPA approved protocol as provided in 40 CFR PART 136." (Ocean Plan at pg. 49 (emphasis added).) The TST is not

included in approved Part 136 methods, and is merely a guidance document, which states that it is "not a permit or regulation itself" and that it "does not and cannot impose any legally binding requirements on EPA, states, NPDES permittees, or laboratories conducting or using WET [whole effluent toxicity] testing for permittees." (*National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document*, EPA 833-R-10-003 (June 2010) at pg. ii.) This document goes on to state that "EPA could revise this document without public notice to reflect changes in EPA policy and guidance." (*Id.*)

4) EPA Guidance Cannot Trump Ocean Plan Requirements.

A transient EPA policy, subject to modification at any time, cannot overrule a promulgated regulation, such as the Ocean Plan, which was formally adopted after public comment and hearing. Although EPA often tries to regulate by guidance (or encourage others like the Regional Water Board to do so), courts have frowned upon this practice as aptly described in *Appalachian Power Co. v. EPA*, 208 F.3d. 1015, 1020 (D.C. Cir. 2000):

> "The phenomenon we see in this case is familiar. Congress passes a broadly worded statute. The agency follows with regulations containing broad language, open-ended phrases, ambiguous standards and the like. Then as years pass, the agency issues circulars or guidance or memoranda, explaining, interpreting, defining and often expanding the commands in the regulations. One guidance document may yield another and then another and so on. Several words in a regulation may spawn hundreds of pages of text as the agency offers more and more detail regarding what its regulations demand of regulated entities. Law is made, without notice and comment, without public participation, and without publication in the Federal Register or the Code of Federal Regulations. With the advent of the Internet, the agency does not need these official publications to ensure widespread circulation; it can inform those affected simply by posting its new guidance or memoranda or policy statement on its web site. An agency operating in this way gains a large advantage. 'It can issue or amend its real rules, i.e., its interpretative rules and policy statements, quickly and inexpensively without following any statutorily prescribed procedures.' Richard J. Pierce, Jr., *Seven Ways to Deossify Agency Rulemaking*, 47 Admin. L. Rev. 59, 85 (1995).[fn omitted] The agency may also think there is another advantage--immunizing its lawmaking from judicial review."

The district court in the *Appalachian Power* case found fault in EPA's regulating by setting aside the guidance in its entirety. (*Id.* at p. 1028.) "If an agency acts as if a document issued at headquarters is controlling in the field, if it treats the document in the same manner as it treats a legislative rule, if it bases enforcement actions on the policies or interpretations formulated in the

document, if it leads private parties or State permitting authorities to believe that it will declare permits invalid unless they comply with the terms of the document, then the agency's document is for all practical purposes 'binding.'" (*Id.* at p. 1021 [*citing* Robert A. Anthony, *Interpretative Rules, Policy Statements, Guidances, Manuals, and the Like--Should Federal Agencies Use Them to Bind the Public?*, 41 Duke L.J. 1311, 1328-29 (1992), and cases there cited].)

More recent cases have reached the same conclusion in other instances when EPA tried to impose its will through interpretive rules. One case related to invalidating EPA guidance setting forth air quality attainment alternatives. (*NRDC v. U.S. EPA*, 643 F.3d 311 (D.C.Cir. 2011).) Another related to "requirements" contained in EPA letters related to prohibitions on blending and mixing zones. In that case, the court found that EPA not only lacked the statutory authority to impose the guidance regulations on blending, but also violated the federal Administrative Procedures Act (APA), 5 U.S.C. § 500 et seq., by implementing the guidance on both issues without first proceeding through the notice and comment procedures for agency rulemaking. (*Iowa League of Cities v. U.S. EPA*, 711 F.3d 844, 878 (8th Cir. 2013).) The federal case law is clear that EPA must regulate through rules and not through informal guidance.

Similarly, the Regional Water Board is bound by state law and properly adopted regulations, such as the Ocean Plan. Guidance documents cannot overrule statutory or regulatory requirements. (*See* Gov't Code §11340.5 ("No state agency shall issue, utilize, enforce, or attempt to enforce any guideline, criterion, bulletin, manual, instruction, order, standard of general application, or other rule, which is a regulation defined in Section 11342.600,[3] unless the guideline, criterion, bulletin, manual, instruction, order, standard of general application, or other rule has been adopted as a regulation and filed with the Secretary of State pursuant to this chapter."); §13353(b)(1) and (5) (every policy, plan or guideline, or any revision thereof, must be submitted to the Office of Administrative Law and is not effective until approved by that Office).)

[3] "Regulation" is defined in Government Code Section 11342.600 as "every rule, regulation, order, or standard of general application or the amendment, supplement, or revision of any rule, regulation, order, or standard of general application by any state agency to implement, interpret, or make specific the law enforced or administered by it, or to govern its procedure."

The Regional Water Board cannot argue that the TST and "Pass/Fail" approach is somehow incorporated by reference into the Ocean Plan. At the time that the Ocean Plan was most recently re-issued in 2012, the State Water Board was well aware of EPA's 2010 TST Guidance document, and yet chose *not* to incorporate that method into the Ocean Plan.

For all of these reasons, the chronic toxicity requirements in the Permit should be removed as inconsistent with the Ocean Plan.

b. The Chronic Toxicity Limits are Premature Until the State Water Board Adopts a Statewide Toxicity Policy.

On September 16, 2003, the State Water Board adopted Order No. WQO 2003-0012, in response to petitions filed by the County Sanitation Districts No. 2 of Los Angeles County and Santa Monica Baykeeper for the Los Coyotes and Long Beach Water Reclamation Plant NPDES permits [SWRCB/OCC File Nos. A-1496 and A-1496(a)]. In 2003, in its precedential Order No. WQO 2003-0012, the State Water Board found that the use of final numeric effluent limitations in permits for POTWs, particularly those that discharge to inland surface waters, is an issue of statewide importance that should be addressed in a statewide plan or policy. In addition, the State Water Board replaced the numeric chronic toxicity effluent limitations with a narrative chronic toxicity limitation, until a statewide toxicity policy is adopted.

Other, more recent State Water Board decisions have held similarly. (*See* State Water Board Order No. WQ 2012-0001(City of Lodi) at pg. 22 ("The Board previously addressed this issue in a precedential decision in Water Quality Order 2008-0008 (City of Davis), adopted on September 2, 2008. In that order, the Board concluded that a numeric effluent limitation for chronic toxicity was not appropriate in the permit under review, but that the permit had to include a narrative effluent limitation for chronic toxicity. In that case, the Central Valley Water Board had determined that the discharge had the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above the Basin Plan's narrative toxicity objective. The Central Valley Water Board reached the same determination on the City's discharge. Therefore, on remand, the Central Valley Water Board must amend Order No. R5-2007-0113 to add an appropriate narrative chronic toxicity limitation.")

(emphasis added); *see also* State Water Board Order No. WQ 2008-0008 at pgs. 5-7 (concluding that a numeric effluent limitation for chronic toxicity is not appropriate at this time).) Thus, there are at least three (3) precedential State Water Board orders mandating a narrative chronic toxicity limit, all of which are being violated by the Permit.

Furthermore, the State Water Board has not yet adopted its anticipated statewide policy for chronic toxicity. As such, the inclusion of new chronic toxicity effluent limitations and a new test method (the TST) lacks adequate authority, violates State Water Board precedent, and represents an abuse of discretion. For these reasons, the chronic toxicity effluent limitation based on "Pass/Fail" and "% Effect" should be removed from the Permit as inconsistent with binding State Water Board Orders.

c. The Chronic Toxicity Limits are Inconsistent with Other Portions of the Permit.

Even though the Permit attempts to regulate chronic toxicity through "Pass/Fail" or "% effect" limits based on the TST methodology, the definitions contained in the Permit still rely on TUc and NOEL, as follows:

> "**Chronic Toxicity**
> This parameter shall be used to measure the acceptability of waters for supporting a healthy marine biota until improved methods are developed to evaluate biological response.
>
> a. Chronic Toxicity (TUc)
> Expressed as Toxic Units Chronic (TUc)
>
> $$TUc = \frac{100}{NOEL}$$
>
> b. No Observed Effect Level (NOEL)
>
> The NOEL 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 listed in Ocean Plan Appendix II."

(*See* Permit at pg. A-2; *see also* pg. A-10 (defining Chronic Toxicity Unit (TUc).) Thus, the Permit is internally inconsistent and demonstrates that the definitions (based on the previous permit and the text of the Ocean Plan) are the appropriate manner of regulating toxicity, not the TST methodology inserted without appropriate authority or basis. For this reason, the Permit's chronic

toxicity provisions (except the definitions) must be modified to be consistent with state law and regulation.

d. The Chronic Toxicity Requirements are Improperly Based on EPA Guidance, Not Promulgated EPA Regulations.

The Permit makes it very clear that the monitoring must use only Part 136 methods, properly promulgated by EPA. (Permit at pg. D-4 ("Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures under 40 C.F.R. part 136…")(emphasis added); Permit at pg. E-7, note 1 to Table E-2 ("Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in Part 136.")(emphasis added); *see also* 40 C.F.R. §122.44(i)(iv)(monitoring to be done according to test procedures approved under 40 C.F.R. Part 136).)

Using the TST, instead of the prescribed TUc and the No Observable Effects Level (NOEL) approach, is inconsistent with Part 136, which mandates the use of USEPA's 2002 Methods (EPA 821-R-02-013) and does not mention the TST or provide that the TST constitutes an approved method. A 2010 EPA Guidance document cannot overrule promulgated regulations.

The aquatic toxicity testing provisions in 40 C.F.R. Part 136 specifically list LC_{50}, percent effluent, NOEC/NOEL, and IC_{25} under Parameter and Units for acute and chronic aquatic toxicity testing. Additionally, the promulgated method manual also fails to describe, endorse, or recommend the use of the TST or similar bio-equivalency approach for statistical analysis. The Regional Water Board may contend that the TST is a relatively new analytical tool and the methods were created in the absence of any significant knowledge of the TST or similar bioequivalency approach. However, bioequivalence testing/alternative null hypothesis testing has been a widely used statistical method in other contexts for many decades. In fact, peer-reviewed publications proposed the use of bio-equivalency in aquatic toxicity testing as early as 1995 (Erickson and McDonald) – seven (7) years *before* promulgation of the EPA-recognized and approved methods. Therefore, even with direct understanding of the TST/bioequivalence statistical methods, EPA promulgated the current toxicity methods with a recommendation and strong preference for the use of point estimation for NPDES compliance monitoring and a strong *rejection* of pass/fail analyses, as follows:

a) The Federal Register Vol. 67, No. 223, Tuesday November 19, 2002 contains the Final Rule ratifying approval of several whole effluent toxicity methods in 40 C.F.R. Part 136. Page 69958 of that Federal Register states the following: "As previously stated in the method manuals (USEPA, 1993; USEPA, 1994a; USEPA, 1994b) and EPA's Technical Support Document (USEPA, 1991), EPA recommends the use of point estimation techniques over hypothesis testing approaches for calculating endpoints for effluent toxicity tests under the NPDES Permitting Program." [emphasis not added]

b) The USEPA manual "Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms" (EPA/600/600/R-95/136) (August 1995) states the following on pg. 8: "*2.2 Types of Tests 2.2.3 "**Use of pass/fail tests consisting of a single effluent concentration** (e.g., the receiving water concentration or RWC) **and a control is not recommended**."*" [emphasis included in the original manual text]

Further, EPA does not mandate the use of the TST method. In a June 18, 2010 memo accompanying the TST Implementation Document, James Hanlon, the Director of the EPA Office of Wastewater Management, stated: "The TST approach does not preclude the use of existing recommendations for assessing WET data provided in EPA's 1991 Water Quality-based Technical Support Document (TSD) which remain valid for use by EPA Regions and the States."

Thus, the Regional Water Board has no responsibility or authority to impose the TST until that method has been promulgated by EPA as an approved method under Part 136. Analytical results obtained by using a non-promulgated method cannot be used for compliance determination purposes until that method has been incorporated into 40 C.F.R. Part 136. For this reason, and the others provided herein, all references to the TST must be removed from the Permit.

e. A Maximum Daily Limit for Chronic Toxicity is Unlawful and Inappropriate.

Federal law only authorizes monthly and weekly average effluent limitations for publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) without a demonstration that these effluent limitations are "impracticable." (See 40 C.F.R. §122.45(d)(2)("For continuous discharges all permit effluent limitations, standards and prohibitions, including those necessary to achieve water quality standards, shall unless impracticable be stated as: (2) Average weekly and average monthly limitations for POTWs.")) As described above, the Permit includes a daily maximum effluent limitation for chronic toxicity, which is more stringent than required by federal law and has not

been adequately justified with an impracticability analysis. Therefore, this limitation is contrary to law.[4]

In addition, a daily maximum limit is unnecessary to protect aquatic life. Chronic toxicity testing is meant to assess **long-term** impacts to biological communities of organisms, not the impact of a single day's or week's discharge. Furthermore, use of a daily maximum chronic toxicity limit to protect against a single discharge event capable of exceeding the objective makes no sense when a single chronic test itself typically consists of three (3) or more discrete samples collected over an exposure period of up to nine (9) days. (*See* 67 Fed. Reg. 69953 (2002 Final WET Rule)("short term methods for estimating chronic toxicity [ ] use longer durations of exposure (*up to nine days*) to ascertain the adverse effects of an effluent or receiving water on survival, growth and/or reproduction of the organisms." (emphasis added).) Therefore, a short term average or daily maximum for chronic WET is impracticable and chronic toxicity (as is done for other long-term chronic objectives, such as to protect human health) should be expressed only as a monthly average, or a median monthly trigger or effluent limitation[5] if the monthly average is demonstrated to be impracticable. (*See accord In the Matter of the Own Motion Review of City of Woodland*, Order WQO 2004-0010, 2004 WL 1444973, *10 (June 17, 2004) ("Implementing the limits as instantaneous maxima appears to be incorrect because the criteria guidance value, as previously stated, is intended to protect against chronic effects." The limits were to be applied as monthly averages instead).)

Further, a single pass/fail result from a single effluent test provides no indication of actual aquatic toxicity in the ambient receiving waters. Even EPA explains that:

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[4] California courts have already held that daily limits are not allowed unless demonstrated to be impracticable and these decisions are binding on the Water Boards since not appealed. (*See City of Burbank v. State Water Resources Control Board,* 35 Cal. 4th 613, 623, n.6 (2005) (The Supreme Court held: "Unchallenged on appeal and thus not affected by our decision are the trial court's rulings that... (2) the administrative record failed to support the specific effluent limitations; (3) the permits improperly imposed daily maximum limits rather than weekly or monthly averages;...)(emphasis added).) Because no additional analysis has been done for the chronic toxicity limit to demonstrate the impracticability of monthly and weekly average limits, the Regional Water Board must be ordered to remove the daily maximum limit.

[5] The current MMEL, which requires exactly three independent toxicity tests when one toxicity test results in "Fail" (*see* Permit at pg. 9, fn 2 and pg. E-8, fn 5), is also consistent with the Ocean Plan, which requires six additional toxicity tests in a 12-week period if an exceedance is detected. (*See* Ocean Plan at pg. 45.)

> "The agency is concerned that single concentration, pass/fail, toxicity tests do not provide sufficient concentration-response information on effluent toxicity to determine compliance. It is the Agency's policy that all effluent toxicity tests include a minimum of five effluent concentrations and a control."[6]

Contrary to EPA guidance, the Permit includes an MDEL that would result in an effluent limit violation as a result of a single sample exceedance. Despite the high effect level required to exceed the MDEL, it is inappropriate to assess single sample violations for chronic toxicity analyses due to the variability and uncertainty inherent in testing biological organisms. The single test is highly problematic given that the TST procedure often inaccurately identifies non-toxic samples as toxic or "Fail." When non-toxic method blank data from EPA's Inter-laboratory WET Variability Study is re-evaluated using the TST procedure, the number of false positives increases dramatically. Nearly 15% of all non-toxic samples were declared "toxic" in the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* reproduction test - four times more than occurred when using either the NOEC/NOEL method. And, 7.4 % of all non-toxic samples were declared "toxic" using the TST procedure to evaluate Fathead minnow growth, which is double the rate at which similar false conclusions occurred when evaluating the same data with the traditional, promulgated NOEC/NOEL method.

For these reasons, the EPA memo entitled *National Policy Regarding Whole Effluent Toxicity Enforcement* (1995) stated: "EPA does not recommend that the initial response to a single exceedance of a WET limit, causing no known harm, be a formal enforcement action with a civil penalty." (Emphasis added.) The appropriate response to a chronic toxicity test indicating the presence of toxicity is not to declare a violation, but to investigate the cause, starting with follow-up testing to confirm the initial result. (*See accord* Ocean Plan at pg. 45 (triggering TRE Process).)

For all of these reasons, the inclusion of a daily maximum effluent limitation for chronic toxicity is unlawful and inappropriate. The State Water Board should order that the daily limit for chronic toxicity be removed.

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[6] *See* U.S. EPA, *Whole Effluent Toxicity: Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants - Supplementary Information Document* (SID) at pg. 28 (Oct. 2, 1995).

8. A STATEMENT THAT THE PETITION HAS BEEN SENT TO THE REGIONAL WATER BOARD AND TO THE DISCHARGER:

A true and correct copy of this Petition was mailed by First Class mail on April 4, 2014 to the Regional Water Board at the following address:

Mr. Sam Unger, Executive Officer
Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board
320 West Fourth Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013

A true and correct copy was also sent to the permittee/discharger on April 4, 2014 at the following address:

Ms. Susan Mulligan, General Manager
Calleguas Municipal Water District
2100 Olsen Road
Thousand Oaks, CA 91360

9. A STATEMENT THAT THE SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES OR OBJECTIONS RAISED IN THE PETITION WERE RAISED BEFORE THE REGIONAL WATER BOARD.

The issues raised in this petition were presented to the Regional Water Board before the Regional Water Board acted to adopt the Permit. On February 10, 2014, the Calleguas Municipal Water District submitted comments on the chronic toxicity effluent limitations proposed in its Permit that raised the issues argued by SCAP above.[7]

10. REQUEST FOR PETITION TO BE HELD IN ABEYANCE

SCAP requests that this Petition be placed in abeyance for two years, until April 4, 2016, to allow the opportunity for resolution of these matters in further discussion and exchanges between the SCAP and the Regional Water Board, or the adoption of a statewide policy on the implementation of toxicity objectives and limitations.

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[7] A well-recognized exception to the exhaustion of administrative remedies rule exists where the issues were raised during the comment period, even if raised by other than the petitioning party. (*See accord Gilroy Citizens for Responsible Planning v. City of Gilroy* (2006) 140 Cal.App.4th 911, 920; *Galante Vineyards v. Monterey Peninsula Water Management Dist.* (1997) 60 Cal.App.4th 1109, 1118-1121.)

Respectfully submitted,

DATED: April 4, 2014

DOWNEY BRAND LLP

By: 

Melissa A. Thorme
Attorneys for SCAP

DOWNEY BRAND LLP

EXHIBIT A

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

320 W. 4th Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles, California 90013
Phone (213) 576-6600 • Fax (213) 576-6640
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/

ORDER R4-2014-0033
NPDES NO. CA0064521

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR CALLEGUAS MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT REGIONAL SALINITY MANAGEMENT PIPELINE

The following Discharger is subject to waste discharge requirements (WDR's) set forth in this Order:

Table 1. Discharger Information

Discharger	Calleguas Municipal Water District
Name of Facility	Regional Salinity Management Pipeline (RSMP)
Facility Address	2100 Olsen Road
	Thousand Oaks, CA 91360-6800
	Ventura County

Table 2. Discharge Location

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude	Discharge Point Longitude	Receiving Water
001	Treated wastewater and concentrate from brackish groundwater desalter plants and wastewater treatment facilities	34° 08' 34.75" N	119° 11' 33.72" W	Pacific Ocean at Port Hueneme Beach

Table 3. Administrative Information

This Order was adopted on:	**March 6, 2014**
This Order shall become effective on:	**May 1, 2014**
This Order shall expire on:	**April 30, 2019**
The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge as an application for reissuance of WDR's in accordance with title 23, California Code of Regulations, and an application for reissuance of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit no later than:	**November 22, 2018**
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region have classified this discharge as follows:	**Major discharge**

I, Samuel Unger, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that this Order with all attachments is a full, true, and correct copy of the Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on the date indicated above.

Samuel Unger

Samuel Unger, Executive Officer

Contents

Tables

Attachments

I. FACILITY INFORMATION

Information describing the Regional Salinity Management Pipeline (Facility or RSMP) is summarized in Table 1 and in sections I and II of the Fact Sheet (Attachment F). Section I of the Fact Sheet also includes information regarding the Facility's permit application.

II. FINDINGS

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

A. **Legal Authorities.** This Order serves as WDR's pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with section 13260). This Order is also issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. EPA and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as an NPDES permit for point source discharges from this facility to surface waters.

B. **Background and Rationale for Requirements.** The Los Angeles Regional Water Board developed the requirements in this Order based on information submitted as part of the application, through monitoring and reporting programs, and other available information. The Fact Sheet (Attachment F), which contains background information and rationale for the requirements in this Order, is hereby incorporated into and constitutes Findings for this Order. Attachments A through E and G through H are also incorporated into this Order.

C. **Notification of Interested Parties.** The Los Angeles Regional Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDR's for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Details of the notification are provided in the Fact Sheet.

D. **Consideration of Public Comment.** The Los Angeles Regional Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge. Details of the Public Hearing are provided in the Fact Sheet.

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that this Order supersedes Order R4-2008-0014 except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13000) and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the CWA and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order. This action in no way prevents the Los Angeles Regional Water Board from taking enforcement action for past violations of the previous Order.

III. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

A. Wastes discharged shall be limited to a maximum of 17.52 MGD of treated effluent from wastewater treatment plants and concentrate generated at brackish groundwater desalter plants or wastewater treatment facilities throughout the Calleguas Creek Watershed through Discharge Point 001. The discharge of wastes from accidental spills or other sources is prohibited.

B. Discharges of water, materials, thermal wastes, elevated temperature wastes, toxic wastes, deleterious substances, or wastes other than those authorized by this Order, to a storm drain system, the Pacific Ocean, or other waters of the State, are prohibited.

C. Neither the treatment nor the discharge of pollutants shall create pollution, contamination, or a nuisance as defined by section 13050 of the Water Code.

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

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

F. The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent into the waters of the state is prohibited under Water Code section 13375.

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

IV. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001

1. Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001

(Initial Dilution Ratio = 72:1)

a. The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at Discharge Point 001, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as described in the Monitoring and Reporting Program, Attachment E:

Table 4. Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Maximum	Six-Month Median
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), 5-day @ 20°C	mg/L	30	45	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	4,400	6,600		--	--
Oil and Grease	mg/L	25	40	--	75	--
	lbs/day[1]	3,700	5,800	--	11,000	--
pH	s.u.	6.0 - 9.0				
Settleable Solids	ml/L	1.0	1.5	--	3.0	--
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	60	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	8,800	--	--	--	--
Turbidity	NTU	75	100	--	225	--
Total Residual Chlorine	µg/L	--	--	580	4,400	150
	lbs/day[1]	--	--	85	640	22
Ammonia as N	µg/L	--	--	180,000	440,000	44,000
	lbs/day[1]	--	--	26,000	64,000	6,400
Chronic Toxicity [2]	Pass or Fail, % Effect	Pass [3]		Pass or % Effect <50	--	--
Total coliform	MPN/100ml	[4]				
Fecal coliform	MPN/100ml	[4]				
Enterococcus	MPN/100ml	[4]				

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Maximum	Six-Month Median
Antimony, Total Recoverable	µg/L	88,000	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	13,000	--	--	--	--
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	--	2100	5,600	370
	lbs/day[1]	--	--	310	820	54
Beryllium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	2.4	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.35	--	--	--	--
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	--	290	730	73
	lbs/day[1]	--	--	42	110	11
Chromium (III) , Total Recoverable	µg/L	1.4E+07	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	2.0E+06	--	--	--	--
Chromium (VI) , Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	--	580	1,500	150
	lbs/day[1]	--	--	85	210	22
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	--	730	2,000	75
	lbs/day[1]	--	--	110	290	11
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	--	580	1500	150
	lbs/day[1]	--	--	85	220	22
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	--	12	29	2.9
	lbs/day[1]	--	--	1.8	4.2	0.42
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	--	1,500	3,700	370
	lbs/day[1]	--	--	220	530	53
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	--	4,400	11,000	1,100
	lbs/day[1]	--	--	640	1600	160
Silver, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	--	190	500	40
	lbs/day[1]	--	--	28	73	5.8
Thallium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	150	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	22	--	--	--	--
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	--	5,300	14,000	880
	lbs/day[1]	--	--	770	2,000	130
Cyanide	µg/L	--	--	290	730	73
	lbs/day[1]	--	--	42	110	11
Phenolic Compounds (non-chlorinated) [5]	µg/L	--	--	8,800	22,000	2,200
	lbs/day[1]	--	--	1,300	3,200	320
Chlorinated Phenolics [6]	µg/L	--	--	290	730	73
	lbs/day[1]	--	--	42	110	11
TCDD Equivalents [7]	µg/L	2.8E-07	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	4.1E-08	--	--	--	--
Acrolein	µg/L	16,000	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	2,300	--	--	--	--

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Maximum	Six-Month Median
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	7.3	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	1.1	--	--	--	--
Benzene	µg/L	430	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	63	--	--	--	--
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/L	66	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	9.6	--	--	--	--
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	42,000	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	6,100	--	--	--	--
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	630	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	92	--	--	--	--
Chloroform	µg/L	9,500	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	1,400	--	--	--	--
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	450	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	66	--	--	--	--
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/L	2,000	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	290	--	--	--	--
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	66	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	9.6	--	--	--	--
1,3-Dichloropropylene	µg/L	650	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	95	--	--	--	--
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	3.0E+5	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	44,000	--	--	--	--
Halomethanes [8]	µg/L	9,500	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	1,400	--	--	--	--
Dichloromethane	µg/L	33,000	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	4,800	--	--	--	--
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/L	170	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	25	--	--	--	--
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	150	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	22	--	--	--	--
Toluene	µg/L	6.2E+06	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	9.1E+05	--	--	--	--
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/L	3.9E+07	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	5.7E+06	--	--	--	--
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	690	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	100	--	--	--	--
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	2,000	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	290	--	--	--	--

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Maximum	Six-Month Median
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	2,600	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	380	--	--	--	--
4,6-Dinitro-2-Methylphenol	µg/L	16,000	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	2,300	--	--	--	--
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	290	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	42	--	--	--	--
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/L	21	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	3.1	--	--	--	--
Benzidine	µg/L	0.0050	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.00073	--	--	--	--
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) [9]	µg/L	0.64	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.094	--	--	--	--
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)Methane	µg/L	320	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	47	--	--	--	--
Bis(2-chloroethyl)Ether	µg/L	3.3	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.48	--	--	--	--
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)Ether	µg/L	88,000	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	13,000	--	--	--	--
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate	µg/L	260	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	38	--	--	--	--
Dichlorobenzenes	µg/L	3.7E+05	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	54,000	--	--	--	--
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	1300	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	190	--	--	--	--
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	0.59	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.086	--	--	--	--
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/L	2.4E+06	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	3.5E+05	--	--	--	--
Dimethyl Phthalate	µg/L	6.0E+07	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	8.8E+06	--	--	--	--
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	µg/L	2.6E+05	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	38,000	--	--	--	--
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	190	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	28	--	--	--	--
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	12	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	1.8	--	--	--	--
Fluoranthene	µg/L	1,100	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	160	--	--	--	--

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Maximum	Six-Month Median
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	0.015	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.0022	--	--	--	--
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	1,000	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	150	--	--	--	--
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	4,200	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	610	--	--	--	--
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	180	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	26	--	--	--	--
Isophorone	µg/L	53,000	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	7,700	--	--	--	--
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	360	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	53	--	--	--	--
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	530	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	77	--	--	--	--
N-Nitrosodi-N-propylamine	µg/L	28	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	4.1	--	--	--	--
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	180	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	26	--	--	--	--
Aldrin	µg/L	0.0016	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.00023	--	--	--	--
HCH [10]	µg/L	--	--	0.58	0.88	0.29
	lbs/day[1]	--	--	0.085	0.13	0.042
Chlordane	µg/L	0.0017	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.00025	--	--	--	--
DDT [11]	µg/L	0.012	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.0018	--	--	--	--
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.0029	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.00042	--	--	--	--
Endosulfan	µg/L	--	--	1.3	2.0	0.66
	lbs/day[1]	--	--	0.19	0.29	0.096
Endrin	µg/L	--	--	0.29	0.44	0.15
	lbs/day[1]	--	--	0.042	0.064	0.022
Heptachlor	µg/L	0.0037	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.00054	--	--	--	--
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	0.0015	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.00022	--	--	--	--
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) [12]	µg/L	0.0014	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.00020	--	--	--	--

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Maximum	Six-Month Median
Toxaphene	µg/L	0.015	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.0022	--	--	--	--
Tributyltin	µg/L	0.10	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.015	--	--	--	--
Radioactivity	Not to exceed limits specified in Title 17, Division 1, Chapter 5, Subchapter 4, Group 3, Article 3, §30253 of the California Code of Regulations. Reference to §30253 is prospective, including future changes to any incorporated provisions of federal law, as the changes take effect.					

1. The mass-based effluent limitations are based on the facility design flow rate of 17.52 MGD.

   Mass-based effluent limitation (lbs/day) = C * Q * 8.34

   Where: C = concentration-based effluent limitation (mg/L)

   Q = maximum discharge flow rate (MGD)

2. "Pass" or "Fail" for Median Monthly Effluent Limitation (MMEL). "Pass" or "Fail" and "% Effect" for Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL). The MMEL for chronic toxicity shall only apply when there is a discharge more than one day in a calendar month period. During such calendar months, exactly three independent toxicity tests are required when one toxicity test results in "Fail".
3. This is a Median Monthly Effluent Limitation.
4. Bacteria limitations:
   a. 30-day Geometric Mean – The geometric mean shall be calculated using the results of five most recent samples.
      i. Total coliform density shall not exceed 1,000/100 ml;
      ii. Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 200/100 ml; and
      iii. Enterococcus density shall not exceed 35/100 ml.
   b. Single Sample Maximum (SSM)
      i. Total coliform density shall not exceed 10,000/100 ml;
      ii. Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 400/100 ml;
      iii. Enterococcus density shall not exceed 104/100 ml; and
      iv. Total coliform density shall not exceed 1,000/100 ml, when the fecal coliform/total coliform ratio exceeds 0.1.

   If a single sample exceeds any of the single sample maximum (SSM) standards, repeat sampling shall be conducted to determine the extent and persistence of the exceedance. Repeat sampling shall be conducted within 24 hours of receiving analytical results and continued until the sample result is less than the SSM standard.

   When repeat sampling is required because of an exceedance of any one single sample density, values from all samples collected during that 30-day period will be used to calculate the geometric mean.
5. Non-chlorinated phenolic compounds represent the sum of 2-nitrophenol; phenol; 2,4-dimethylphenol; 2,4-dinitrophenol; 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and 4-nitrophenol.
6. Chlorinated phenolic compounds represent the sum of 2-chlorophenol; 2,4-dichlorophenol; 2,4,6-trichlorophenol; 4-chloro-3-methylphenol; and pentachlorophenol.
7. TCDD Equivalents shall 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. USEPA method 1613 may be used to analyze dioxin and furan congeners.

   Dioxin-TEQ (TCDD Equivalents) = Σ (C_x x TEF_x)

   Where:

   C_x = concentration of dioxin or furan congener x

   TEF_x = TEF for congener x

Toxicity Equivalency Factors

Isomer Group	Toxicity Equivalency Factor (TEF)
2,3,7,8-tetra CDD	1.0
2,3,7,8-penta CDD	0.5
2,3,7,8-hexa CDDs	0.1
2,3,7,8-hepta CDD	0.01
Octa CDD	0.001
2,3,7,8 tetra CDF	0.1
1,2,3,7,8 penta CDF	0.05
2,3,4,7,8 penta CDF	0.5
2,3,7,8 hexa CDFs	0.1
2,3,7,8 hepta CDFs	0.01
Octa CDF	0.001

8. Halomethanes shall mean the sum of bromoform, bromomethane (methyl bromide), and chloromethane (methyl chloride).
9. PAHs shall mean the sum of acenaphthylene; anthracene; 1,2-benzanthracene; 3,4-benzofluoranthene; benzo(k)fluoranthene; 1,12-benzoperylene; benzo(a)pyrene; chrysene; dibenzo(a,h)anthracene; fluorine; indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene; phenanthrene; and pyrene.
10. HCH shall mean the sum of alpha, beta, gamma (lindane), and delta isomers of hexachlorocyclohexane.
11. DDT shall mean the sum of 4,4'-DDT, 2,4'-DDT, 4,4'-DDE, 2,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDD, and 2,4'-DDD.
12. PCBs shall mean the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Arolclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260.

b. Temperature Limitations

i. The temperature of wastes discharged shall not exceed the natural temperature of receiving waters by more than 20° F.

ii. The temperature of wastes discharged shall not result in increases in the natural water temperature exceeding 4° F at (a) the shoreline, (b) the surface of any ocean substrate, or (c) the ocean surface beyond 1,000 feet from the discharge system. The surface temperature limitation shall be maintained at least 50 percent of the duration of any complete tidal cycle.

B. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable

C. Recycling Specifications – Not Applicable

V. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

Receiving water limitations are based on water quality objectives contained in the California Ocean Plan, as most recently amended effective August 19, 2013 ("Ocean Plan"), and are a required part of this Order. Unless specifically excepted by this Order, the discharge, by itself or jointly with any other discharge(s), shall not cause violation of the following water quality objectives. Compliance with these objectives shall be determined by samples collected at stations representative of the area within the waste field where initial dilution is completed (i.e., outside the zone of initial dilution).

A. Bacterial Characteristics

1. Water Contact Standards

Both the State Water Board and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) have established standards to protect water contact recreation in coastal waters from bacterial contamination. Subsection a of this section contains bacterial objectives adopted by the State Water Board for ocean waters used for water contact recreation. Subsection b

describes the bacteriological standards adopted by CDPH for coastal waters adjacent to public beaches and public water contact sports areas in ocean waters.

a. State/Regional Water Board Water Contact Standards

In marine water designated for water contact recreation (REC-1), the waste discharged shall not cause the following bacterial standards to be exceeded in the receiving water outside the initial dilution zone.

Geometric Mean Limits

i. Total coliform density shall not exceed 1,000/100 ml;
ii. Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 200/100 ml; and
iii. Enterococcus density shall not exceed 35/100 ml.

Single Sample Maximum (SSM)

i. Total coliform density shall not exceed 10,000/100 ml;
ii. Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 400/100 ml;
iii. Enterococcus density shall not exceed 104/100 ml; and
iv. Total coliform density shall not exceed 1,000/100 ml, when the fecal coliform/total coliform ratio exceeds 0.1.

b. CDPH Standards

CDPH has established minimum protective bacteriological standards for coast water adjacent to public beaches and for public water-contact sports areas in ocean waters. These standards are found in the California Code of Regulations, title 17, section 7958, and they are identical to the objectives contained in subsection a. above. When a public beach or public water-contact sports area fails to meet these standards, CDPH or the local public health officer may post with warning signs or otherwise restrict use of the public beach or public water-contact sports area until the standards are met. The CDPH regulations impose more frequent monitoring and more stringent posting and closure requirements on certain high-use public beaches that are located adjacent to a storm drain that flows in the summer.

For beaches not covered under AB 411 regulations, CDPH imposes the same standards as contained in Title 17 and requires weekly sampling but allows the county health officer more discretion in making posting and closure decisions.

2. Shellfish Harvesting Standards

At all areas where shellfish may be harvested for human consumption, as determined by the Los Angeles Regional Water Board, the waste discharged shall not cause the following bacterial standards to be exceeded:

a. 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 shall exceed 230 per 100 ml.

3. Implementation Provisions for Bacterial Characteristics

a. At a minimum, monthly samples shall be collected from each sampling location. The geometric mean values should be calculated using the five most recent sample results. If sampling occurs more frequently than monthly, all samples taken during the previous 30-day period shall be used to calculate the geometric mean.

b. If a single sample exceeds any of the single sample maximum (SSM) standards, repeat sampling at that location shall be conducted to determine the extent and persistence of the exceedance. Repeat sampling shall be conducted within 24 hours of receiving analytical results and continued until the sample result is less than the SSM standard or until the Los Angeles Regional Water Board requires the Discharger or appropriate agency to conduct a sanitary survey to determine the source of the high bacterial densities. A sanitary survey shall also be required if three out of four samples taken during any 30-day period exceed any SSM standard, or if 75 percent of the samples from more frequent testing during any 30-day period exceed any SSM standard.

When repeat sampling is required because of an exceedance of any one single sample density, values from all samples collected during that 30-day period will be used to calculate the geometric mean.

c. It is state policy that the geometric mean bacterial objectives are strongly preferred for use in water body assessment decisions, for example, in developing the CWA Section 303(d) List of impaired waters, because the geometric mean objectives are a more reliable measure of long-term water body conditions. In making assessment decisions on bacterial quality, SSM data must be considered together with any available geometric mean data. The use of only SSM bacterial data is generally inappropriate unless there is a limited data set, the water is subject to short-term spikes in bacterial concentrations, or other circumstances justify the use of only SSM data.

B. Physical Characteristics

1. Floating particulates and grease and oil shall not be visible as a result of wastes discharged.
2. The discharge of waste 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. Natural light shall not be significantly reduced at any point outside the initial dilution zone as the result of the discharge of waste.
4. The rate of deposition of inert solids and the characteristics of inert solids in ocean sediments shall not be changed such that benthic communities are degraded.

C. Chemical Characteristics

1. The dissolved oxygen concentration shall not at any time be depressed more than 10 percent from that which occurs naturally, as the result of the discharge of oxygen demanding waste materials; excluding effects of naturally induced upwelling.
2. The pH shall not be changed at any time more than 0.2 units from that which occurs naturally.
3. The dissolved sulfide concentration of waters in and near sediments shall not be significantly increased above that present under natural conditions.
4. The concentration of substances set forth in Chapter II, Table 1 of the Ocean Plan, shall not be increased in marine sediments to levels that would degrade indigenous biota.
5. The concentration of organic materials in marine sediments shall not be increased to levels that would degrade marine life.

6. Nutrient materials shall not cause objectionable aquatic growths or degrade indigenous biota.

7. Numerical water quality objectives established in Chapter II, Table 1 of the California Ocean Plan shall not be exceeded outside of the zone of initial dilution as a result of discharges from the Facility.

D. Biological Characteristics

1. Marine communities, including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species, shall not be degraded.

2. The natural taste, odor, and color of fish, shellfish, or other marine resources used for human consumption shall not be altered.

3. 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.

E. Radioactivity

1. Discharge of radioactive waste shall not degrade marine life.

VI. PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

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

2. **Regional Water Board Standard Provisions.** The Discharger shall comply with the following provisions. In the event that there is any conflict, duplication, or overlap between provisions specified by this Order, the more stringent provision shall apply:

   a. This Order may be modified, revoked, reissued, or terminated in accordance with the provisions of 40 C.F.R.sections 122.44, 122.62, 122.63, 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; 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. The filing of a request by the Discharger for an Order modification, revocation, and issuance or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this Order.

   b. The Discharger 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 the municipal storm water management program developed to comply with NPDES permits issued by the Regional Water Board to local agencies.

   c. Discharge of wastes to any point other than specifically described in this Order and permit is prohibited and constitutes a violation thereof.

   d. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable effluent limitations, national standards of performance, toxic effluent standards, and all federal regulations established pursuant to sections 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307, 316, 318, 405, and 423 of the Federal CWA and amendments thereto.

e. These requirements do not exempt the operator of the 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.

f. 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 such spill of such materials shall be contained and removed immediately.

g. A copy of these waste discharge specifications shall be maintained at the control room where the operation of the RSMP is overseen, so as to be available at all times to operating personnel.

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

   i. Violation of any term or condition contained in this Order;
   ii. Obtaining this Order by misrepresentation, or failure to disclose all relevant facts;
   iii. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.

i. 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.

j. The Discharger shall notify the Regional Water 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.

k. The Discharger shall file with the Regional Water 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.

l. All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Regional Water Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe that they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture an intermediate or final product or byproduct of any toxic pollutant that was not reported on their application.

m. In the event of any change in name, ownership, or control of the facility, the discharger shall notify this Regional Water Board of the change and shall notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, a copy of which shall be forwarded to the Regional Water Board.

n. The Water Code provides that any person who violates a waste discharge requirement or a provision of the 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.

o. 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.

p. The discharge of any product registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act to any waste stream which may ultimately be released to waters of the United States, is prohibited unless specifically authorized elsewhere in this permit or another NPDES permit. This requirement is not applicable to products used for lawn and agricultural purposes.

q. The discharge of any waste resulting from the combustion of toxic or hazardous wastes to any waste stream that ultimately discharges to waters of the United States is prohibited, unless specifically authorized elsewhere in this permit.

r. The Discharger shall notify the Executive Officer in writing no later than 6 months prior to the planned discharge of any chemical, other than the products previously reported to the Executive Officer, which may be toxic to aquatic life. Such notification shall include:

i. Name and general composition of the chemical,
ii. Frequency of use,
iii. Quantities to be used,
iv. Proposed discharge concentrations, and
v. USEPA registration number, if applicable.

s. Failure to comply with provisions or requirements of this Order, or violation of other applicable laws or regulations governing discharges from this facility, may subject the Discharger to administrative or civil liabilities, criminal penalties, and/or other enforcement remedies to ensure compliance. Additionally, certain violations may subject the Discharger to civil or criminal enforcement from appropriate local, state, or federal law enforcement entities.

t. In the event the Discharger does not comply or will be unable to comply for any reason, with any prohibition, maximum daily effluent limitation, average weekly effluent limitation, average monthly effluent limitation, instantaneous maximum/minimum effluent limitations, six-month median effluent limitation or receiving water limitation of this Order, the Discharger shall notify the Los Angeles Regional Water Board by telephone (213) 576-6600 within 24 hours of having knowledge of such noncompliance, and shall confirm this notification in writing within five days, unless the Los Angeles Regional Water Board waives confirmation. The written notification shall state the nature, time, duration, and cause of noncompliance, and shall describe the measures being taken to remedy the current noncompliance and, prevent recurrence including, where applicable, a schedule of implementation. Other noncompliance requires written notification as above at the time of the normal monitoring report.

B. Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) Requirements

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

C. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

a. This Order may be reopened for modification to include an effluent limitation if monitoring establishes that the discharge causes, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an excursion above the Ocean Plan Table 1 water quality objective.

b. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to section 303 of the Federal CWA, and amendments thereto, the Regional Water Board will revise and modify this Order in accordance with such more stringent standards.

c. This Order may be reopened and modified, in accordance with the provisions set forth in Parts 122 and 124, to include requirements for the implementation of the watershed management approach or to include new minimum levels (MLs).

d. This Order may be reopened and modified to revise effluent limitations as a result of future Ocean Plan Amendments, such as an update of the objectives or the adoption of a TMDL.

e. This Order may be reopened upon submission by the Discharger of adequate information, as determined by the Regional Water Board, to provide for modifications to dilution credits or the mixing zone, as may be appropriate.

f. This Order may be reopened and modified, revoked, and reissued or terminated in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR sections 122.24, 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, or endangerment to human health or the environment resulting from the permitted activity.

g. This Order may be modified, or revoked and reissued, based on the results of Magnuson-Stevens Conservation and Management Act and/or Endangered Species Act section 7 consultations with the National Marine Fisheries Service and/or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

2. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements

a. Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Workplan. The Discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board an Initial Investigation TRE workplan (1-2 pages) within **90 days** of the effective date of this permit. This plan shall describe the steps the permittee intends to follow in the event that toxicity is detected. See section V of the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) for an overview of Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) requirements.

b. Mixing Zone Study Work Plan. The Discharger shall develop and submit to the Los Angeles Regional Water Board for review a work plan detailing how the Discharger will conduct a Mixing Zone Study, within **90 days** after the adoption of this permit. The study should include monitoring upstream of the discharge point, directly above the discharge location, at the boundary of the Zone of Initial Dilution as defined using the modeling results, and outside the Zone of Initial Dilution for the list of constituents included in Attachment E, Section VIII.A.1

c. Sediment Loading Study Work Plan. The Discharger shall develop and submit to the Los Angeles Regional Water Board for review a plan detailing how the Discharger will conduct a sediment loading study, within **90 days** after the adoption

of this permit. The study is to monitor the concentrations of constituents present in the sediment inside and outside of the mixing zone. The sampling must target all constituents present in the discharge that bioaccumulate in the tissue of aquatic life that may be present in the area.

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

The Discharger shall develop and submit, within **90 days** of the effective date of this Order:

a. An updated Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

The SWPPP shall describe site-specific management practices for minimizing contamination of storm water runoff and for preventing contaminated storm water runoff from being discharged directly to waters of the State. Further, the SWPPP should address erosion and sediment control practices in areas affected by construction and land disturbance activities. The SWPPP shall be developed in accordance with the requirements in Attachment G.

b. An updated Best Management Practice Plan (BMPP)

The BMPP shall entail site-specific procedures implemented and/or to be implemented to prevent the discharge of pollutants in non-storm water discharges. The BMPP shall be site-specific and shall cover all areas of the Facility including connectors and pumping stations. Further, BMPs should address reducing or eliminating pollutants in storm water discharges from construction and land disturbance activities.

The Discharger shall implement their SWPPP and BMPP within 10 days of the approval by the Executive Officer or **no later than 90 days** after submission to the Los Angeles Regional Water Board, whichever comes first. The plans shall be reviewed annually and revised, if necessary, at the same time. Updated information shall be submitted within 30 days of revision.

4. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications

a. The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems installed or used to achieve compliance with this Order.

5. Other Special Provisions – Not Applicable

6. Compliance Schedules – Not Applicable

VII. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

A. Compliance with Effluent Limitations expressed as Single Constituents

If the concentration of the pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reported Minimum Level (see Reporting Requirement I.G. of the MRP), then the Discharger is out of compliance.

B. Compliance with Effluent Limitations expressed as Sum of Several Constituents

Dischargers are out of compliance with an effluent limitation which applies to the sum of a group of chemicals (e.g., PCB's) if the sum of the individual pollutant concentrations is greater than the effluent limitation. Individual pollutants of the group will be considered to have a concentration of zero if the constituent is reported as "Not Detected" (ND) or "Detected, but Not Quantified" (DNQ).

C. **Multiple Sample Data Reduction**

The concentration of the pollutant in the effluent may be estimated from the result of a single sample analysis or by a measure of central tendency (arithmetic mean, geometric mean, median, etc.) of multiple sample analyses when all sample results are quantifiable (i.e., greater than or equal to the reported Minimum Level). When one or more sample results are reported as ND or DNQ, the central tendency concentration of the pollutant shall be the median (middle) value of the multiple samples, where DNQ is lower than a quantified value and ND is lower than DNQ. If, in an even number of samples, one or both of the middle values is ND or DNQ, the median will be the lower of the two middle values.

D. **Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL)**

If the average of daily discharges over a calendar month exceeds the AMEL for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged and the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that month for that parameter (e.g., resulting in 31 days of non-compliance in a 31-day month). However, an alleged violation of the AMEL will be considered one violation for the purpose of assessing mandatory minimum penalties. The average of daily discharges over a calendar month that exceeds the AMEL for a parameter will be considered out of compliance for that month only. If only a single sample (daily discharge) is taken over a calendar month and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the AMEL, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that month. If no sample (daily discharge) is taken over a calendar month, no compliance determination can be made for that month with respect to effluent violation determination, but compliance determination can be made for that month with respect to reporting violation determination.

In determining compliance with the AMEL, the following provisions shall also apply to all constituents:

1. If the analytical result of a single sample, monitored monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, does not exceed the AMEL for that constituent, the Discharger has demonstrated compliance with the AMEL for that month;

2. If the analytical result of a single sample, monitored monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, exceeds the AMEL for any constituent, the Discharger shall collect four additional samples at approximately equal intervals during the month. All five analytical results shall be reported in the monitoring report for that month, or 45 days after results for the additional samples were received, whichever is later.

   When all sample results are greater than or equal to the reported Minimum Level (see Reporting Requirement I.G. of the MRP), the numerical average of the analytical results of these five samples will be used for compliance determination.

   When one or more sample results are reported as "Not-Detected (ND)" or "Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)" (see Reporting Requirement I.G. of the MRP), the median value of these four samples shall be used for compliance determination. If one or both of the middle values is ND or DNQ, the median shall be the lower of the two middle values.

   In the event of noncompliance with an AMEL, the sampling frequency for that constituent shall be increased to weekly and shall continue at this level until compliance with the AMEL has been demonstrated.

3. If only one sample was obtained for the month or more than a monthly period and the result exceeds the AMEL, then the Discharger is in violation of the AMEL.

E. **Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL)**

If the average of daily discharges over a calendar week exceeds the AWEL for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged and the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that week for that parameter (e.g., resulting in seven days of non-compliance). However, an alleged violation of the AWEL will be considered one violation for the purpose of assessing mandatory minimum penalties. The average of daily discharges over a calendar week that exceeds the AWEL for a parameter will be considered out of compliance for that week only. If only a single sample (daily discharge) is taken over a calendar week and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the AWEL, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that week. If no sample (daily discharge) is taken over a calendar week, no compliance determination can be made for that week with respect to effluent violation determination, but compliance determination can be made for that week with respect to reporting violation determination.

A calendar week will begin on Sunday and end on Saturday. Partial calendar weeks at the end of the calendar month will be carried forward to the next month in order to calculate and report a consecutive seven-day average value on Saturday.

F. **Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL)**

If a daily discharge on a calendar day exceeds the MDEL for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged and the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that day for that parameter. If no sample (daily discharge) is taken over a calendar day, no compliance determination can be made for that day with respect to an effluent violation determination, but compliance determination can be made for that day with respect to reporting violation determination.

G. **Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation**

If the analytical result of a single grab sample is lower than the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged and the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that single sample for that parameter. Non-compliance for each single grab sample will be considered separately (e.g., the analytical results of two grab samples taken over a calendar day that are lower than the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation would result in two instances of non-compliance with the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation).

H. **Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation**

If the analytical result of a single grab sample exceeds (is higher than) the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged and the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that single sample for that parameter. Non-compliance for each single grab sample will be considered separately (e.g., the analytical results of two grab samples taken over a calendar day that both are higher than the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation would result in two instances of non-compliance with the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation).

I. **Six-Month Median Effluent Limitation**

If the median of daily discharges over any 180-day period exceeds the six-month median effluent limitation for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged and the discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that 180-day period for that parameter. The next assessment of compliance will occur after the next sample is taken. If only a single sample is taken during a given 180-day period and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the six-month median, the discharger will be considered out of compliance

for the 180-day period. For any 180-period during which no sample is taken, no compliance determination can be made for the six-month median limitation.

The six-month median shall apply as 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. If only one sample is collected during the time period associated with the 6-month median water quality objective, the single measurement shall be used to determine compliance with the effluent limitation for the entire time period.

J. **Median Monthly Effluent Limitation (MMEL)**

If the median of daily discharges over a calendar month exceeds the MMEL for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged and the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that month for that parameter (e.g., resulting in 31 days of non-compliance in a 31-day month). However, an alleged violation of the MMEL will be considered one violation for the purpose of assessing State mandatory minimum penalties. If no sample (daily discharge) is taken over a calendar month, no compliance determination can be made for that month with respect to effluent violation determination, but compliance determination can be made for that month with respect to reporting violation determination.

K. **Chronic Toxicity**

The discharge is subject to determination of "Pass" or "Fail" and "Percent Effect" from a single-effluent concentration chronic toxicity test at the discharge IWC using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) approach described in *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document* (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010), Appendix A, Figure A-1, and Table A-1. The null hypothesis (H_o) for the TST approach is: Mean discharge IWC response ≤0.75 × Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as "Pass". A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as "Fail". The relative "Percent Effect" at the discharge IWC is defined and reported as: ((Mean control response – Mean discharge IWC response) ÷ Mean control response)) × 100.

The Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL) for chronic toxicity is exceeded and a violation will be flagged when a chronic toxicity test, analyzed using the TST approach, results in "Fail" and the "Percent Effect" is ≥0.50.

The Median Monthly Effluent Limitation (MMEL) for chronic toxicity is exceeded and a violation will be flagged when the median of no more than three independent chronic toxicity tests, conducted within the same calendar month and analyzed using the TST approach, results in "Fail". The MMEL for chronic toxicity shall only apply when there is a discharge more than one day in a calendar month period. During such calendar months, exactly three independent toxicity tests are required when one toxicity test results in "Fail".

L. **Mass and Concentration Limitations**

Compliance with mass effluent limitations and concentration effluent limitations for the same parameter shall be determined separately. When the concentration for a parameter in a sample is reported as ND or DNQ, the corresponding mass emission rate determined using that sample concentration shall also be reported as ND or DNQ.

M. **Bacterial Standards and Analyses**

The geometric mean used for determining compliance with bacterial standards is calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{Geometric Mean} = (C_1 \times C_2 \times \ldots \times C_n)^{1/n}$$

where n is the number of days samples were collected during the period and C is the concentration of bacteria (MPN/100 mL or CFU/100 mL) found on each day of sampling.

For bacterial analyses, sample dilutions should be performed so the expected range of values is bracketed (for example, with multiple tube fermentation method or membrane filtration method, 2 to 16,000 per 100 mL for total and fecal coliform, at a minimum, and 1 to 1000 per 100 mL for *Enterococcus*). The detection method used for each analysis shall be reported with the results of the analysis.

Detection methods used for coliforms (total and fecal) and *Enterococcus* shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 CFR section 136 (revised May 18, 2012), unless alternate methods have been approved by USEPA pursuant to 40 CFR section 136, or improved methods have been determined by the Executive Officer and/or USEPA.

ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS

Acute Toxicity

a. Acute Toxicity
Expressed in Toxic Units Acute (TUa)

$$TUa = \frac{100}{96\text{-hr LC } 50\%}$$

b. Lethal Concentration 50% (LC 50)
LC 50 (percent waste giving 50% survival of test organisms) shall be determined by static or continuous flow bioassay techniques using standard marine test species as specified in Ocean Plan Appendix III. 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.

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:

$$TUa = \frac{\log (100 - S)}{1.7}$$

where:
S = percentage survival in 100% waste. If S > 99, TUa shall be reported as zero.

Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS)

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

Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL)

The highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL)

The highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week (Sunday through Saturday), calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week.

Best Management Practices (BMPs)

BMPs are methods, measures, or practices designed and selected to reduce or eliminate the discharge of pollutants to surface waters from point and nonpoint source discharges including storm water. BMPs include structural and non-structural control, and operation maintenance procedures, which can be applied before, during, and/or after pollution-producing activities.

Chlorinated Phenolic Compounds

Chlorinated Phenolic Compounds shall mean, at a minimum, the sum of 2-Chlorophenol, 2,4-Dichlorophenol, 4-Chloro-3-methylphenol, 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol, and Pentachlorophenol.

Chlordane

Shall mean the sum of chlordane-alpha, chlordane-gamma, chlordene-alpha, chlordene-gamma, nonachlor-alpha, nonachlor-gamma, and oxychlordane.

Chronic Toxicity

This parameter shall be used to measure the acceptability of waters for supporting a healthy marine biota until improved methods are developed to evaluate biological response.

a. Chronic Toxicity (TUc)
   Expressed as Toxic Units Chronic (TUc)

$$TUc = \frac{100}{NOEL}$$

b. No Observed Effect Level (NOEL)

   The NOEL 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 listed in Ocean Plan Appendix II.

Coefficient of Variation (CV)

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

Composite Sample

Composite Sample, for flow rate measurements, means 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, for other than flow rate measurement, means:

a No fewer than eight individual sample portions taken at equal time intervals for 24 hours, or the duration of the discharge, whichever is shorter. The volume of each individual sample portion shall be directly proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time of sampling; or,

b No fewer than eight individual sample portions taken of equal time volume taken over a 24 hour period. The time interval between each individual sample portion shall vary such that the volume of the discharge between each individual sample portion remains constant.

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

For a composite sample, if the duration of the discharge is less than 24 hours but greater than 8 hours, at least eight flow-weighted individual sample portions shall be taken during the duration of the discharge and composited. For a discharge duration of 8 hours or less, eight individual "grab samples" may be substituted and composited.

The composite sample result shall be reported for the calendar day during which composite sampling ends.

Daily Discharge

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

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

For composite sampling, if 1 day is defined as a 24-hour period other than a calendar day, the analytical result for the 24-hour period will be considered as the result for the calendar day in which the 24-hour period ends.

DDT

Shall mean the sum of 4,4'DDT, 2,4'DDT, 4,4'DDE, 2,4'DDE, 4,4'DDD, and 2,4'DDD.

Degrade (Degradation)

Degradation shall be determined by comparison of the waste field and reference site(s) for characteristic species diversity, population density, contamination, growth anomalies, debility, or supplanting of normal species by undesirable plant and animal species. Degradation occurs if there are significant differences in any of three major biotic groups, namely, demersal fish, benthic invertebrates, or attached algae. Other groups may be evaluated where benthic species are not affected, or are not the only ones affected.

Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)

Sample results that are less than the reported Minimum Level, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL. Sample results reported as DNQ are estimated concentrations.

Dichlorobenzenes

Shall mean the sum of 1,2- and 1,3-dichlorobenzene.

Downstream Ocean Waters

Waters downstream with respect to ocean currents.

Dredged Material

Any material excavated or dredged from the navigable waters of the United States, including material otherwise referred to as "spoil."

Enclosed Bays

Indentations along the coast that enclose an area of oceanic water within distinct headlands or harbor works. Enclosed bays include all bays where the narrowest distance between headlands or outermost harbor works is less than 75 percent of the greatest dimension of the enclosed portion of the bay. This definition includes but is not limited to: Humboldt Bay, Bodega Harbor, Tomales Bay, Drakes Estero, San Francisco Bay, Morro Bay, Los Angeles Harbor, Upper and Lower Newport Bay, Mission Bay, and San Diego Bay.

Endosulfan

The sum of endosulfan-alpha and -beta and endosulfan sulfate.

Estuaries and Coastal Lagoons

Estuaries and Coastal Lagoons are waters at the mouths of streams that serve as mixing zones for fresh and ocean waters during a major portion of the year. Mouths of streams that are temporarily separated from the ocean by sandbars shall be considered as estuaries. Estuarine waters will generally be considered to extend from a bay or the open ocean to the upstream limit of tidal action but may be considered to extend seaward if significant mixing of fresh and salt water occurs in the open coastal waters. The waters described by this definition include but are not limited to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta as defined by Section 12220 of the California Water Code, Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait downstream to Carquinez Bridge, and appropriate areas of the Smith, Klamath, Mad, Eel, Noyo, and Russian Rivers.

Grab Sample

Grab Sample means an individual sample collected during a period of time not to exceed 15 minutes. Grab samples shall be collected during normal peak loading conditions for the parameter of interest, which may or may not occur during hydraulic peaks.

Halomethanes

Halomethanes shall mean the sum of bromoform, bromomethane (methyl bromide) and chloromethane (methyl chloride).

HCH

HCH shall mean the sum of the alpha, beta, gamma (lindane) and delta isomers of hexachlorocyclohexane.

Initial Dilution

The process that results in the rapid and irreversible turbulent mixing of wastewater with ocean water around the point of discharge.

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

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

Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation

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

Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation

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

Kelp Beds

For purposes of the bacteriological standards of the Ocean Plan, are significant aggregations of marine algae of the genera Macrocystis and Nereocystis. Kelp beds include the total foliage canopy of Macrocystis and Nereocystis plants throughout the water column.

Mariculture

The culture of plants and animals in marine waters independent of any pollution source.

Material

(a) In common usage: (1) the substance or substances of which a thing is made or composed (2) substantial; (b) For purposes of the Ocean Plan relating to waste disposal, dredging and the disposal of dredged material and fill, MATERIAL means matter of any kind or description which is subject to regulation as waste, or any material dredged from the navigable waters of the United States. See also, DREDGED MATERIAL.

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL)

The highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant.

Median

The middle measurement in a set of data. The median of a set of data is found by first arranging the measurements in order of magnitude (either increasing or decreasing order). If the number of measurements (n) is odd, then the median = $X_{(n+1)/2}$. If n is even, then the median = $(X_{n/2} + X_{(n/2)+1})/2$ (i.e., the midpoint between the $n/2$ and $n/2+1$).

Method Detection Limit (MDL)

The minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero, as defined in 40 C.F.R. part 136, Attachment B.

Minimum Level (ML)

The concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point. The ML is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method specified sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed.

Mixing Zone

Mixing Zone is a limited volume of receiving water that is allocated for mixing with a wastewater discharge where water quality criteria can be exceeded without causing adverse effects to the overall water body.

Natural Light

Reduction of natural light may be determined by the Los Angeles Regional Water Board by measurement of light transmissivity or total irradiance, or both, according to the monitoring needs of the Los Angeles Regional Water Board.

Not Detected (ND)

Those sample results less than the laboratory's MDL.

Ocean Waters

The territorial marine waters of the state as defined by California law to the extent these waters are outside of enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal lagoons. If a discharge outside the territorial waters of the state could affect the quality of the waters of the state, the discharge may be regulated to assure no violation of the Ocean Plan will occur in ocean waters.

PAHs (polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons)

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.

PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls)

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.

Persistent Pollutants

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

Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP)

PMP means waste minimization and pollution prevention actions that include, but are not limited to, product substitution, waste stream recycling, alternative waste management methods, and education of the public and businesses. The goal of the PMP shall be to reduce all potential sources of a priority pollutant(s) through pollutant minimization (control) strategies, including pollution prevention measures as appropriate, to maintain the effluent concentration at or below the water quality-based effluent limitation. Pollution prevention measures may be particularly appropriate for persistent bioaccumulative priority pollutants where there is evidence that beneficial uses are being impacted. The Regional Water Board may consider cost effectiveness when establishing the requirements of a PMP. The completion and implementation of a Pollution Prevention Plan, if required pursuant to Water Code section 13263.3(d), shall be considered to fulfill the PMP requirements.

Reported Minimum Level

The reported ML (also known as the Reporting Level or RL) is the ML (and its associated analytical method) chosen by the Discharger for reporting and compliance determination from the MLs included in this Order, including an additional factor if applicable as discussed herein. The MLs included in this Order correspond to approved analytical methods for reporting a sample result that are selected by the Los Angeles Regional Water Board either from Appendix II of the Ocean Plan in accordance with section III.C.5.a. of the Ocean Plan or established in accordance with section III.C.5.b. of the Ocean Plan. The ML is based on the proper application of method-based analytical procedures for sample preparation and the absence of any matrix interferences. Other factors may be applied to the ML depending on the specific sample preparation steps employed. For example, the treatment typically applied in cases where there are matrix-effects is to dilute the sample or sample aliquot by a factor of ten. In such cases, this additional factor must be applied to the ML in the computation of the reported ML.

Shellfish

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

Significant Difference

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

Six-Month Median Effluent Limitation

The highest allowable moving median of all daily discharges for any 180-day period.

State Water Quality Protection Areas (SWQPAs)

Non-terrestrial marine or estuarine areas designated to protect marine species or biological communities from an undesirable alteration in natural water quality. All AREAS OF SPECIAL BIOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE (ASBS) that were previously designated by the State Water Board in Resolution No.s 74-28, 74-32, and 75-61 are now also classified as a subset of State Water Quality Protection Areas and require special protections afforded by the Ocean Plan.

TCDD Equivalents

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
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

Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)

A study conducted in a step-wise process designed to identify the causative agents of effluent or ambient toxicity, isolate the sources of toxicity, evaluate the effectiveness of toxicity control options, and then confirm the reduction in toxicity. The first steps of the TRE consist of the collection of data relevant to the toxicity, including additional toxicity testing, and an evaluation of facility operations and maintenance practices, and best management practices. A Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) may be required as part of the TRE, if appropriate. (A TIE is a set of procedures to identify the specific chemical(s) responsible for toxicity. These procedures are performed in three phases (characterization, identification, and confirmation) using aquatic organism toxicity tests.)

Waste

As used in the Ocean Plan, waste includes a Discharger's total discharge, of whatever origin, i.e., gross, not net, discharge.

Water Quality-Based Effluent Limit (WQBEL)

A value determined by selecting the most stringent of the effluent limits calculated using all applicable water quality criteria (e.g., aquatic life, human health, and wildlife) for a specific point source to a specific receiving water for a given pollutant.

Water Quality Criteria

Comprised of numeric and narrative criteria. Numeric criteria are scientifically derived ambient concentrations developed by USEPA or States for various pollutants of concern to protect human health and aquatic life. Narrative criteria are statements that describe the desired water quality goal.

Water Quality Standard

A law or regulation that consists of the beneficial use or uses of a waterbody, the numeric and narrative water quality criteria that are necessary to protect the use or uses of that particular waterbody, and an antidegradation statement.

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

The total toxic effect of an effluent measured directly with a toxicity test.

Zone of Initial Dilution (ZID)

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.

Water Recycling

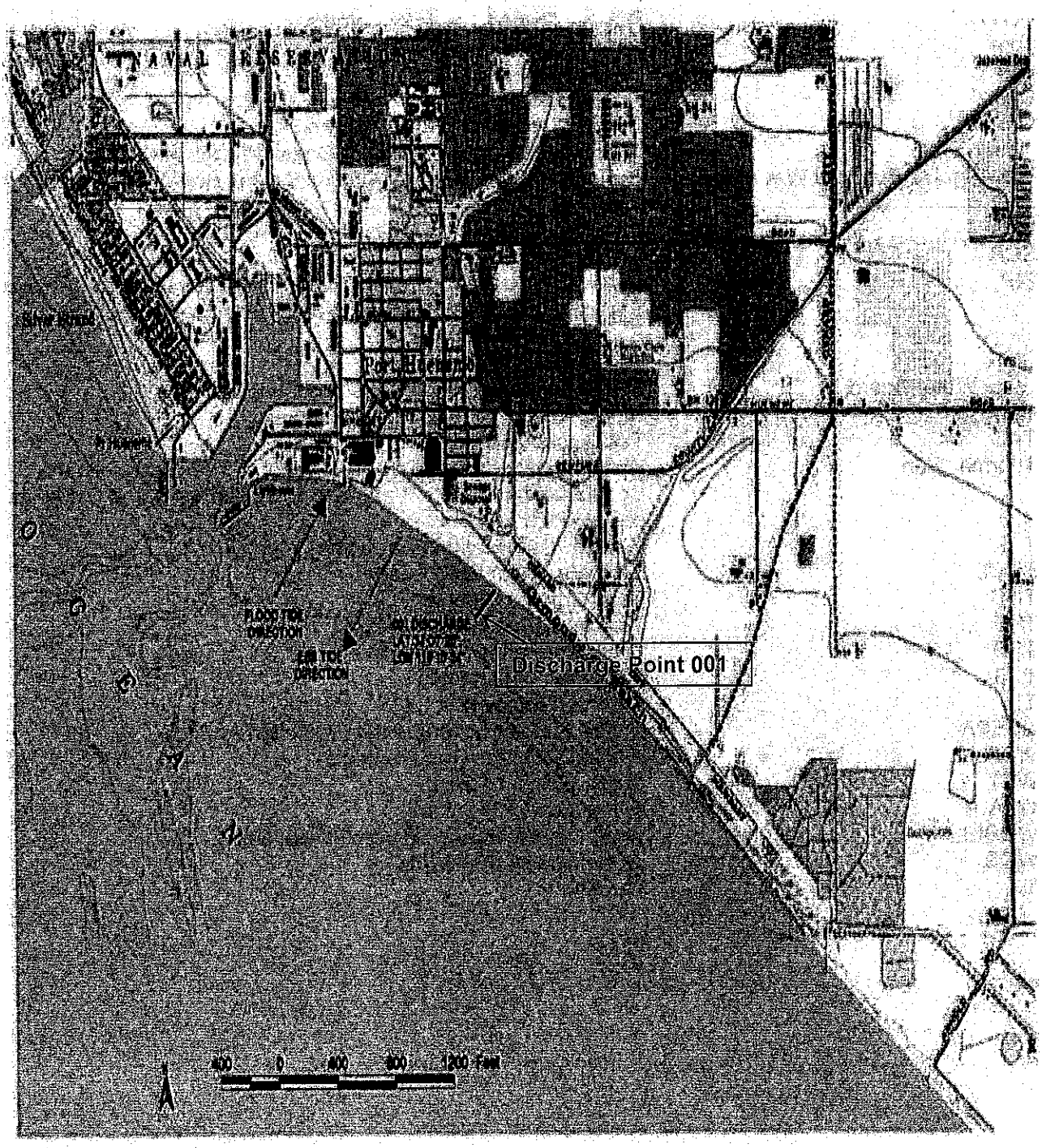
The treatment of wastewater to render it suitable for reuse, the transportation of treated wastewater to the place of use, and the actual use of treated wastewater for a direct beneficial use or controlled use that would not otherwise occur.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

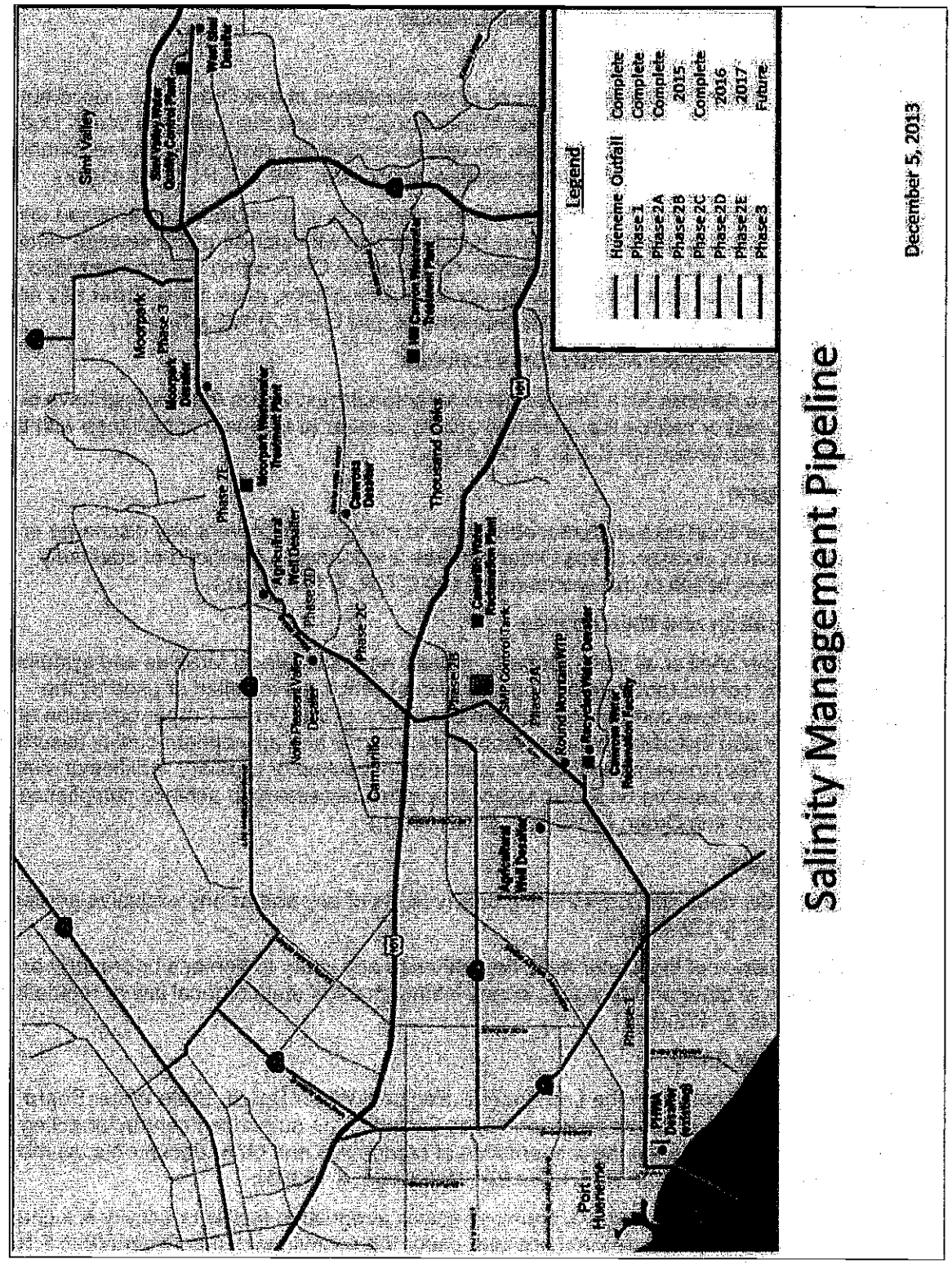
AMEL	Average Monthly Effluent Limitation
B	Background Concentration
BAT	Best Available Technology Economically Achievable
Basin Plan	Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties
BCT	Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology
BMP	Best Management Practices
BMPP	Best Management Practices Plan
BPJ	Best Professional Judgment
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20 °C
BPT	Best Practicable Treatment Control Technology
C	Water Quality Objective
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CTR	California Toxics Rule
CV	Coefficient of Variation
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWC	California Water Code
Discharger	Calleguas Municipal Water District
DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report
DNQ	Detected But Not Quantified
ELAP	California Department of Public Health Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
ELG	Effluent Limitations, Guidelines and Standards
Facility	Regional Salinity Management Pipeline (RSMP)
g/kg	grams per kilogram
gpd	gallons per day
IC	Inhibition Coefficient
IC_{15}	Concentration at which the organism is 15% inhibited
IC_{25}	Concentration at which the organism is 25% inhibited
IC_{40}	Concentration at which the organism is 40% inhibited
IC_{50}	Concentration at which the organism is 50% inhibited
LA	Load Allocations
LOEC	Lowest Observed Effect Concentration
µg/L	micrograms per Liter
mg/L	milligrams per Liter
MDEL	Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation
MEC	Maximum Effluent Concentration
MGD	Million Gallons Per Day
ML	Minimum Level
MRP	Monitoring and Reporting Program
ND	Not Detected
ng/L	nanograms per liter
NOEC	No Observable Effect Concentration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NTR	National Toxics Rule
OAL	Office of Administrative Law

PAHs	Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons
pg/L	picograms per liter
PMEL	Proposed Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation
PMP	Pollutant Minimization Plan
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
ppm	parts per million
ppb	parts per billion
QA	Quality Assurance
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
Ocean Plan	Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California
Los Angeles Regional Water Board	California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region
RPA	Reasonable Potential Analysis
SCP	Spill Contingency Plan
SIP	State Implementation Policy (Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California)
SMR	Self-Monitoring Reports
State Water Board	California State Water Resources Control Board
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
TAC	Test Acceptability Criteria
Thermal Plan	Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California
TIE	Toxicity Identification Evaluation
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TRE	Toxicity Reduction Evaluation
TSD	Technical Support Document
TSS	Total Suspended Solid
TU_c	Chronic Toxicity Unit
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements
WET	Whole Effluent Toxicity
WLA	Waste Load Allocations
WQBELs	Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations
WQS	Water Quality Standards
%	Percent

ATTACHMENT B – MAP



ATTACHMENT C – FLOW SCHEMATIC



ATTACHMENT D – STANDARD PROVISIONS

I. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

A. Duty to Comply

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

B. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

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

C. Duty to Mitigate

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

D. Proper Operation and Maintenance

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

E. Property Rights

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

F. Inspection and Entry

The Discharger shall allow the Los Angeles Regional Water Board, State Water Board, U.S. EPA, and/or their authorized representatives (including an authorized contractor acting as their representative), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents, as may be required by law, to (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i); Wat. Code, § 13383):

1. Enter upon the Discharger's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records are kept under the conditions of this Order (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(1));

2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(2));

3. Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(3)); and

4. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring Order compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or the Water Code, any substances or parameters at any location. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(4).)

G. Bypass

1. Definitions

   a. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(1)(i).)

   b. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities, which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(1)(ii).)

2. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The Discharger may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause exceedances of effluent limitations, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3, I.G.4, and I.G.5 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(2).)

3. Prohibition of bypass. Bypass is prohibited, and the Los Angeles Regional Water Board may take enforcement action against a Discharger for bypass, unless (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)):

   a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A));

   b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(B)); and

   c. The Discharger submitted notice to the Los Angeles Regional Water Board as required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.5 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(C).)

4. The Los Angeles Regional Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Los Angeles Regional Water Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3 above. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(ii).)

5. Notice

   a. Anticipated bypass. If the Discharger knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit a notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(3)(i).)

b. Unanticipated bypass. The Discharger shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting V.E below (24-hour notice). (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(3)(ii).)

H. Upset

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

1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.H.2 below are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(2).)
2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A Discharger who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)):
   a. An upset occurred and that the Discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(i));
   b. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(ii));
   c. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.E.2.b below (24-hour notice) (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(iii)); and
   d. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.C above. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(iv).)
3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the Discharger seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(4).)

II. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION

A. General

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

B. Duty to Reapply

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

C. Transfers

This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Los Angeles Regional Water Board. The Los Angeles Regional Water 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 CWA and the Water Code. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(3); § 122.61.)

III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

A. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(1).)

B. Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures under 40 C.F.R. part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 C.F.R. part 503 unless other test procedures have been specified in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(4); § 122.44(i)(1)(iv).)

IV. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

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

B. Records of monitoring information shall include:

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(i));
2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(ii));
3. The date(s) analyses were performed (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(iii));
4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(iv));
5. The analytical techniques or methods used (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(v)); and
6. The results of such analyses. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(vi).)

C. Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)):

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

V. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

A. Duty to Provide Information

The Discharger shall furnish to the Los Angeles Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA within a reasonable time, any information which the Los Angeles Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order or to determine compliance with this Order. Upon request, the Discharger shall also furnish to the Los Angeles Regional Water

Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA copies of records required to be kept by this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(h); Wat. Code, § 13267.)

B. Signatory and Certification Requirements

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Los Angeles Regional Water Board, State Water Board, and/or U.S. EPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2, V.B.3, V.B.4, and V.B.5 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(k).)

2. All permit applications shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this provision, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes: (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of U.S. EPA). (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(a)(3).).

3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Los Angeles Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA shall be signed by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

   a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(1));

   b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.) (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(2)); and

   c. The written authorization is submitted to the Los Angeles Regional Water Board and State Water Board. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(3).)

4. If an authorization under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above must be submitted to the Los Angeles Regional Water Board and State Water Board prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(c).)

5. Any person signing a document under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 or V.B.3 above shall make the following certification:

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

C. Monitoring Reports

1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4).)
2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Los Angeles Regional Water Board or State Water Board for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(i).)
3. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136, or another method required for an industry-specific waste stream under 40 C.F.R. subchapters N or O, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Los Angeles Regional Water Board. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(ii).)
4. Calculations for all limitations, which require averaging of measurements, shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(iii).)

D. Compliance Schedules

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

E. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

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

F. Planned Changes

The Discharger shall give notice to the Los Angeles Regional Water Board as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required under this provision only when (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)):

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

2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are subject neither to effluent limitations in this Order nor to notification requirements under section 122.42(a)(1) (see Additional Provisions—Notification Levels VII.A.1). (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)(ii).)

3. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the Discharger's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan. (40 C.F.R.§ 122.41(l)(1)(iii).)

G. Anticipated Noncompliance

The Discharger shall give advance notice to the Los Angeles Regional Water Board or State Water Board of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with this Order's requirements. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(2).)

H. Other Noncompliance

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

I. Other Information

When the Discharger becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Los Angeles Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA, the Discharger shall promptly submit such facts or information. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(8).)

VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

The Los Angeles Regional Water Board is authorized to enforce the terms of this permit under several provisions of the Water Code, including, but not limited to, sections 13385, 13386, and 13387.

VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

A. Non-Municipal Facilities

Existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural Dischargers shall notify the Los Angeles Regional Water Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)):

1. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels" (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(1)):

   a. 100 micrograms per liter (µg/L) (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(1)(i));

b. 200 µg/L for acrolein and acrylonitrile; 500 µg/L for 2,4-dinitrophenol and 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(1)(ii));

c. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(1)(iii)); or

d. The level established by the Los Angeles Regional Water Board in accordance with section 122.44(f). (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(1)(iv).)

2. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels" (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)):

   a. 500 micrograms per liter (µg/L) (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)(i));

   b. 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)(ii));

   c. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)(iii)); or

   d. The level established by the Los Angeles Regional Water Board in accordance with section 122.44(f). (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)(iv).)

B. Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)

All POTWs shall provide adequate notice to the Los Angeles Regional Water Board of the following (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)):

1. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger that would be subject to sections 301 or 306 of the CWA if it were directly discharging those pollutants (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)(1)); and

2. 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 adoption of the Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)(2).)

3. 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. (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)(3).)

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP NO. 9404)

Contents

Tables

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP) NO. 9404

The Code of Federal Regulations (40 C.F.R. § 122.48) requires that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the <Los Angeles Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. This MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements that implement federal and California regulations.

I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

A. An effluent sampling station shall be established for the point of discharge (Discharge Point 001 [Latitude 34° 08' 34.75" North, Longitude 119° 11' 33.72" West]) and shall be located where representative samples of that effluent can be obtained.

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

C. The Los Angeles Regional Water Board shall be notified in writing of any change in the sampling stations once established or in the methods for determining the quantities of pollutants in the individual waste streams.

D. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR sections 136.3, 136.4, and 136.5 (revised May 18, 2012); or, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board). Laboratories analyzing effluent samples and receiving water samples shall be certified by the California Department of Public Health Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) or approved by the Executive Officer and must include quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) data in their reports. A copy of the laboratory certification shall be provided each time a new certification and/or renewal of the certification is obtained from ELAP.

E. For any analyses performed for which no procedure is specified in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) guidelines or in the MRP, the constituent or parameter analyzed and the method or procedure used must be specified in the monitoring report.

F. Each monitoring report must affirm in writing that "all analyses were conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the Department of Public Health or approved by the Executive Officer and in accordance with current USEPA guideline procedures or as specified in this MRP".

G. The monitoring reports shall specify the analytical method used, the Method Detection Limit (MDL), and the Minimum Level (ML) for each pollutant. For the purpose of reporting compliance with numerical limitations, performance goals, and receiving water limitations, analytical data shall be reported by one of the following methods, as appropriate:

1. actual numerical value for sample results greater than or equal to the ML; or
2. "Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)" if results are greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL but less than the ML; or,
3. "Not-Detected (ND)" for sample results less than the laboratory's MDL with the MDL indicated for the analytical method used.

Analytical data reported as "less than" for the purpose of reporting compliance with permit limitations shall be the same or lower than the permit limit(s) established for the given parameter'.

Current MLs (Attachment H) are those published in Appendix II of the Ocean Plan. In addition, samples for metals analyses, waste seawater discharge, storm water effluent samples, reference station samples, and receiving water samples must be analyzed by the approved analytical method with the lowest MDL (currently Inductively Coupled Plasma/Mass Spectrometry) described in the Ocean Plan.

H. Where possible, the MLs employed for effluent analyses shall be lower than the permit limitations established for a given parameter. If the ML value is not below the effluent limitation, then the lowest ML value and its associated analytical method shall be selected for compliance purposes. At least once a year, the Discharger shall submit a list of the analytical methods employed for each test and associated laboratory QA/QC procedures.

The Regional Water Board, in consultation with the State Water Board Quality Assurance Program, shall establish a ML that is not contained in Attachment H to be included in the Discharger's permit in any of the following situations:

1. When the pollutant under consideration is not included in Attachment H;
2. When the Discharger and Regional Water Board agree to include in the permit a test method that is more sensitive than that specified in 40 CFR section 136 (revised May 18, 2012);
3. When the Discharger agrees to use an ML that is lower than that listed in Attachment H;
4. When the Discharger demonstrates that the calibration standard matrix is sufficiently different from that used to establish the ML in Attachment H, and proposes an appropriate ML for their matrix; or,
5. When the Discharger uses a method whose quantification practices are not consistent with the definition of an ML. Examples of such methods are the USEPA-approved method 1613 for dioxins and furans, method 1624 for volatile organic substances, and method 1625 for semi-volatile organic substances. In such cases, the Discharger, the Regional Water Board, and the State Water Board shall agree on a lowest quantifiable limit and that limit will substitute for the ML for reporting and compliance determination purposes.

I. Water/wastewater samples must be analyzed within allowable holding time limits as specified in section 136.3. All QA/QC items must be run on the same dates the samples were actually analyzed, and the results shall be reported in the Regional Water Board format, when it becomes available, and submitted with the laboratory reports. Proper chain of custody procedures must be followed, and a copy of the chain of custody shall be submitted with the report.

J. All analyses shall be accompanied by the chain of custody, including but not limited to date and time of sampling, sample identification, and name of person who performed sampling, date of analysis, name of person who performed analysis, QA/QC data, method detection limits, analytical methods, copy of laboratory certification, and a perjury statement executed by the person responsible for the laboratory.

K. 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.

L. The Discharger shall have, and implement, an acceptable written quality assurance (QA) plan for laboratory analyses. Unless otherwise specified in the analytical method, duplicate samples must be analyzed at a frequency of 5% (1 in 20 samples) with at least one if there

are fewer than 20 samples in a batch. A batch is defined as a single analytical run encompassing no more than 24 hours from start to finish. A similar frequency shall be maintained for analyzing spiked samples.

M. When requested by the Regional Water Board or USEPA, 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%.

N. For parameters that both average monthly and daily maximum limits are specified and the monitoring frequency is less than four times a month, the following shall apply. If an analytical result is greater than the average monthly limit, the Discharger shall collect four additional samples at approximately equal intervals during the month, if possible, until compliance with the average monthly limit has been demonstrated. All five analytical results shall be reported in the monitoring report for that month, or 45 days after results for the additional samples were received, whichever is later. In the event of noncompliance with an average monthly effluent limitation, the sampling frequency for that constituent shall be increased to weekly and shall continue at this level until compliance with the average monthly effluent limitation has been demonstrated. The Discharger shall provide for the approval of the Executive Officer a program to ensure future compliance with the average monthly limit.

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

1. Types of wastes and quantity of each type;
2. Name and address for each hauler of wastes (or method of transport if other than by hauling); and
3. Location of the final point(s) of disposal for each type of waste.

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

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

II. MONITORING LOCATIONS

The Discharger shall establish the following monitoring locations to demonstrate compliance with the effluent limitations, discharge specifications, and other requirements in this Order:

Table E-1. Monitoring Station Locations

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
001	EFF-001	Effluent discharged from the Facility (RSMP) [Latitude 34° 08' 34.75" N, Longitude 119° 11' 33.72" W]
---	RSW-001	Center line of mixing zone (within Zone of Initial Dilution)
---	RSW-002	Edge of establishing mixing zone area (Edge of Zone of Initial Dilution) (47 feet from the outfall at a depth of approximately 10 feet)*
---	RSW-003	Outside Zone of Initial Dilution (100 feet from the outfall at a depth of approximately 10 feet)*
---	RSW-004	Upstream of discharge location to the Pacific Ocean (along Oxnard's 4500 transect)*

* The proposed monitoring locations were selected based on the modeling results. These monitoring locations may be modified pending the results of the Mixing Zone Study.

The North latitude and West longitude information in Table E-1 are approximate for administrative purposes.

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Location EFF-001

1. The Discharger shall monitor wastewater discharge at EFF-001 as follows. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select from the listed methods and corresponding Minimum Level:

Table E-2. Effluent Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	MGD	Recorder	Continuous [2]	[1]
Temperature	°F	Grab	1/Month	[1]
pH	pH unit	Grab	1/Month	[1]
Total Coliform	MPN/100 ml	Grab	1/Month	[1]
Fecal Coliform	MPN/100 ml	Grab	1/Month	[1]
Enterococcus	MPN/100 ml	Grab	1/Month	[1]
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Grab	1/Month	[1]
Ammonia as N [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month	[1]
Total Residual Chlorine [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month	[1]
Chronic Toxicity [5]	Pass or Fail, % Effect	Grab	1/Month	[1]
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), 5-day @ 20°C [3]	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[1]
Oil and Grease [2,3]	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[1]
Settleable Solids	ml/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[1]
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) [3]	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[1]
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	1/Quarter	[1]
Antimony, Total Recoverable [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Arsenic, Total Recoverable [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Beryllium Total Recoverable [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Cadmium, Total Recoverable [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Chromium (III), Total Recoverable [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Chromium (VI), Total Recoverable [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Copper, Total Recoverable [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Lead, Total Recoverable [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Mercury, Total Recoverable [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Nickel, Total Recoverable [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Selenium, Total Recoverable [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Silver, Total Recoverable [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Thallium, Total Recoverable [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Zinc, Total Recoverable [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Cyanide [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Phenolic Compounds (non-chlorinated) [3,6]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Chlorinated Phenolics [3,7]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
TCDD Equivalents [3,8]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Acrolein [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Acrylonitrile [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Benzene [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Carbon Tetrachloride [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Chlorobenzene [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Chlorodibromomethane [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Chloroform [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Dichlorobromomethane [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
1,2-Dichloroethane [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
1,1-Dichloroethylene [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
1,3-Dichloropropylene [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Ethylbenzene [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Halomethanes [3,9]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Dichloromethane [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Tetrachloroethylene [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Toluene [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
1,1,1-Trichloroethane [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
1,1,2-Trichloroethane [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Trichloroethylene [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Vinyl Chloride [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
4,6-Dinitro-2-Methylphenol [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
2,4-Dinitrophenol [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Benzidine [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
PAHs [3,10]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)Methane [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Bis(2-chlorotethyl)Ether [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)Ether [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Dichlorobenzenes [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
1,4-Dichlorobenzene [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Diethyl Phthalate [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Dimethyl Phthalate [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
2,4-Dinitrotoluene [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Fluoranthene [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Hexachlorobenzene [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Hexachlorobutadiene [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Hexachloroethane [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Isophorone [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Nitrobenzene [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
N-Nitrosodimethylamine [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
N-Nitrosodi-N-propylamine [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Aldrin [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
HCH [3,11]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Chlordane [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
DDT [3,12]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Dieldrin [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Endosulfan [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Endrin [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Heptachlor [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Heptachlor Epoxide [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
PCBs [3,13]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Toxaphene [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Tributyltin [3]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [4]	[1]
Radioactivity [14] (Including gross alpha, gross beta, combined radium-226 and radium-228, tritium, strontium-90 and uranium)	pCi/L	Grab	2/Year	[1]

1. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in Part 136. For priority pollutants, the methods must meet the lowest minimum levels (MLs) specified in Appendix II of the Ocean Plan (2012) that is required to demonstrate compliance. Where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, the methods must be approved by this Los Angeles Regional Water Board or the State Water Board.
2. When continuous monitoring is required, the total daily flow (24-hour basis) shall be reported.
3. The mass emission (lbs/day) for the discharge shall be calculated and reported using the actual concentration and the actual flow rate measured at the time of discharge, using the formula:

   $M = 8.34 \times C \times Q$

   Where: M = mass discharge for a pollutant, lbs/day
   C = actual concentration for a pollutant, mg/L
   Q = actual discharge flow rate, MGD

4. Upon the commencement of discharges from the RSMP, if after 2 years all monitoring results for this constituent are reported as non-detect, using detection limits that are sufficiently sensitive to demonstrate compliance with effluent limitations, the sampling frequency for this constituent may be reduced to once per quarter. However, if after the reduction in monitoring frequency for this constituent is allowed, monitoring results are reported at concentrations greater than the applicable effluent limitation, the monitoring frequency for this constituent reverts to monthly until at least four consecutive samples demonstrate compliance with the effluent limitation.
5. Refer to section V, Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements. "Pass" or "Fail" for Median Monthly Effluent Limitation (MMEL). "Pass" or "Fail" and "% Effect" for Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL). The MMEL for chronic toxicity shall only apply when there is a discharge more than one day in a calendar month period. During such calendar months, exactly three independent toxicity tests are required when one toxicity test results in "Fail".
6. Non-chlorinated phenolic compounds represent the sum of 2-nitrophenol; phenol; 2,4-dimethylphenol; 2,4-dinitrophenol; 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and 4-nitrophenol.
7. Chlorinated phenolic compounds represent the sum of 2-chlorophenol; 2,4-dichlorophenol; 2,4,6-trichlorophenol; 4-chloro-3-methylphenol; and pentachlorophenol.
8. TCDD Equivalents shall 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. USEPA method 1613 may be used to analyze dioxin and furan congeners.

   Dioxin-TEQ (TCDD Equivalents) = Σ (C_x x TEF_x)

   Where:

   C_x = concentration of dioxin or furan congener x

   TEF_x = TEF for congener x

Toxicity Equivalence Factors

Isomer Group	Toxicity Equivalence Factor (TEF)
2,3,7,8-tetra CDD	1.0
2,3,7,8-penta CDD	0.5
2,3,7,8-hexa CDDs	0.1
2,3,7,8-hepta CDD	0.01
Octa CDD	0.001
2,3,7,8 tetra CDF	0.1
1,2,3,7,8 penta CDF	0.05
2,3,4,7,8 penta CDF	0.5
2,3,7,8 hexa CDFs	0.1
2,3,7,8 hepta CDFs	0.01

9. Halomethanes shall mean the sum of bromoform, bromomethane (methyl bromide), and chloromethane (methyl chloride).
10. PAHs shall mean the sum of acenaphthylene, anthracene, 1,2-benzanthracene, 3,4-benzofluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, 1,12-benzoperylene, benzo(a)pyrene, chrysene, dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, fluorene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, phenanthrene and pyrene.
11. HCH shall mean the sum of alpha, beta, gamma (lindane), and delta isomers of hexachlorocyclohexane.
12. DDT shall mean the sum of 4,4'-DDT, 2,4'-DDT, 4,4'-DDE, 2,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDD and 2,4'-DDD.
13. PCBs shall 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.
14. Analyze these radiochemicals by the following USEPA methods:

    Method 900.0 for gross alpha and gross beta; Method 903.0 or 903.1 for radium-226;

    Method 904.0 for radium-228; Method 906.0 for tritium;

    Method 905.0 for strontium-90; Method 908.0 for uranium.

    Analysis for combined radium-226 & 228 shall be conducted only if gross alpha results for the same sample exceed 15 pCi/L or beta greater than 50 pCi/L. If radium-226 & 228 exceeds 5 pCi/L, analyze for tritium, strontium-90 and uranium.

V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Chronic Toxicity Testing

1. **Discharge In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC) for Chronic Toxicity**

The chronic toxicity IWC for this discharge is **1.37 percent** [1/(72+1)] effluent. For receiving water monitoring, the IWC shall be 100% of the sample collected at the specified station location for receiving water monitoring.

2. **Sample Volume and Holding Time**

The total sample volume shall be determined by the specific toxicity test method used. Sufficient sample volume shall be collected to perform the required toxicity test. For the receiving water, sufficient sample volume shall be collected for subsequent TIE studies, if necessary, at each sampling event. All toxicity tests shall be conducted as soon as possible following sample collection. No more than 36 hours shall elapse before the conclusion of sample collection and test initiation.

3. **Chronic Marine and Estuarine Species and Test Methods**

If effluent samples are collected from outfalls discharging to receiving waters with salinity ≥1 ppt, the Discharger shall conduct the following chronic toxicity tests on effluent samples—at the in-stream waste concentration for the discharge—in accordance with species and test methods in *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms* (EPA/600/R-95/136, 1995). Artificial sea salts shall be used to increase sample salinity. In no case shall these species be substituted with another test species unless written authorization from the Executive Officer is received.

a. A static renewal toxicity test with the topsmelt, *Atherinops affinis* (Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1006.01).

b. A static non-renewal toxicity test with the purple sea urchin, *Strongylocentrotus purpuratus*, and the sand dollar, *Dendraster excentricus* (Fertilization Test Method 1008.0), or a static non-renewal toxicity test with the red abalone, *Haliotis rufescens* (Larval Shell Development Test Method).

c. A static non-renewal toxicity test with the giant kelp, *Macrocystis pyrifera* (Germination and Growth Test Method 1009.0).

4. **Chronic Freshwater Species and Test Methods**

If effluent samples are collected from outfalls discharging to receiving waters with salinity <1 ppt, the Discharger shall conduct the following chronic toxicity tests on effluent samples—at the in-stream waste concentration for the discharge—in accordance with species and test methods in *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms* (EPA/821/R-02/013, 2002; Table IA, 40 CFR section 136). In no case shall these species be substituted with another test species unless written authorization from the Executive Officer is received.

a. A static renewal toxicity test with the fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1000.0).

b. A static renewal toxicity test with the daphnid, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (Survival and Reproduction Test Method 1002.01).

c. A static renewal toxicity test with the green alga, *Selenastrum capricornutum* (also named *Raphidocelis subcapitata*) (Growth Test Method 1003.0).

5. **Species Sensitivity Screening**

Species sensitivity screening shall be conducted during this permit's first three monthly monitorings. For each monthly sampling event, the Discharger shall collect a single effluent sample and concurrently conduct three toxicity tests using the fish, an invertebrate, and the alga species previously referenced. The species that exhibits the highest "Percent Effect" at the discharge IWC during species sensitivity screening shall be used for the routine monthly monitoring.

Species sensitivity rescreening is required every 24 months. The Discharger shall rescreen with the fish, an invertebrate, and the alga species previously referenced and continue to monitor with the most sensitive species. If the first suite of rescreening tests demonstrates that the same species is the most sensitive then the rescreening does not need to include more than one suit of tests. If a different species is the most sensitive or if there is ambiguity, then the Discharger shall proceed with suites of screening tests for a minimum of three, but not to exceed five suites.

6. **Quality Assurance and Additional Requirements**

Quality assurance measures, instructions, and other recommendations and requirements are found in the test methods manual previously referenced. Additional requirements are specified below.

a. The discharge is subject to determination of "Pass" or "Fail" and "Percent Effect" from a single-effluent concentration chronic toxicity test at the discharge IWC using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) approach described in *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document* (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010), Appendix A, Figure A-1, and Table A-1. The null hypothesis (H_o) for the TST approach is: Mean discharge IWC response ≤0.75 × Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as "Pass". A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as "Fail". The relative "Percent Effect" at the discharge IWC is defined and reported as: ((Mean control response – Mean discharge IWC response) ÷ Mean control response)) × 100.

b. The Median Monthly Effluent Limit (MMEL) for chronic toxicity only applies when there is a discharge more than one day in a calendar month period. During such calendar months, exactly three independent toxicity tests are required when one toxicity test results in "Fail".

c. If the effluent toxicity test does not meet all test acceptability criteria (TAC) specified in the referenced test method, then the Discharger must re-sample and re-test within 14 days.

d. Dilution water and control water, including brine controls, shall be laboratory water prepared and used as specified in the test methods manual. If dilution water and control water is different from test organism culture water, then a second control using culture water shall also be used.

e. Reference toxicant tests and effluent toxicity tests shall be conducted using the same test conditions (e.g., same test duration, etc.). Monthly reference toxicant testing is sufficient.

f. All reference toxicant test results should be reviewed and reported according to EPA guidance on the evaluation of concentration-response relationships found in *Method Guidance and Recommendations for Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing* (40 CFR section 136) (EPA 821-B-00-004, 2000).

g. The Discharger shall perform toxicity tests on final effluent samples. Chlorine and ammonia shall not be removed from the effluent sample prior to toxicity testing, unless explicitly authorized under this section of the Monitoring and Reporting Program and the rationale is explained in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F).

7. **Preparation of Initial Investigation TRE Work Plan**

The Discharger shall prepare or update and submit a generic Initial Investigation TRE Work Plan (1-2 pages) within **90 days** of the permit effective date, to be ready to respond to toxicity events. The Discharger shall review and update this work plan as necessary so it remains current and applicable to the discharge. At minimum, the work plan shall include:

a. A description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that would be used to identify potential causes and sources of toxicity, effluent variability, and treatment system efficiency.

b. A description of methods for maximizing in-house treatment system efficiency, good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in operations at the facility.

c. If a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) is necessary, an indication of who would conduct the TIEs (i.e., an in-house expert or outside contractor).

8. **Accelerated Monitoring Schedule for Median Monthly Summary Result: "Fail" (or Maximum Daily Single Result: "Fail and % Effect ≥50").** The summary result shall be used when there is discharge more than one day in a calendar month. The single result shall be used when there is discharge of only one day in a calendar month.

Within 24 hours of the time the Discharger becomes aware of this result, the Discharger shall implement an accelerated monitoring schedule consisting of four, five-concentration toxicity tests (including the discharge IWC), conducted at approximately two week intervals, over an eight week period. If each of the accelerated toxicity tests results in "Pass", the Discharger shall return to routine monitoring for the next monitoring period. If one of the accelerated toxicity tests results in "Fail", the Discharger shall immediately implement the Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Process conditions set forth below.

9. **Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Process**

a. **Preparation and Implementation of Detailed TRE Work Plan.** The Discharger shall immediately initiate a TRE using, according to the type of treatment facility, EPA manual *Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Guidance for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants* (EPA/833/B-99/002, 1999) or EPA manual *Generalized Methodology for Conducting Industrial Toxicity Reduction Evaluations* (EPA/600/2-88/070, 1989) and, within 30 days, submit to the Executive Officer a Detailed TRE Work Plan, which shall follow the generic Initial Investigation TRE Work Plan revised as appropriate for this toxicity event. It shall include the following information, and comply with additional conditions set by the Executive Officer:

i. Further actions by the Discharger to investigate, identify, and correct the causes of toxicity.

ii. Actions the Discharger will take to mitigate the effects of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity.

iii. A schedule for these actions, progress reports, and the final report.

b. **TIE Implementation.** The Discharger may initiate a TIE as part of a TRE to identify the causes of toxicity using the same species and test method and, as guidance, EPA manuals: *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures* (EPA/600/6-91/003, 1991); *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA/600/R-92/080, 1993); *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA/600/R-92/081, 1993); and *Marine Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE): Phase I Guidance Document* (EPA/600/R-96-054, 1996). The TIE should be conducted on the species demonstrating the most sensitive toxicity response.

c. Many recommended TRE elements parallel required or recommended efforts for source control, pollution prevention, and storm water control programs. TRE efforts should be coordinated with such efforts. As toxic substances are identified or characterized, the Discharger shall continue the TRE by determining the sources and evaluating alternative strategies for reducing or eliminating the substances from the discharge. All reasonable steps shall be taken to reduce toxicity to levels consistent with toxicity evaluation parameters.

d. The Discharger shall conduct routine effluent monitoring for the duration of the TRE process. Additional accelerated monitoring and TRE work plans are not required once a TRE is begun.

e. The Regional Water Board recognizes that toxicity may be episodic and identification of causes and reduction of sources of toxicity may not be successful in all cases. The TRE may be ended at any stage if monitoring finds there is no longer toxicity.

10. **Reporting**

The Self Monitoring Report (SMR) shall include a full laboratory report for each toxicity test. This report shall be prepared using the format and content of the test methods manual chapter called Report Preparation, including:

a. The toxicity test results for the TST approach, reported as "Pass" or "Fail" and "Percent Effect" at the chronic toxicity IWC for the discharge.

b. Water quality measurements for each toxicity test (e.g., pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, chlorine, ammonia).

c. TRE/TIE results. The Executive Officer shall be notified no later than 30 days from completion of each aspect of TRE/TIE analyses.

d. Statistical program (e.g., TST calculator, CETIS, etc.) output results for each toxicity test.

VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

VII. RECYCLING MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Location RSW-001, RSW-002, RSW-003, and RSW-004

1. The Discharger shall monitor the Pacific Ocean (Hueneme) at **RSW-001, RSW-002, RSW-003, and RSW-004** as follows:

Table E-3. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Temperature	°F	Grab	1/Quarter	[1]
BOD, 5-day @ 20°C	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[1]
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[1]
pH	pH unit	Grab	1/Quarter	[1]
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[1]
Settleable Solids	ml/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[1]
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	1/Quarter	[1]
Chronic Toxicity [2]	Pass or Fail, % Effect	Grab	1/Monthly [12]	[1]
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[1]
Total Residual Chlorine	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Ammonia as N	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Total Coliform	MPN/100 ml	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Fecal Coliform	MPN/100 ml	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Enterococcus	MPN/100 ml	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Antimony, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Beryllium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Chromium (III), Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Chromium (VI), Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Silver, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Thallium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Cyanide	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Phenolic Compounds (non-chlorinated) [4]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Chlorinated Phenolics [5]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
TCDD Equivalents [6]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Acrolein	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Benzene	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Chloroform	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
1,3-Dichloropropylene	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Halomethanes [7]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Dichloromethane	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Toluene	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
4,6-Dinitro-2-Methylphenol	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Benzidine	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
PAHs [8]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)Methane	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Bis(2-chlorotethyl)Ether	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)Ether	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Dichlorobenzenes	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Dimethyl Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Fluoranthene	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Isophorone	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
N-Nitrosodi-N-propylamine	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Aldrin	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
HCH [9]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Chlordane	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
DDT [10]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Dieldrin	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Endosulfan	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Endrin	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Heptachlor	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
PCBs [11]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Toxaphene	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]
Tributyltin	µg/L	Grab	1/Month [3]	[1]

1. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in Part 136. For priority pollutants, the methods must meet the lowest minimum levels (MLs) specified in Appendix II of the Ocean Plan (2012) that is required to demonstrate compliance. Where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, the methods must be approved by this Los Angeles Regional Water Board or the State Water Board.
2. Refer to section V, Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements. A toxicity test sample is immediately subject to TIE procedures to identify the toxic chemical(s), if a chronic toxicity test shows "Fail and % Effect value ≥50". The Discharger shall initiate a TIE using, as guidance, EPA manuals: *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures* (EPA/600/6-91/003, 1991); *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA/600/R-92/080, 1993); *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA/600/R-92/081, 1993); and *Marine Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE): Phase I Guidance Document* (EPA/600/R-96-054, 1996). The TIE should be conducted on the species demonstrating the most sensitive toxicity response.
3. Monthly for the first year and quarterly after the first year. For RSW-003 and RSW-004, if a quarterly sample exceeds the water quality objectives in the Ocean Plan, the monitoring frequency returns to monthly for that constituent until at least four consecutive samples demonstrate compliance with the water quality objective.
4. Non-chlorinated phenolic compounds represent the sum of 2-nitrophenol; phenol; 2,4-dimethylphenol; 2,4-dinitrophenol; 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and 4-nitrophenol.
5. Chlorinated phenolic compounds represent the sum of 2-chlorophenol; 2,4-dichlorophenol; 2,4,6-trichlorophenol; 4-chloro-3-methylphenol; and pentachlorophenol.
6. TCDD Equivalents shall 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. USEPA method 1613 may be used to analyze dioxin and furan congeners.

   Dioxin-TEQ (TCDD Equivalents) = Σ (C_x x TEF_x)

   Where:

   C_x = concentration of dioxin or furan congener x

   TEF_x = TEF for congener x

Toxicity Equivalence Factors

Isomer Group	Toxicity Equivalence Factor (TEF)
2,3,7,8-tetra CDD	1.0
2,3,7,8-penta CDD	0.5
2,3,7,8-hexa CDDs	0.1
2,3,7,8-hepta CDD	0.01
Octa CDD	0.001
2,3,7,8 tetra CDF	0.1
1,2,3,7,8 penta CDF	0.05
2,3,4,7,8 penta CDF	0.5
2,3,7,8 hexa CDFs	0.1
2,3,7,8 hepta CDFs	0.01

7. Halomethanes shall mean the sum of bromoform, bromomethane (methyl bromide), and chloromethane (methyl chloride).
8. PAHs shall mean the sum of acenaphthylene, anthracene, 1,2-benzanthracene, 3,4-benzofluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, 1,12-benzoperylene, benzo(a)pyrene, chrysene, dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, fluorene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, phenanthrene and pyrene.
9. HCH shall mean the sum of alpha, beta, gamma (lindane), and delta isomers of hexachlorocyclohexane.
10. DDT shall mean the sum of 4,4'-DDT, 2,4'-DDT, 4,4'-DDE, 2,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDD and 2,4'-DDD.
11. PCBs shall 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.
12. Monthly for the first year. For receiving water monitoring locations RSW-001 and RSW-002, the monitoring frequency may be decreased to quarterly after the first year. For RSW-003 and RSW-004, if the testing results are determined to be in compliance, the frequency of monitoring may be decreased to quarterly. If a quarterly sample exceeds the chronic toxicity limitation, the monitoring frequency returns to monthly until at least four consecutive samples demonstrate compliance with the prescribed effluent chronic toxicity limitation.

IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Visual Monitoring of the Receiving Water

The following general observations or measurements at the receiving water stations shall be reported when collecting receiving water samples.

1. Tidal stage, time, and date of monitoring.
2. General water conditions.
3. Extent of visible turbidity or color patches.
4. Appearance of oil films or grease, or floatable material.
5. Depth at each station for each sampling point.
6. Presence or absence of red tide.
7. Presence of marine life.
8. Presence and activity of the California least tern and the California brown pelican.

B. Outfall and Diffuser Inspection

1. The ocean outfall shall be externally inspected a minimum of once per year. Inspections shall include observations and photographic/videographic records of the outfall pipes and adjacent ocean bottom. The pipes shall be visually inspected by a diver, manned submarine, or remotely operated vehicle. A summary report of the inspection findings of the previous year shall be included in the first quarterly monitoring report (due by May 1 of each year). This written report, augmented with videographic and/or photographic

images, will provide a description of the observed condition of the discharge pipes from shallow water to their respective termini.

X. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions (Attachment D) related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping.
2. If there is no discharge during any reporting period, the report shall so state.
3. If the Discharger monitors (other than for process/operational control, startup, research, or equipment testing) any influent, effluent, or receiving water constituent more frequently than required by this Permit using approved analytical methods, the results of those analyses shall be included in the monitoring report. These results shall be reflected in the calculation of the average (or median) used in demonstrating compliance with this Order/Permit.
4. Each monitoring report shall contain a separate section titled "Summary of Non-Compliance" which discusses the compliance record and corrective actions taken or planned that may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with waste discharge requirements. This section shall clearly list all non-compliance with waste discharge requirements, as well as all excursions of effluent limitations.
5. The Discharger shall inform the Regional Water Board well in advance of any proposed construction activity that could potentially affect compliance with applicable requirements.
6. The Discharger shall report the results of chronic toxicity testing, TRE and TIE as required in the Attachment E, Monitoring and Reporting, section V.

B. Self-Monitoring Reports (SMR's)

1. At any time during the term of this permit, the State or Regional Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs) using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program Web site (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html). The CIWQS Web site will provide additional directions for SMR submittal in the event there will be service interruption for electronic submittal.

   Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall submit SMRs that are less than 10 MB by email to losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov. Documents that are 10 MB or larger should be transferred to disk and mailed to:

   California Regional Water Quality Control Board
   Los Angeles Region
   320 West 4th Street, Suite 200
   Los Angeles, CA 90013

2. The Discharger shall report in the SMR the results for all monitoring specified in this MRP under sections III through IX. The Discharger shall submit quarterly SMR's including the results of all required monitoring using U.S. EPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. SMR's are to include all new monitoring results obtained since the last SMR was submitted. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculations and reporting of the data submitted in the SMR.

3. Monitoring periods and reporting for all required monitoring shall be completed according to the following schedule:

Table E-4. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On...	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Continuous	**May 1, 2014**	**All**	**Submit with quarterly SMR**
Monthly	**May 1, 2014**	**1st day of calendar month through last day of calendar month**	**Submit with quarterly SMR**
Quarterly	**May 1, 2014**	**January 1 - March 31 April 1 – June 30 July 1 – September 30 October 1 – December 31**	**May 1 August 1 November 1 February 1**
Semiannually	**July 1, 2014**	**January 1 - June 30 July 1 - December 31**	**August 1 February 1**

4. Reporting Protocols. The Discharger shall report with each sample result the applicable reported Minimum Level (reported ML, also known as the Reporting Level, or RL) and the current Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure in 40 C.F.R. part 136.

   The Discharger shall report the results of analytical determinations for the presence of chemical constituents in a sample using the following reporting protocols:

   a. Sample results greater than or equal to the reported ML shall be reported as measured by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample).

   b. Sample results less than the reported ML, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL, shall be reported as "Detected, but Not Quantified," or DNQ. The estimated chemical concentration of the sample shall also be reported.

   For the purposes of data collection, the laboratory shall write the estimated chemical concentration next to DNQ. The laboratory may, if such information is available, include numerical estimates of the data quality for the reported result. Numerical estimates of data quality may be percent accuracy (± a percentage of the reported value), numerical ranges (low to high), or any other means considered appropriate by the laboratory.

   c. Sample results less than the laboratory's MDL shall be reported as "Not Detected," or ND.

   d. Dischargers are to instruct laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the ML value (or its equivalent if there is differential treatment of samples relative to calibration standards) is the lowest calibration standard. At no time is the Discharger to use analytical data derived from extrapolation beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve.

5. Compliance Determination. Compliance with effluent limitations for reportable pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined above and Attachment A of this Order. For purposes of reporting and administrative enforcement by the Los Angeles Regional Water Board and State Water Board, the Discharger shall be deemed out of

compliance with effluent limitations if the concentration of the reportable pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reported Minimum Level (ML).

6. Multiple Sample Data. When determining compliance with a measure of central tendency (arithmetic mean, geometric mean, median, etc.) of multiple sample analyses and the data set contains one or more reported determinations of "Detected, but Not Quantified" (DNQ) or "Not Detected" (ND), the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:

   a. The data set shall be ranked from low to high, ranking the reported ND determinations lowest, DNQ determinations next, followed by quantified values (if any). The order of the individual ND or DNQ determinations is unimportant.

   b. The median value of the data set shall be determined. If the data set has an odd number of data points, then the median is the middle value. If the data set has an even number of data points, then the median is the average of the two values around the middle unless one or both of the points are ND or DNQ, in which case the median value shall be the lower of the two middle values where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than DNQ.

7. The Discharger shall submit SMR's in accordance with the following requirements:

   a. The Discharger shall arrange all reported data in a tabular format. The data shall be summarized to clearly illustrate whether the facility is operating in compliance with interim and/or final effluent limitations. The Discharger is not required to duplicate the submittal of data that is entered in a tabular format within CIWQS. When electronic submittal of data is required and CIWQS does not provide for entry into a tabular format within the system, the Discharger shall electronically submit the data in a tabular format as an attachment.

   b. The Discharger shall attach a cover letter to the SMR. The information contained in the cover letter shall clearly identify violations of the WDR's; discuss corrective actions taken or planned; and the proposed time schedule for corrective actions. Identified violations must include a description of the requirement that was violated and a description of the violation.

C. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR's)

1. At any time during the term of this permit, the State Water Board or the Los Angeles Regional Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit DMR's. Until such notification is given specifically for the submittal of DMR's, the Discharger shall submit DMR's in accordance with the requirements described below.

2. DMR's must be signed and certified as required by the standard provisions (Attachment D). The Discharger shall submit the original DMR and one copy of the DMR to the address listed below:

STANDARD MAIL	FEDEX/UPS/ OTHER PRIVATE CARRIERS
State Water Resources Control Board Division of Water Quality c/o DMR Processing Center PO Box 100 Sacramento, CA 95812-1000	State Water Resources Control Board Division of Water Quality c/o DMR Processing Center 1001 I Street, 15th Floor Sacramento, CA 95814

3. All discharge monitoring results must be reported on the official U.S. EPA pre-printed DMR forms (EPA Form 3320-1) or on self-generated forms that follow the exact same format of EPA Form 3320-1.

D. Other Reports

1. The Discharger shall report the results of any special studies, acute toxicity testing, chronic toxicity testing, and TRE/TIE required by Special Provisions – VI.C.2 and 3 of this Order. The Discharger shall submit reports in compliance with SMR reporting requirements described in subsection X.B above.
2. Within 90 days of the effective date of this permit, the Discharger is required to submit the following required by Special Provisions of this Order to the Regional Water Board:
   a. An Initial Investigation TRE workplan.
   b. An updated Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).
   c. An updated Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP).
3. Within 90 days after the adoption of the permit, the Discharger is required to submit the following required by Special Provisions of this Order to the Regional Water Board:
   a. Mixing Zone Study Work Plan.
   b. Sediment Loading Study Work Plan.

ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

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ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

As described in section I, the Los Angeles Regional Water Board incorporates this Fact Sheet as findings of the Los Angeles Regional Water Board supporting the issuance of this Order. This Fact Sheet includes the legal requirements and technical rationale that serve as the basis for the requirements of this Order.

This Order has been prepared under a standardized format to accommodate a broad range of discharge requirements for Dischargers in California. Only those sections or subsections of this Order that are specifically identified as "not applicable" have been determined not to apply to this Discharger. Sections or subsections of this Order not specifically identified as "not applicable" are fully applicable to this Discharger.

I. PERMIT INFORMATION

The following table summarizes administrative information related to the facility.

Table F-1. Facility Information

WDID	**4A560130001**
Discharger	**Calleguas Municipal Water District**
Name of Facility	**Regional Salinity Management Pipeline (RSMP)**
Facility Address	**2100 Olsen Road**
	Thousand Oaks, CA 91360
	Ventura County
Facility Contact, Title and Phone	**Amy Maday, Regulatory Compliance Supervisor, (805) 579-7117**
Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports	**Tony Goff, Manager of Operations and Maintenance**
Mailing Address	**2100 Olsen Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91360**
Billing Address	**Same as above**
Type of Facility	**Wholesale water supplier, SIC Code 4941**
Major or Minor Facility	**Major**
Threat to Water Quality	**3**
Complexity	C
Pretreatment Program	**N/A**
Recycling Requirements	**N/A**
Facility Permitted Flow	**17.52 MGD (million gallons per day)**
Facility Design Flow	**19.1 MGD (million gallons per day)**
Watershed	**Ventura County Coastal**
Receiving Water	**Pacific Ocean**
Receiving Water Type	**Ocean waters**

A. Calleguas Municipal Water District (hereinafter Discharger or CMWD) is a wholesale water supplier to cities and unincorporated areas in Ventura County south and east of the Santa Clara River. CMWD is in the process of constructing a pipeline (the Calleguas Regional Salinity Management Pipeline, or RSMP) that will collect and discharge treated effluent from publicly-owned treatment works (POTWs) and concentrates from brackish groundwater desalter plants and wastewater treatment facilities throughout the Calleguas Creek Watershed. CMWD is the owner and operator of the RSMP, or Facility. CMWD is hereinafter referred to as Discharger.

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

B. The Facility proposes to discharge wastewater and concentrates to the Pacific Ocean, at Port Hueneme Beach, a water of the United States. The Discharger was previously regulated by Order R4-2008-0014 and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0064521, which was adopted on April 3, 2008, and expired on March 10, 2013. However, as per 40 CFR section 122 the permit has been administratively extended until the Board takes action on this item. Attachment B provides a map of the area around the Facility. Attachment C provides a flow schematic of the Facility.

C. The Discharger filed a report of waste discharge and submitted an application for reissuance of its WDR's and NPDES permit on September 14, 2012. The application was deemed complete on December 12, 2013. A site visit was conducted on October 9, 2012, to observe operations and collect additional data to develop permit limitations and requirements for waste discharge.

II. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

CMWD is building the Calleguas Regional Salinity Management Pipeline (RSMP), which will extend from Simi Valley to Port Hueneme, to discharge both tertiary-treated municipal wastewaters and concentrates generated by membrane treatment of groundwater and wastewater treatment facilities to the Pacific Ocean. The operation of the RSMP will effectively reduce the current salt loadings to the Calleguas Creek Watershed by conveying saline waters and concentrate for discharge to the Pacific Ocean. Portions of the RSMP are expected to be completed and operational by the end of 2013.

The RSMP diameter varies along the length of the pipeline and is a maximum of 48 inches in internal diameter near the downstream end. Pipeline materials also vary along the pipeline and include high-density polyethylene (HDPE), polyvinyl chloride (PVC), and welded steel (WSP).

The RSMP is scheduled for construction in multiple phases as described below:

- Phase 1 was comprised of five segments (i.e., 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, and 1E) and constructed the RSMP from Camrosa Water Reclamation Facility (WRF) to the Hueneme Outfall.
- Phase 2 is also comprised of five segments, described as follows:
  - Phases 2A, 2B, and 2C run along Lewis Road, cross Highway 101 and extend up to Somis Road.
  - Phases 2D, and 2E will run along Somis Road and then adjacent to Highway 118/Los Angeles Avenue. This phase will collect concentrate from desalters in the Somis area and wastewater from the Moorpark Wastewater Treatment Plant.
- Phase 3 extends through Moorpark and Simi Valley. This phase will collect concentrate from desalters in the Moorpark and Simi Valley areas.

CMWD indicated that Phase 1 of the RSMP, from the Camrosa Water Reclamation Facility (WRF) to the Hueneme Outfall, has been completed. Phases 2A and 2C are also completed and expected to be operational in 2013/2014. The remaining portions of Phase 2 (i.e., 2B, 2D, and 2E) are in design and expected to be online within the timeframe of the next permit cycle, by 2018. Phase 3 is still being projected for future work. CMWD anticipates discharge from the RSMP to the Hueneme Outfall will commence in 2014.

A. Description of Wastewater and Biosolids Treatment and Controls

CMWD indicated in the ROWD that the sources for the RSMP over the permit term include highly treated effluent from two POTWs and concentrate from five membrane groundwater treatment plants not yet operational. In addition, concentrate generated by an existing brackish water reclamation demonstration facility will be discharged into the RSMP.

The eight sources currently identified for discharging flow into the RSMP are as follows:

- Camarillo Water Reclamation Plant (WRP) (existing)
- Camrosa WRF (existing)
- Ventura County Waterworks District Moorpark Desalter (future)
- Agricultural Somis Desalter (future)
- Camarillo North Pleasant Valley Desalter (future)
- Camrosa Round Mountain Water Treatment Plant (WTP) (existing)
- Agricultural Desalters (future)
- Port Hueneme Water Agency (PHWA) Brackish Water Reclamation Demonstration Facility (BWRDF) (existing)

Discharges from the Camarillo WRP are currently regulated by NPDES Permit No. CA0053597. The WRP has a treatment capacity of 6.75 MGD and provides wastewater treatment consisting of primary treatment, activated sludge treatment, nitrification/denitrification, secondary clarification, tertiary filtration, chlorination, and dechlorination. A portion of the effluent is recycled for landscape and agricultural use. Effluent flow in excess of recycled water demand is discharged into Conejo Creek and varies with the seasonal demand for recycled water. CMWD estimated in the ROWD the discharge flow from the Camarillo WRP would be 3.8 MGD for 30 days out of the year.

Discharges from the Camrosa WRF are regulated by NPDES Permit No. CA0059501. The WRF has a treatment capacity of 1.5 MGD. In 2000, the average flow was 1.34 MGD. Wastewater treatment is provided through extended aeration, nitrogen removal, secondary clarification, tertiary filtration, and disinfection. The WRF does not currently dechlorinate prior to discharge; however, the WRF's operations will change to include dechlorination prior to initiating discharge to the RSMP. Effluent from the WRF is recycled for landscaping and agricultural use. The NPDES Permit allows discharge into Calleguas Creek when the volume of wastewater exceeds the recycled demand and storage pond capacity. CMWD noted in the ROWD that most years, the WRF does not discharge into Calleguas Creek, but when they do occur, discharges extend for one to two weeks in the spring. The WRF would direct excess flows to the RSMP in lieu of discharges to Calleguas Creek.

Ventura County Waterworks District plans to build a desalter west of the City of Moorpark, generally along Highway 118, to treat the groundwater in the vicinity of the City of Moorpark, which has concentrations of chloride and TDS which make it unsuitable for potable water use. A feasibility study has been completed for the desalter, groundwater modeling is underway, and operation is expected in 2017. The desalter is expected to produce a brine discharge of approximately 1.49 MGD.

Agricultural pumpers, including mutual water companies and private entities, are working together to build one or more desalters to allow them to treat the shallow groundwater in the vicinity of Somis, to make it suitable for agricultural irrigation on crops. The desalter is expected to be located east of Somis, generally along Highway 118. A feasibility study has been completed for the desalter and operation is expected to begin in 2016. The desalter is expected to produce a brine discharge of 0.79 MGD.

The City of Camarillo currently operates two wells (Wells A & B) with high salinity which are blended with imported Calleguas water to achieve drinking water quality standards. The City of Camarillo plans to install one or two additional wells in the area and treat the water from all of the wells with the proposed North Pleasant Valley (NPV) Desalter. The desalter will be in the City of Camarillo at the intersection of Las Posas Road and Lewis Road. The treatment plant pilot testing and the groundwater modeling have been completed. The operation is expected to begin in 2016. It is expected to produce a brine discharge of 2.14 MGD.

The Camrosa Round Mountain WTP is currently located at the Camrosa WRF. The Facility includes a raw water supply pipeline from the existing University Well to the treatment plant site, finished water pipeline to pressure distribution system and a concentrate disposal line to the RSMP. The project began discharging to the RSMP in January 2014. The WTP is expected to produce a maximum brine discharge of 0.16 MGD.

CMWD is also expecting discharges from various agricultural users on the Oxnard Plain who are interested in attaining sources with lower salinity concentrations than their local groundwater. Agricultural interests in the area have expressed the desire to install reverse osmosis (RO) facilities at local irrigation wells and dispose of the RO reject to the RSMP. Brine water quality would vary based on the local water sources. Brine water quality should be similar to other nearby desalters. The schedule for construction of these desalters is not known. It is anticipated to be one or more agricultural desalters with brine discharges totaling approximately 2.55 MGD.

The BWRDF is owned by the PHWA and is located along Perkins Road in the City of Oxnard. The BWRDF was constructed in 1998, with startup in January 1999. The BWRDF incorporates a combination of desalting treatment technologies, including RO and nanofiltration (NF). Currently, chloraminated water is treated through the membranes at the BWRDF. Once PHWA begins discharging its concentrate streams into the RSMP, the Agency will change its operations to ensure dechlorination occurs before discharge. It is designed to treat 4.5 MGD of influent water and creates a combined concentrate stream of approximately 1.69 MGD.

CMWD indicated that the specific discharges listed above may not be inclusive of all flows that may discharge to the RSMP during the permit term. CMWD is required to notify the Los Angeles Regional Water Board of the location, type, and connection schedule for any new discharges to the RSMP that are not set forth in the proposed Order. CMWD indicated that additional flows will be allowed to discharge to the RSMP only if:

- They consist of potable water, groundwater, concentrate resulting from membrane treatment of potable water or groundwater, or concentrate resulting from membrane treatment of tertiary treated wastewater sources specifically listed in the Order;
- The discharge does not exceed effluent and receiving water quality-based limitations established in the Order;
- The total discharge does not exceed the maximum flow rate established by the Order.

All treatment of the discharges would be complete prior to entering the RSMP. The RSMP is used solely to transport the combined effluents to the discharge point at the Hueneme Outfall.

Table F-2. Summary of the Currently Identified Sources and Discharges to the RSMP

Name of Facility	Flow (MGD)
POTWs:	
Camarillo Sanitary District WRP	3.8

Name of Facility	Flow (MGD)
Camrosa WRF	1.5
Desalters:	
VCWWD Moorpark Desalter	1.49
Somis Agricultural Desalter	0.79
Camarillo NPV Desalter	2.14
Camrosa Round Mountain Desalter	0.16
Oxnard Plain Agricultural Desalters	2.55
PHWA BWRDF	1.69
Total	14.12

B. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

The Discharger proposes to discharge up to 19.1 MGD of treated municipal wastewaters and concentrates generated by membrane treatment of groundwater and wastewater treatment facilities, into the Pacific Ocean at Port Hueneme Beach, a water of the United States, (Latitude 34° 08' 34.75" North, Longitude 119° 11' 33.72" West).

CMWD is the owner and operator of the Hueneme Outfall which will solely discharge flow from the RSMP. The landside portion of the RSMP connects with the Hueneme Outfall for discharge into the Pacific Ocean at Port Hueneme Beach. The discharge point for the Hueneme Outfall will be located approximately 4,000 feet offshore. The diffuser on the Hueneme Outfall is 380 feet in length and includes 30 ports. The port openings alternate so that they are at 26 foot centers on each side, staggered with ports at the same spacing on the opposite side, giving 13 foot spacing along the diffuser. Ports are above the pipe axis, discharging typically at about 20 degrees from the horizontal. The diffuser follows the sea bed slope, falling gradually offshore, from a high point at the connection to the main pipe. Characteristics of the diffuser are summarized in Table F-3.

Table F-3. Characteristics of the Diffuser on the Hueneme Outfall

Parameter	Value
Length	5,000 feet
Conveyance piping inside diameter	30 inches
Port diameter at opening	5 inches
Port spacing	13 feet
Port vertical angle	20 degrees
Port horizontal angle	132.3 degrees
Number of ports	30
Length of diffuser section	380 feet
Ocean depth at riser	N/A
Approximate depth to the top of port	47 feet (mean lower low water)
Exit design velocity	10 feet per second
Dilution ratio	72:1

CMWD has completed theoretical modeling for the Hueneme Outfall dilution ratio. The results of the modeling were originally included in the ROWD submitted on July 15, 2007. At the time of the submittal of the ROWD in 2007, the dilution ratio of the Hueneme Outfall was

determined by modeling the discharge using the USEPA-approved Visual Plumes (VP) program. Modeling runs were performed using ambient receiving water (Pacific Ocean) data collected in 2002 from the nearby Reliant Energy Ocean Outfall for salinity and temperature at various depths. Scenarios were evaluated over the range of flows expected on the RSMP, including 2, 6, 10, 14, and 19.1 MGD. The lowest dilution predicted by the VP model was 99.5:1, occurring at the highest flow rate of 19.1 MGD under 2002 summer conditions.

The modeling was updated in 2007 to use more recent (August 2006 and February 2007) receiving water data collected by the City of Oxnard. Summer and winter conditions were modeled with an assumed 19.4 MGD effluent flow in CORMIX, Visual Plumes (VP), and KOH & FAN using the updated receiving water data sets. The KOH & FAN models predicted 72:1, a lower, more conservative dilution upon reaching the surface. CORMIX predicted 94:1, and VP predicted 89:1. Discussions between RWQCB and SWRCB staff resulted in the approved dilution ratio in Calleguas' current SMP Permit (R4-2008-0014) of 72:1, the most conservative predicted by the updated models.

The State Water Board and the Los Angeles Regional Water Board reviewed the modeling and additional information provided by CMWD and granted a dilution ratio of 72:1 for discharges from the RSMP.

C. Summary of Existing Requirements and Self-Monitoring Report (SMR) Data

The RSMP has not commenced discharges yet; therefore, effluent limitations contained in the previous Order for discharges from Discharge Point 001 (Monitoring Location EFF-001) are summarized in Table F-4.

Table F-4. Historic Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Data

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation					
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantan. Minimum	Instantan. Maximum	6 Month Median
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), 5-day @ 20°C	mg/L	30	45	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	4,384	6,575	--	--	--	--
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	60	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	8,767	--	--	--	--	--
pH	s.u.	--	--	--	6.0	9.0	--
Oil and Grease	mg/L	25	40	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	3,653	5,845	--	--	--	--
Settleable Solids	ml/L	1.0	1.5	--	--	--	--
Turbidity	NTU	75	100	--	--	--	--
Total Residual Chlorine	µg/L	--	--	584	--	4380	146
	lbs/day[1]	--	--	85.3	--	640	21
Ammonia as N	µg/L	--	--	175,200	--	438,000	43,800
	lbs/day[1]	--	--	25,600	--	63,999	6,400
Acute Toxicity	TU_a	--	--	2.46	--	--	--
Chronic Toxicity	TU_c	--	--	73	--	--	--
Total Coliform	MPN/100 ml	[2]					
Fecal Coliform	MPN/100 ml	[2]					
Enterococcus	MPN/100 ml	[2]					
Arsenic	µg/L	--	--	2,120	--	5,624	368
	lbs/day[1]	--	--	310	--	822	54
Beryllium	µg/L	2.4	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.4	--	--	--	--	--

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation					
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantan. Minimum	Instantan. Maximum	6 Month Median
Cadmium	µg/L	--	--	292	--	730	73
	lbs/day[1]	--	--	43	--	107	11
Chromium (VI)	µg/L	--	--	584	--	1,460	146
	lbs/day[1]	--	--	85	--	213	21
Copper	µg/L	--	--	732	--	2,046	75
	lbs/day[1]	--	--	107	--	299	11
Lead	µg/L	--	--	584	--	1,460	146
	lbs/day[1]	--	--	85	--	213	21
Mercury	µg/L	--	--	12	--	29	3
	lbs/day[1]	--	--	2	--	4	0.4
Nickel	µg/L	--	--	1,460	--	3,650	365
	lbs/day[1]	--	--	213	--	533	53
Selenium	µg/L	--	--	4,380	--	10,950	1,095
	lbs/day[1]	--	--	640	--	1,600	160
Silver	µg/L	--	--	193	--	500	40
	lbs/day[1]	--	--	28	--	73	6
Thallium	µg/L	--	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	--	--	--	--	--	--
Zinc	µg/L	--	--	5,264	--	14,024	884
	lbs/day[1]	--	--	769	--	2,049	129
Cyanide	µg/L	--	--	292	--	730	73
	lbs/day[1]	--	--	43	--	107	11
Phenolic Compounds (non-chlorinated)[3]	µg/L	--	--	8,760	--	21,900	2,190
	lbs/day[1]	--	--	1,280	--	3,200	320
Chlorinated Phenolics[4]	µg/L	--	--	292	--	730	73
	lbs/day[1]	--	--	43	--	107	11
TCDD Equivalents	µg/L	2.85E-07	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	4.16E-08	--	--	--	--	--
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	7.3	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	1.1	--	--	--	--	--
Benzene	µg/L	431	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	63	--	--	--	--	--
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/L	66	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	9.6	--	--	--	--	--
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	628	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	92	--	--	--	--	--
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	453	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	66	--	--	--	--	--
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	65.7	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	9.6	--	--	--	--	--
1,3-Dichloropropene	µg/L	650	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	95	--	--	--	--	--
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/L	168	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	24.5	--	--	--	--	--
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	146	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	21.3	--	--	--	--	--

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation					
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantan. Minimum	Instantan. Maximum	6 Month Median
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	686	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	100	--	--	--	--	--
Tributyltin	µg/L	0.102	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.015	--	--	--	--	--
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	292	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	43	--	--	--	--	--
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/L	21	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	3	--	--	--	--	--
Benzidine	µg/L	0.005	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.0007	--	--	--	--	--
Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	µg/L	321	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	47	--	--	--	--	--
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	µg/L	3	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.48	--	--	--	--	--
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	µg/L	256	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	37	--	--	--	--	--
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidene	µg/L	0.59	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.09	--	--	--	--	--
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	190	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	28	--	--	--	--	--
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	12	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	1.7	--	--	--	--	--
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	0.015	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.002	--	--	--	--	--
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	182	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	27	--	--	--	--	--
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	358	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	52	--	--	--	--	--
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	533	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	78	--	--	--	--	--
N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	µg/L	28	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	4	--	--	--	--	--
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	182	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	27	--	--	--	--	--
Aldrin	µg/L	0.002	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.0002	--	--	--	--	--
Chlordane	µg/L	0.002	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.0002	--	--	--	--	--
DDT[5]	µg/L	0.012	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.002	--	--	--	--	--
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.003	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.0004	--	--	--	--	--
Endosulfan	µg/L	--	--	1.314	--	1.971	0.657
	lbs/day[1]	--	--	0.192	--	0.288	0.096
Endrin	µg/L	--	--	0.292	--	0.438	0.146
	lbs/day[1]	--	--	0.043	--	0.064	0.021

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation					
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantan. Minimum	Instantan. Maximum	6-Month Median
Heptachlor	µg/L	0.004	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.0005	--	--	--	--	--
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	0.002	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.0002	--	--	--	--	--
PAH[6]	µg/L	0.64	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.094	--	--	--	--	--
HCH[7]	µg/L	--	--	0.58	--	0.88	0.29
	lbs/day[1]	--	--	0.085	--	0.128	0.043
PCBs[8]	µg/L	0.001	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.0002	--	--	--	--	--
Toxaphene	µg/L	0.015	--	--	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.002	--	--	--	--	--
Radioactivity	Not to exceed limits specified in Title 17, Division 1, Chapter 5, Subchapter 4, Group 3, Article 3, §30253 of the California Code of Regulations. Reference to §30253 is prospective, including future changes to any incorporated provisions of federal law, as the changes take effect.						

1. Mass-based effluent limitations are based on a discharge flow rate of 17.52 MGD. It is the total estimated contributing flows when the previous Order was issued.
2. Bacterial Limitations:
   a. 30-day Geometric Mean Limitations – The geometric mean shall be calculated using the five most recent sample results:
      i. Total coliform density shall not exceed 1,000 per 100 ml;
      ii. Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 200 per 100 ml; and
      iii. Enterococcus density shall not exceed 35 per 100 ml.
   b. Single-Sample Maximum (SSM)
      i. Total coliform density shall not exceed 10,000 per 100 ml;
      ii. Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 400 per 100 ml;
      iii. Enterococcus density shall not exceed 104 per 100/ml; and
      iv. The total coliform density shall not exceed 1,000 per 100 ml when the fecal coliform/total coliform ratio exceeds 0.1.
3. Non-chlorinated phenolic compounds represent the sum of 2-nitrophenol; phenol; 2,4-dimethylphenol; 2,4-dinitrophenol; 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and 4-nitrophenol.
4. Chlorinated phenolic compounds represent the sum of 2-chlorophenol; 2,4-dichlorophenol; 2,4,6-trichlorophenol; 4-chloro-3-methylphenol; and pentachlorophenol.
5. DDT shall mean the sum of 4,4'-DDT, 2,4'-DDT, 4,4'-DDE, 2,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDD, and 2,4'-DDD.
6. PAHs shall mean the sum of acenaphthylene; anthracene; 1,2-benzanthracene; 3,4-benzofluoranthene; benzo(k)fluoranthene; 1,12-benzoperylene; benzo(a)pyrene; chrysene; dibenzo(a,h)anthracene; fluorine; indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene; phenanthrene; and pyrene.
7. HCH shall mean the sum of alpha, beta, gamma (lindane), and delta isomers of hexachlorocyclohexane.
8. PCBs shall mean the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Arolclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260.

D. Compliance Summary

The RSMP has not commenced discharges yet; therefore, there are no compliance issues present.

E. Planned Changes

CMWD indicated that Phase 1 of the RSMP, from the Camrosa Water Reclamation Facility (WRF) to the Hueneme Outfall, has been completed. Phases 2A and 2C are also completed and expected to be operational in 2013/2014. The remaining portions of Phase 2 (i.e., 2B, 2D,

and 2E) are in design and expected to be online within the timeframe of the next permit cycle, by 2018. Phase 3 is still being projected for future work. CMWD anticipates discharge from the RSMP to the Hueneme Outfall will commence in 2014.

III. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS

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

A. Legal Authorities

This Order serves as WDR's pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with section 13260). This Order is also issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. EPA and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as an NPDES permit for point source discharges from this facility to surface waters.

B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Under Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of Chapter 3 of CEQA, (commencing with section 21100) of Division 13 of the Public Resources Code.

C. State and Federal Laws, Regulations, Policies, and Plans

1. **Water Quality Control Plan.** The Los Angeles Regional Water Board adopted a Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (hereinafter Basin Plan) on June 13, 1994 that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for the Pacific Ocean and all waters addressed through the plan. In addition, the Basin Plan implements State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution 88-63, which established state policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal or domestic supply. Requirements in this Order implement the Basin Plan.

   Beneficial uses applicable to the Pacific Ocean at Ventura County Coastal are as follows:

Table F-5. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001	**Pacific Ocean at Port Hueneme Beach**	
	Nearshore Zone (The zone bounded by the shoreline and a line 1000 feet from the shoreline or the 30-foot depth contours, whichever is further from the shoreline)	Existing: Industrial Service Supply (IND); Navigation (NAV); Water Contact (REC-1) and Non-Contact (REC-2) Recreation; Commercial and Sport Fishing (COMM); Marine Habitat (MAR); Wildlife Habitat (WILD); Preservation of Biological Habitats (BIOL)[1]; Rare, Threatened or Endangered Species (RARE)[2]; Migration of Aquatic Organisms (MIGR)[3]; Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development (SPWN)[3]; and Shellfish Harvesting (SHELL).
	Offshore Zone	Existing: Industrial Service Supply (IND); Navigation (NAV); Water Contact (REC-1) and Non-Contact (REC-2) Recreation; Commercial and Sport Fishing (COMM); Marine Habitat (MAR); Wildlife Habitat

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
		(WILD); Rare, Threatened or Endangered Species (RARE)[2]; Migration of Aquatic Organisms (MIGR)[3]; Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development (SPWN)[3]; and Shellfish Harvesting (SHELL).

1. Areas of Special Biological Significance (along coast from Latigo Point to Laguna Point) and Big Sycamore Canyon and Abalone Cove Ecological Reserves and Point Fermin Marine Life Refuge.
2. One or more rare species utilize all ocean, bays, estuaries, and coastal wetlands for foraging and/or nesting.
3. Aquatic organisms utilize all bays, estuaries, lagoons, and coastal wetlands, to a certain extent, for spawning and early development. This may include migration into areas which are heavily influenced by freshwater inputs.

2. **Thermal Plan.** The State Water Board adopted the Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California (Thermal Plan) on January 7, 1971, and amended this plan on September 18, 1975. This plan contains temperature objectives for coastal waters. Requirements of this Order implement the Thermal Plan.

3. **California Ocean Plan.** The State Water Board adopted the Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California, California Ocean Plan (Ocean Plan) in 1972 and amended it in 1978, 1983, 1988, 1990, 1997, 2000, 2005, 2009 and 2012. The State Water Board adopted the latest amendment on October 16, 2012, and it became effective on July 1, 2013. The Ocean Plan is applicable, in its entirety, to point source discharges to the ocean. The Ocean Plan identifies beneficial uses of ocean waters of the state to be protected as summarized below:

Table F-6. Ocean Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water	Beneficial Uses
001	Pacific Ocean	Industrial water supply; water contact and non-contact recreation, including aesthetic enjoyment; navigation; commercial and sport fishing; mariculture; preservation and enhancement of designated Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS); rare and endangered species; marine habitat; fish spawning and shellfish harvesting

In order to protect the beneficial uses, the Ocean Plan establishes water quality objectives and a program of implementation. Requirements of this Order implement the Ocean Plan.

4. **Antidegradation Policy.** Federal regulation 40 C.F.R. section 131.12 requires that the state water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution 68-16. Resolution 68-16 is deemed to incorporate the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution 68-16 requires that existing water quality be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Los Angeles Regional Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the state and federal antidegradation policies. The permitted discharge must be consistent with the antidegradation provision of section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution 68-16.

The Ocean Plan (2012) Item III.C (Implementation Provisions for Table 1) 3 includes a requirement that "Effluent limits shall be imposed in a manner prescribed by the State

Water Board such that the concentrations set forth as water quality objectives shall not be exceeded in the receiving water upon completion of initial dilution, except that objectives indicated for radioactivity shall apply directly to the undiluted waste effluent." Item III.F (Revision of Waste Discharge Requirements) 1 of the Ocean Plan states that "The Regional Boards may establish more restrictive water quality objectives and effluent limitations than those set forth in this Plan as necessary for the protection of beneficial uses of ocean waters."

The RSMP proposes to discharge treated wastewater from POTWs and concentrates generated by membrane treatment of groundwater and wastewater treatment facilities. Up to the time of drafting this permit, there are no data available to characterize the mixed wastes as they will be discharged. The analysis of the discharge is based solely on theoretical modeling of the proposed individual components of the discharge, including historical monitoring data for the wastewater treatment plants and one of the desalters and assumptions for other desalters that are not yet operating. Therefore, this Order includes effluent limitations for all of the constituents listed in the Ocean Plan. Upon commencement of discharges from the RSMP, the Los Angeles Regional Water Board may use actual discharge data to evaluate the need for effluent limitations based on water quality objectives in the Ocean Plan.

5. **Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(l) restrict backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require that effluent limitations in a reissued permit must be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions in which limitations may be relaxed.

6. **Endangered Species Act Requirements.** This Order does not authorize any act that results in the taking of a threatened or endangered species or any act that is now prohibited, or becomes prohibited in the future, under either the California Endangered Species Act (Fish and Game Code, §§ 2050 to 2097) or the Federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C.A. §§ 1531 to 1544). This Order requires compliance with effluent limits, receiving water limits, and other requirements to protect the beneficial uses of waters of the state, including protecting rare and endangered species. The discharger is responsible for meeting all requirements of the applicable Endangered Species Act.

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

Section 303(d) of the CWA requires states to identify specific water bodies where water quality standards are not expected to be met after implementation of technology-based effluent limitations on point sources. For all 303(d)-listed water bodies and pollutants, the Los Angeles Regional Water Board plans to develop and adopt TMDLs that will specify WLAs for point sources and load allocations (LAs) for non-point sources, as appropriate.

On November 10, 2010, the USEPA approved the State Water Board's 2010 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments (hereinafter 303(d) list). The 303(d) list identifies water bodies where water quality standards are not expected to be met after implementation of technology-based effluent limitations by point sources (water quality limited water bodies).

Ormond Beach (including the area of Ormond Beach at Oxnard Drain) is on the 303(d) List for indicator bacteria. In addition, Port Hueneme Pier is listed for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Port Hueneme Harbor (Back Basins) is listed for DDT (tissue) and PCBs (tissue). Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for these pollutants have not been completed. Completion of the TMDLs affecting Ormond Beach and Port Hueneme Pier is expected in 2015 and in 2019, respectively. The 303(d) List indicates the TMDL affecting Port Hueneme

Harbor is being addressed by an action other than a TMDL and attainment is expected in 2019.

E. Other Plans, Polices and Regulations – Not Applicable

IV. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

The CWA requires point source dischargers to control the amount of conventional, non-conventional, and toxic pollutants that are discharged into the waters of the United States. The control of pollutants discharged is established through effluent limitations and other requirements in NPDES permits. There are two principal bases for effluent limitations in the Code of Federal Regulations: 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable technology-based limitations and standards; and 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(d) requires that permits include water quality-based effluent limitations to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality criteria to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water.

The RSMP has not commenced discharging at the time of the drafting of this Fact Sheet. The list of pollutants of concern is based on constituents that are regulated in the Ocean Plan, as well as pollutants listed in the 303(d) List for Ormond Beach, Port Hueneme Pier, and Port Hueneme Harbor (e.g., pesticides and PCBs). Further, as indicated in the permit renewal application, the combined flow from the eight sources identified for discharging into the RSMP consists of highly-treated municipal wastewater effluent and reject concentrates from treatment facilities. Pollutants of concern typically present in treated municipal wastewater would include pollutants contributing to biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), turbidity, total suspended solids, elevated temperatures, oil and grease, pH, pathogens, nutrients, and toxic parameters (e.g., metals, volatile organic compounds, and pesticides). Settleable solids is another parameter often measured in municipal wastewaters. In addition, pollutants expected to be present in the discharge of reject concentrates from groundwater treatment include parameters contributing to total dissolved solids (TDS), sulfate, chloride, sodium, and boron.

Further, pollutants in the combined discharge may contribute to toxicity in the receiving water. Whole effluent toxicity (WET) is an indicator of the combined effect of pollutants contained in the discharge. Chronic toxicity is a more stringent requirement than acute toxicity. Therefore, chronic toxicity is considered a pollutant of concern for evaluation of narrative Basin Plan Objectives and Water Quality Objectives in the Ocean Plan.

Generally, mass-based effluent limitations ensure that proper treatment, and not dilution, is employed to comply with the final effluent concentration limitations. Section 122.45(f)(1) requires that all permit limitations, standards or prohibitions be expressed in terms of mass units except under the following conditions: (1) for pH, temperature, radiation or other pollutants that cannot appropriately be expressed by mass limitations; (2) when applicable standards or limitations are expressed in terms of other units of measure; or (3) if in establishing technology-based permit limitation on a case-by-case basis limitation based on mass are infeasible because the mass or pollutant cannot be related to a measure of production. The limitations, however, must ensure that dilution will not be used as a substitute for treatment.

A. Discharge Prohibitions

The discharge prohibitions are based on the requirements of the Ocean Plan, State Water Board's plans and policies, the Water Code, and previous permit provisions, and are consistent with the requirements set for other discharges regulated by NPDES permits to the Pacific Ocean.

B. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

1. Scope and Authority

Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing USEPA permit regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 122.44 require that permits include conditions meeting applicable technology-based requirements at a minimum, and any more stringent effluent limitations necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. The discharge authorized by this Order must meet minimum federal technology-based requirements based on Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) in accordance with 40 C.F.R. section 125.3.

The CWA requires that technology-based effluent limitations be established based on several levels of controls:

a. Best practicable treatment control technology (BPT) represents the average of the best existing performance by well-operated facilities within an industrial category or subcategory. BPT standards apply to toxic, conventional, and non-conventional pollutants.

b. Best available technology economically achievable (BAT) represents the best existing performance of treatment technologies that are economically achievable within an industrial point source category. BAT standards apply to toxic and non-conventional pollutants.

c. Best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT) represents the control from existing industrial point sources of conventional pollutants including BOD, TSS, fecal coliform, pH, and oil and grease. The BCT standard is established after considering a two-part reasonableness test. The first test compares the relationship between the costs of attaining a reduction in effluent discharge and the resulting benefits. The second test examines the cost and level of reduction of pollutants from the discharge from publicly owned treatment works to the cost and level of reduction of such pollutants from a class or category of industrial sources. Effluent limitations must be reasonable under both tests.

d. New source performance standards (NSPS) represent the best available demonstrated control technology standards. The intent of NSPS guidelines is to set limitations that represent state-of-the-art treatment technology for new sources.

The CWA requires USEPA to develop effluent limitations, guidelines and standards (ELGs) representing application of BPT, BAT, BCT, and NSPS. Section 402(a)(1) of the CWA and 40 C.F.R. section 125.3 authorize the use of best professional judgment (BPJ) to derive technology-based effluent limitations on a case-by-case basis where ELGs are not available for certain industrial categories and/or pollutants of concern. Where BPJ is used, the Los Angeles Regional Water Board must consider specific factors outlined in 40 C.F.R. section 125.3.

2. Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

This Order includes technology-based effluent limitations based on BPJ in accordance with 40 C.F.R. section 125.3. The previous Order included effluent limitations for oil and grease, TSS, settleable solids, turbidity, and pH based on the effluent limitations contained in Table 2 of the Ocean Plan. The Ocean Plan indicates Table 2 effluent limitations apply only to publicly-owned treatment works and industrial discharges for which ELGs have not been established. The discharge from the RSMP is comprised in part of treated municipal wastewater; therefore, Table 2 effluent limitations are

appropriate for this discharge. In addition, this Order establishes technology-based effluent limitations for BOD_5 based on BPJ, applying Secondary Treatment Standards specified in 40 C.F.R. Part 133. This Order establishes limits for oil and grease, TSS, settleable solids, turbidity, and pH based on the effluent limitations contained in Table 2 of the Ocean Plan and for BOD_5 based on EPA's Secondary Treatment Standards.

Section 402(o) of the CWA and 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(l) require that effluent limitations or conditions in reissued Orders be at least as stringent as those in the existing Orders. Table F-7 summarizes the final technology based effluent limitations:

Table F-7. Summary of Final Technology-based Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Unit	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
BOD_5	mg/L	30	45	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	4,400	6,600	--	--
Oil and Grease	mg/L	25	40	--	75
	lbs/day[1]	3,700	5,800	--	11,000
TSS	mg/L	60	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	8,800	--	--	--
Settleable Solids	ml/L	1.0	1.5	--	3.0
Turbidity	NTU	75	100	--	225
pH	s.u.	--	--	6.0	9.0

1. Mass-based effluent limitations are based on the facility design flow rate of 17.52 MGD.

This Order requires the Discharger to update and continue to implement the SWPPP and BMPP to prevent contaminated wastes/materials from being discharged to waters of the State. Further discussion of the SWPPP and BMPP are provided in Attachment G.

C. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

1. Scope and Authority

CWA Section 301(b) and 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(d) require that permits include limitations more stringent than applicable federal technology-based requirements where necessary to achieve applicable water quality standards.

Section 122.44(d)(1)(i) of 40 C.F.R. requires that permits include effluent limitations for all pollutants that are or may be discharged at levels that have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard, including numeric and narrative objectives within a standard. Where reasonable potential has been established for a pollutant, but there is no numeric criterion or objective for the pollutant, water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) must be established using: (1) USEPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a), supplemented where necessary by other relevant information; (2) an indicator parameter for the pollutant of concern; or (3) a calculated numeric water quality criterion, such as a proposed state criterion or policy interpreting the state's narrative criterion, supplemented with other relevant information, as provided in section 122.44(d)(1)(vi).

The process for determining reasonable potential and calculating WQBELs when necessary is intended to protect the designated uses of the receiving water as specified in the Basin Plan, and achieve applicable water quality objectives and criteria that are

contained in other state plans and policies, or any applicable water quality criteria contained in the Ocean Plan.

2. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

As noted in Section III.C of this Fact Sheet, the State Water Board adopted an Ocean Plan that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the Ocean Plan. The beneficial uses applicable to the Pacific Ocean are summarized in Section III.C.1 of this Fact Sheet. The Ocean Plan includes both narrative and numeric water quality objectives applicable to the receiving water.

Table 1 of the Ocean Plan (2012) includes the following water quality objectives for toxic pollutants and whole effluent toxicity:

1) 6-month median, daily maximum, and instantaneous maximum objectives for 21 chemicals and chemical characteristics, including total residual chlorine and chronic toxicity, for the protection of marine aquatic life.
2) 30-day average objectives for 20 non-carcinogenic chemicals for the protection of human health.
3) 30-day average objectives for 42 carcinogenic chemicals for the protection of human health.
4) Daily maximum objectives for acute and chronic toxicity.

3. Determining the Need for WQBELs

The need for effluent limitations based on water quality objectives in Table 1 of the Ocean plan was evaluated in accordance with 40 CFR section 122.44(d) and guidance for statistically determining the "reasonable potential" for a discharged pollutant to exceed an objective, as outlined in the California Ocean Plan Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA) Amendment that was adopted by the State Water Board on April 21, 2005. The statistical approach combines knowledge of effluent variability (as estimated by a coefficient-of variation) with the uncertainty due to a limited amount of effluent data to estimate a maximum effluent value at a high level of confidence. This estimated maximum effluent value is based on a lognormal distribution of daily effluent values. Projected receiving water values (based on the estimated maximum effluent value or the reported maximum effluent value and minimum probable initial dilution); can then be compared to the appropriate objective to determine the potential for an exceedance of that objective and the need for an effluent limitation.

The water quality objectives contained in the Ocean Plan for Table 1 pollutants are summarized in Table F-8 below.

Table F-8. Ocean Plan Water Quality Objectives

Parameter	6-Month Median (µg/L)	Daily Maximum (µg/L)	Instantaneous Maximum (µg/L)	30-Day Average (µg/L)
Arsenic	8	32	80	--
Cadmium	1	4	10	--
Chromium VI	2	8	20	--
Copper	3	12	30	--
Lead	2	8	20	--

Parameter	6-Month Median (µg/L)	Daily Maximum (µg/L)	Instantaneous Maximum (µg/L)	30-Day Average (µg/L)
Mercury	0.04	0.16	0.4	--
Nickel	5	20	50	--
Selenium	15	60	150	--
Silver	0.7	2.8	7	--
Zinc	20	80	200	--
Cyanide	1	4	10	--
Total Residual Chlorine	2	8	60	--
Ammonia (as N)	600	2400	6000	--
Acute Toxicity	--	0.3	--	--
Chronic Toxicity	--	1	--	--
Phenolic Compounds	30	120	300	--
Chlorinated Phenolics	1	4	10	--
Endosulfan	0.009	0.018	0.027	--
Endrin	0.002	0.004	0.006	--
HCH	0.004	0.008	0.012	--
Acrolein	--	--	--	220
Antimony	--	--	--	1,200
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)Methane	--	--	--	4.4
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)Ether	--	--	--	1,200
Chlorobenzene	--	--	--	570
Chromium (III)	--	--	--	190,000
Di-n-butyl-phthalate	--	--	--	3,500
Dichlorobenzenes	--	--	--	5,100
Diethyl Phthalate	--	--	--	33,000
Dimethyl Phthalate	--	--	--	820,000
4,6-Dinitro-2-Methylphenol	--	--	--	220
2,4-Dinitrophenol	--	--	--	4.0
Ethylbenzene	--	--	--	4,100
Fluoranthene	--	--	--	15
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	--	--	--	58
Nitrobenzene	--	--	--	4.9
Thallium	--	--	--	2
Toluene	--	--	--	85,000
Tributyltin	--	--	--	0.0014
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	--	--	--	540,000
Acrylonitrile	--	--	--	0.10
Aldrin	--	--	--	0.000022
Benzene	--	--	--	5.9
Benzidine	--	--	--	0.000069
Beryllium	--	--	--	0.033
Bis(2-chloroethyl)Ether	--	--	--	0.045
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate	--	--	--	3.5
Carbon Tetrachloride	--	--	--	0.90

Parameter	6-Month Median (µg/L)	Daily Maximum (µg/L)	Instantaneous Maximum (µg/L)	30-Day Average (µg/L)
Chlordane	--	--	--	0.000023
Chlorodibromomethane	--	--	--	8.6
Chloroform	--	--	--	130
DDT	--	--	--	0.00017
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	--	--	--	18
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	--	--	--	0.0081
1,2-Dichloroethane	--	--	--	28
1,1-Dichloroethylene	--	--	--	0.9
Dichlorobromomethane	--	--	--	6.2
Dichloromethane	--	--	--	450
1,3-Dichloropropene	--	--	--	8.9
Dieldrin	--	--	--	0.00004
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	--	--	--	2.6
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	--	--	--	0.16
Halomethanes	--	--	--	130
Heptachlor	--	--	--	0.00005
Heptachlor Epoxide	--	--	--	0.00002
Hexachlorobenzene	--	--	--	0.00021
Hexachlorobutadiene	--	--	--	14
Hexachloroethane	--	--	--	2.5
Isophorone	--	--	--	730
N-Nitrosodmethylamine	--	--	--	7.3
N-nitrosodi-N-propylamine	--	--	--	0.38
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	--	--	--	2.5
PAHs	--	--	--	0.0088
PCBs	--	--	--	0.000019
TCDD equivalents	--	--	--	0.0000000039
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	--	--	--	2.3
Tetrachloroethylene	--	--	--	2.0
Toxaphene	--	--	--	0.00021
Trichloroethylene	--	--	--	27
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	--	--	--	9.4
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	--	--	--	0.29
Vinyl Chloride	--	--	--	36
Radioactivity	Not to exceed limits specified in Title 17, Division 1, Chapter 5, Subchapter 4, Group 3, Article 3, Section 30253 of the California Code of Regulations. Reference to Section 30253 is prospective, including future changes to any incorporated provisions of federal law, as the changes take effect.			

According to the 2012 Ocean Plan, the reasonable potential analysis (RPA) can yield three endpoints:

Endpoint 1:An effluent limitation is required and monitoring is required;

Endpoint 2: An effluent limitation is not required and the Los Angeles Regional Water Board may require monitoring; and

Endpoint 3: The RPA is inconclusive, monitoring is required, and an existing effluent limitation may be retained or a permit reopener clause may be included to allow inclusion of an effluent limitation if future monitoring warrants the inclusion.

This Order establishes new WQBELs for certain pollutants included in Table 1 of the Ocean Plan that were not established in the previous Order and it includes limits for all pollutants included in Order No. R4-2008-0014, because there are no actual data available to determine reasonable potential.

4. WQBEL Calculations

CMWD completed theoretical modeling for the Hueneme Outfall dilution ratio. The results of the modeling were originally included in the ROWD submitted and accepted on July 15, 2007. At the time of the submittal of the ROWD in 2007, the dilution ratio of the Hueneme Outfall was determined by modeling the discharge using the USEPA-approved Visual Plumes (VP) program. Modeling runs were performed using ambient receiving water (Pacific Ocean) data collected in 2002 from the nearby Reliant Energy Ocean Outfall for salinity and temperature at various depths. Scenarios were evaluated over the range of flows expected on the SMP, including 2, 6, 10, 14, and 19.1 MGD. The lowest dilution predicted by the VP model was 99.5:1, occurring at the highest flow rate of 19.1 MGD under 2002 summer conditions.

The modeling was updated in 2007 to use more recent (August 2006 and February 2007) receiving water data collected by the City of Oxnard. Summer and winter conditions were modeled with an assumed 19.4 MGD effluent flow in CORMIX, Visual Plumes (VP), and KOH & FAN using the updated receiving water data sets. The KOH & FAN models predicted 72:1, a lower, more conservative dilution upon reaching the surface. CORMIX predicted 94:1, and VP predicted 89:1. The approved dilution ratio in Calleguas' current permit (R4-2008-0014) is 72:1, the most conservative predicted by the updated models.

The State Water Board and the Los Angeles Regional Water Board reviewed the modeling and additional information provided by CMWD and granted a dilution ratio of 72:1 for discharges from the RSMP.

From the Table 1 water quality objectives of the Ocean Plan, effluent limitations are calculated according to Equation 1 of the Ocean Plan for all pollutants, except for acute toxicity (if applicable) and radioactivity:

$$Ce = Co + Dm(Co - Cs)$$

Where:

C_e = the effluent limitation (µg/L)
C_o = the water quality objective to be met at the completion of initial dilution (µg/L)
C_s = background seawater concentration (µg/L)
D_m = minimum probable initial dilution expressed as parts seawater per part wastewater

The D_m is based on observed waste flow characteristics, receiving water density structure, and the assumption that no currents of sufficient strength to influence the initial dilution process flow across the discharge structure.

The State Water Board had determined the minimum initial dilution factor, D_m, for the ocean outfall to be 72 to 1. Initial dilution is the process that results in the rapid and irreversible turbulent mixing of wastewater with ocean water around the point of discharge. As stated above, the water quality objective to be met at the completion of initial dilution is contained in Table 1 of the Ocean Plan. The values provided in Table 3 of the Ocean Plan are presented in Table F-9, below. Cs equals zero for all pollutants, except the following:

Table F-9. Background Seawater Concentrations (C_S)

Parameter	Ocean Plan Table 3 Background Concentration (µg/L)
Arsenic	3
Copper	2
Mercury	0.0005
Silver	0.16
Zinc	8

WQBELs based on the dilution provided at the outfall for all parameters in Table 1 of the Ocean Plan is developed using Equation 1 of the Ocean Plan and Ocean Plan background concentrations.

WQBELs Calculation Example

The following demonstrates how the WQBELs for arsenic, are established.

Arsenic

C_e = 8 µg/L + 72 (8 µg/L – 3) = 368 µg/L (6-Month Median)
C_e = 32 µg/L + 72 (32 µg/L – 3) = 2,120 µg/L (Daily Maximum)
C_e = 80 µg/L + 72 (80 µg/L – 3) = 5,624 µg/L (Instantaneous Maximum)

5. Temperature

The temperature limitations prescribed in the previous Order were based on specific water quality objectives for new coastal water dischargers in the Thermal Plan. Those limitations were retained in this Order

6. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) protects the receiving water quality from the aggregate toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in the effluent. WET tests measure the degree of response of exposed aquatic test organisms to an effluent. The WET approach allows for protection of the narrative "no toxics in toxic amounts" criterion while implementing numeric criteria for toxicity. There are two types of WET tests: acute and chronic. An acute toxicity test is conducted over a short time period and measures mortality. A chronic toxicity test is conducted over a longer period of time and may measure mortality, reproduction, and growth.

The previous permit included both the acute toxicity and the chronic toxicity limits based on water quality objectives in the Ocean Plan. To implement the USEPA toxicity policy,

this Order includes the chronic toxicity limit using USEPA's 2010 Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) hypothesis testing approach. Since a chemical at a low concentration can have chronic effects but no acute effects until it reach a higher level, the acute toxicity limit is not included in the Order. The chronic toxicity effluent limitations in this Order are as stringent as necessary to protect the Ocean Plan Water Quality Objective for chronic toxicity.

7. Final WQBELs

This Order includes all effluent limitations established in Order R4-2008-0014 and establishes new effluent limitations for the remainder of pollutants for which water quality objectives exist in Table 1 of the Ocean Plan. The RSMP has not commenced discharge at the time of this permit reissuance and there are no actual discharge data available with which to evaluate reasonable potential; therefore, this Order includes effluent limitations for BOD_5 consistent with those included in Order No. R4-2008-0014 based on BPJ and EPA's Secondary Treatment Standards. This Order retains WQBELs for total residual chlorine, ammonia (as N), chronic toxicity, and other pollutants included in Order No. R4-2008-0014.

This Order establishes new WQBELs for the remaining pollutants for which water quality objectives exist, based on Table 1 of the Ocean Plan.

For radioactivity, no numeric water quality objectives are included in the Ocean Plan. Therefore, the effluent limitations for radioactivity in this Order are based on Maximum Contaminant Levels specified in Title 22, Chapter 15, Article 5, Section 64443, California Code of Regulations.

Effluent limitations for temperature and bacteria have been retained from the previous Order.

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

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Maximum	Six-Month Median
Total Residual Chlorine	µg/L	--	580	4,400	150
	lbs/day[1]	--	85	640	22
Ammonia as N	µg/L	--	180,000	440,000	44,000
	lbs/day[1]	--	26,000	64,000	6,400
Chronic Toxicity[2]	Pass or Fail, % Effect	Pass[3]	Pass or % Effect <50	--	--
Total coliform	MPN/100ml	[4]			
Fecal coliform	MPN/100ml	[4]			
Enterococcus	MPN/100ml	[4]			
Antimony	µg/L	88,000	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	13,000	--	--	--
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	2100	5,600	370
	lbs/day[1]	--	310	820	54
Beryllium	µg/L	2.4	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.35	--	--	--
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	290	730	73
	lbs/day[1]	--	42	110	11

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Maximum	Six-Month Median
Chromium (III), Total Recoverable	µg/L	1.4E+07	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	2.0E+06	--	--	--
Chromium (VI), Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	580	1,500	150
	lbs/day[1]	--	85	210	22
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	730	2,000	75
	lbs/day[1]	--	110	290	11
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	580	1500	150
	lbs/day[1]	--	85	220	22
Mercury	µg/L	--	12	29	2.9
	lbs/day[1]	--	1.8	4.2	0.42
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	1,500	3,700	370
	lbs/day[1]	--	220	530	53
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	4,400	11,000	1,100
	lbs/day[1]	--	640	1600	160
Silver, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	190	500	40
	lbs/day[1]	--	28	73	5.8
Thallium	µg/L	150	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	22	--	--	--
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	5,300	14,000	880
	lbs/day[1]	--	770	2,000	130
Cyanide	µg/L	--	290	730	73
	lbs/day[1]	--	42	110	11
Phenolic Compounds (non-chlorinated)[5]	µg/L	--	8,800	22,00	2,200
	lbs/day[1]	--	1,300	3,200	320
Chlorinated Phenolics[6]	µg/L	--	290	730	73
	lbs/day[1]	--	42	110	11
TCDD Equivalents[7]	µg/L	2.8E-07	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	4.1E-08	--	--	--
Acrolein	µg/L	16,000	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	2,300	--	--	--
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	7.3	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	1.1	--	--	--
Benzene	µg/L	430	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	63	--	--	--
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/L	66	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	9.6	--	--	--
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	42,000	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	6,100	--	--	--
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	630	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	92	--	--	--
Chloroform	µg/L	9,500	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	1,400	--	--	--

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Maximum	Six Month Median
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	450	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	66	--	--	--
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/L	2,000	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	290	--	--	--
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	66	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	9.6	--	--	--
1,3-Dichloropropylene	µg/L	650	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	95	--	--	--
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	3.0E+5	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	44,000	--	--	--
Halomethanes[8]	µg/L	9,500	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	1,400	--	--	--
Dichloromethane	µg/L	33,000	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	4,800	--	--	--
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/L	170	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	25	--	--	--
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	150	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	22	--	--	--
Toluene	µg/L	6.2E+06	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	9.1E+05	--	--	--
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/L	3.9E+07	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	5.7E+06	--	--	--
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	690	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	100	--	--	--
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	2,000	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	290	--	--	--
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	2,600	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	380	--	--	--
4,6-Dinitro-2-Methylphenol	µg/L	16,000	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	2,300	--	--	--
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	290	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	42	--	--	--
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/L	21	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	3.1	--	--	--
Benzidine	µg/L	0.0050	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.00073	--	--	--
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)[9]	µg/L	0.64	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.094	--	--	--
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)Methane	µg/L	320	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	47	--	--	--
Bis(2-chlorotethyl)Ether	µg/L	3.3	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.48	--	--	--

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Maximum	Six-Month Median
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)Ether	µg/L	88,000	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	13,000	--	--	--
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate	µg/L	260	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	38	--	--	--
Dichlorobenzenes	µg/L	3.7E+05	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	54,000	--	--	--
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	1300	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	190	--	--	--
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	0.59	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.086	--	--	--
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/L	2.4E+06	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	3.5E+05	--	--	--
Dimethyl Phthalate	µg/L	6.0E+07	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	8.8E+06	--	--	--
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	µg/L	2.6E+05	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	38,000	--	--	--
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	190	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	28	--	--	--
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	12	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	1.8	--	--	--
Fluoranthene	µg/L	1,100	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	160	--	--	--
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	0.015	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.0022	--	--	--
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	1,000	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	150	--	--	--
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	4,200	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	610	--	--	--
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	180	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	26	--	--	--
Isophorone	µg/L	53,000	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	7,700	--	--	--
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	360	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	53	--	--	--
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	530	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	77	--	--	--
N-Nitrosodi-N-propylamine	µg/L	28	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	4.1	--	--	--
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	180	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	26	--	--	--
Aldrin	µg/L	0.0016	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.00023	--	--	--

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Maximum	Six-Month Median
HCH [10]	µg/L	--	0.58	0.88	0.29
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.085	0.13	0.042
Chlordane	µg/L	0.0017	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.00025	--	--	--
DDT [11]	µg/L	0.012	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.0018	--	--	--
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.0029	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.00042	--	--	--
Endosulfan	µg/L	--	1.3	2.0	0.66
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.19	0.29	0.096
Endrin	µg/L	--	0.29	0.44	0.15
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.042	0.064	0.022
Heptachlor	µg/L	0.0037	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.00054	--	--	--
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	0.0015	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.00022	--	--	--
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) [12]	µg/L	0.0014	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.00020	--	--	--
Toxaphene	µg/L	0.015	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.0022	--	--	--
Tributyltin	µg/L	0.10	--	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.015	--	--	--
Radioactivity	Not to exceed limits specified in Title 17, Division 1, Chapter 5, Subchapter 4, Group 3, Article 3, Section 30253 of the California Code of Regulations. Reference to Section 30253 is prospective, including future changes to any incorporated provisions of federal law, as the changes take effect.				

1. The mass-based effluent limitations are based on the facility design flow rate of 17.52 MGD.
2. "Pass" or "Fail" for Median Monthly Effluent Limitation (MMEL). "Pass" or "Fail" and "% Effect" for Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL). The MMEL for chronic toxicity shall only apply when there is a discharge more than one day in a calendar month period. During such calendar months, exactly three independent toxicity tests are required when one toxicity test results in "Fail".
3. This is a Median Monthly Effluent Limitation.
4. Bacteria limitations:
   a. 30-day Geometric Mean – The geometric mean shall be calculated using the results of five most recent samples.
      i. Total coliform density shall not exceed 1,000/100 ml;
      ii. Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 200/100 ml; and
      iii. Enterococcus density shall not exceed 35/100 ml.
   b. Single Sample Maximum (SSM)
      i. Total coliform density shall not exceed 10,000/100 ml;
      ii. Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 400/100 ml;
      iii. Enterococcus density shall not exceed 104/100 ml; and
      iv. Total coliform density shall not exceed 1,000/100 ml, when the fecal coliform/total coliform ratio exceeds 0.1.

If a single sample exceeds any of the single sample maximum (SSM) standards, repeat sampling shall be conducted to determine the extent and persistence of the exceedance. Repeat sampling shall be conducted within 24 hours of receiving analytical results and continued until the sample result is less than the SSM standard.

When repeat sampling is required because of an exceedance of any one single sample density, values from all samples collected during that 30-day period will be used to calculate the geometric mean.

5. Non-chlorinated phenolic compounds represent the sum of 2-nitrophenol; phenol; 2,4-dimethylphenol; 2,4-dinitrophenol; 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and 4-nitrophenol.
6. Chlorinated phenolic compounds represent the sum of 2-chlorophenol; 2,4-dichlorophenol; 2,4,6-trichlorophenol; 4-chloro-3-methylphenol; and pentachlorophenol.
7. TCDD Equivalents shall 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. USEPA method 1613 may be used to analyze dioxin and furan congeners.

   Dioxin-TEQ (TCDD Equivalents) = Σ (C_x x TEF_x)

   Where:

   C_x = concentration of dioxin or furan congener x

   TEF_x = TEF for congener x

   Toxicity Equivalency Factors

Isomer Group	Toxicity Equivalency Factor (TEF)
2,3,7,8-tetra CDD	1.0
2,3,7,8-penta CDD	0.5
2,3,7,8-hexa CDDs	0.1
2,3,7,8-hepta CDD	0.01
Octa CDD	0.001
2,3,7,8 tetra CDF	0.1
1,2,3,7,8 penta CDF	0.05
2,3,4,7,8 penta CDF	0.5
2,3,7,8 hexa CDFs	0.1
2,3,7,8 hepta CDFs	0.01
Octa CDF	0.001

8. Halomethanes shall mean the sum of bromoform, bromomethane (methyl bromide), and chloromethane (methyl chloride).
9. PAHs shall mean the sum of acenaphthylene; anthracene; 1,2-benzanthracene; 3,4-benzofluoranthene; benzo(k)fluoranthene; 1,12-benzoperylene; benzo(a)pyrene; chrysene; dibenzo(a,h)anthracene; fluorine; indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene; phenanthrene; and pyrene.
10. HCH shall mean the sum of alpha, beta, gamma (lindane), and delta isomers of hexachlorocyclohexane.
11. DDT shall mean the sum of 4,4'-DDT, 2,4'-DDT, 4,4'-DDE, 2,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDD, and 2,4'-DDD.
12. PCBs shall mean the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Arolclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260.

D. Final Effluent Limitation Considerations

Section 402(o) of the CWA and section 122.44(l) require that effluent limitations or conditions in reissued Orders be at least as stringent as those in the existing Orders based on the submitted sampling data. Technology-based effluent limitations for settleable solids, TSS, oil and grease, turbidity, and pH have been included and are based on the effluent limitations established in Table 2 of the Ocean Plan. Technology-based effluent limitations for BOD_5 are established using BPJ and applying Secondary Treatment Standards to the discharge, as it is comprised of highly-treated municipal wastewater. This Order retains WQBELs based on Ocean Plan water quality objectives for all Ocean Plan Table 1 pollutants.

Order R4-2008-0014 did not establish effluent limits for certain pollutants for which the Ocean Plan establishes water quality objectives. However, based on the lack of actual discharge data with which to evaluate reasonable potential, this Order establishes WQBELs for all

pollutants regulated in the Ocean Plan. Therefore, this Order establishes new WQBELs for acrolein, antimony, bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether, chlorobenzene, chromium (III), di-n-butyl-phthalate, dichlorobenzenes, diethyl phthalate, dimethyl phthalate, 4,6-dinitro-2-methylphenol, ethylbenzene, fluoranthene, hexachlorocyclopentadiene, toluene, 1,1,1-trichlorethane, chloroform, 1,4-dichlorobenzene, 1,2-dichloroethane, dichloromethane (methylene chloride), halomethanes, hexachlorobutadiene, isophorone, and vinyl chloride based on the water quality objectives contained in Table 1 of the Ocean Plan.

1. Anti-Backsliding Requirements

Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions where limitations may be relaxed. All concentration-based effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order.

The mass effluent limitations in this Order were calculated based on the permitted flow of 17.52 MGD as specified in the previous Order. During this permit term, it is projected that the total discharging flows through the RSMP will be 14.12 MGD that is less than the permited flow of 17.52 MGD. The permit allows for a phased increase in the discharge flow as various sources discharging to the RSMP connect to the pipeline and begin discharging.

2. Antidegradation Policies

Section 131.12 requires that the state water quality standards include an anti-degradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution 68-16. Resolution 68-16 incorporates the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution 68-16 requires that existing water quality be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Los Angeles Regional Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the State and federal antidegradation policies.

The permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provision of section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution 68-16. This Order does not provide for an increase in the permitted flow or allow for a reduction in the level of treatment. The final limitations in this Order hold the Discharger to performance levels that will not cause or contribute to water quality impairment or degradation of water quality.

3. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants

This Order contains both technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations for individual pollutants. The technology-based effluent limitations consist of restrictions on BOD, oil and grease, TSS, settleable solids, turbidity, and pH. Restrictions on these pollutants are discussed in section IV.B. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements.

Water quality-based effluent limitations have been derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. The procedures for calculating the individual water quality-based effluent limitations are based on the Ocean Plan, most recently amended, effective August 19, 2013. All beneficial uses and water quality objectives contained in the Ocean Plan were approved under state law and submitted to and approved by USEPA and are

applicable water quality standards pursuant to 40 C.F.R. section 131.21(c)(2). Collectively, this Order's restrictions on individual pollutants are no more stringent than required to implement the requirements of the CWA.

Table F-11. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations					Basis [1]
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Maximum	Six-Month Median	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), 5-day @ 20°C	mg/L	30	45	--	--	--	BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	4,400	6,600		--	--	
Oil and Grease	mg/L	25	40	--	75	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	3,700	5,800	--	11,000	--	
pH	s.u.	6.0 - 9.0					OP
Settleable Solids	ml/L	1.0	1.5	--	3.0	--	OP
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	60	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	8,800	--	--	--	--	
Turbidity	NTU	75	100	--	225	--	OP
Total Residual Chlorine	µg/L	--	--	580	4,400	150	OP
	lbs/day[2]	--	--	85	640	22	
Ammonia as N	µg/L	--	--	180,000	440,000	44,000	OP
	lbs/day[2]	--	--	26,000	64,000	6,400	
Chronic Toxicity [3]	Pass or Fail, % Effect	Pass [4]		Pass or % Effect <50	--	--	OP
Total coliform	MPN/100ml	[5]					OP
Fecal coliform	MPN/100ml	[5]					OP
Enterococcus	MPN/100ml	[5]					OP
Antimony	µg/L	88,000	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	13,000	--	--	--	--	
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	--	2100	5,600	370	OP
	lbs/day[2]	--	--	310	820	54	
Beryllium	µg/L	2.4	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	0.35	--	--	--	--	
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	--	290	730	73	OP
	lbs/day[2]	--	--	42	110	11	
Chromium (III), Total Recoverable	µg/L	1.4E+07	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	2.0E+06	--	--	--	--	
Chromium (VI), Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	--	580	1,500	150	OP
	lbs/day[2]	--	--	85	210	22	
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	--	730	2,000	75	OP
	lbs/day[2]	--	--	110	290	11	
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	--	580	1500	150	OP
	lbs/day[2]	--	--	85	220	22	

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations					Basis [1]
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Maximum	Six-Month Median	
Mercury	µg/L	--	--	12	29	2.9	OP
	lbs/day[2]	--	--	1.8	4.2	0.42	
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	--	1,500	3,700	370	OP
	lbs/day[2]	--	--	220	530	53	
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	--	4,400	11,000	1,100	OP
	lbs/day[2]	--	--	640	1600	160	
Silver, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	--	190	500	40	OP
	lbs/day[2]	--	--	28	73	5.8	
Thallium	µg/L	150	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	22	--	--	--	--	
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	--	--	5,300	14,000	880	OP
	lbs/day[2]	--	--	770	2,000	130	
Cyanide	µg/L	--	--	290	730	73	OP
	lbs/day[2]	--	--	42	110	11	
Phenolic Compounds (non-chlorinated) [6]	µg/L	--	--	8,800	22,00	2,200	OP
	lbs/day[2]	--	--	1,300	3,200	320	
Chlorinated Phenolics [7]	µg/L	--	--	290	730	73	OP
	lbs/day[2]	--	--	42	110	11	
TCDD Equivalents [8]	µg/L	2.8E-07	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	4.1E-08	--	--	--	--	
Acrolein	µg/L	16,000	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	2,300	--	--	--	--	
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	7.3	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	1.1	--	--	--	--	
Benzene	µg/L	430	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	63	--	--	--	--	
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/L	66	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	9.6	--	--	--	--	
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	42,000	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	6,100	--	--	--	--	
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	630	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	92	--	--	--	--	
Chloroform	µg/L	9,500	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	1,400	--	--	--	--	
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	450	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	66	--	--	--	--	
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/L	2,000	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	290	--	--	--	--	

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations					Basis [1]
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Maximum	Six Month Median	
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	66	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	9.6	--	--	--	--	
1,3-Dichloropropylene	µg/L	650	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	95	--	--	--	--	
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	3.0E+5	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	44,000	--	--	--	--	
Halomethanes [9]	µg/L	9,500	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	1,400	--	--	--	--	
Dichloromethane	µg/L	33,000	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	4,800	--	--	--	--	
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/L	170	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	25	--	--	--	--	
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	150	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	22	--	--	--	--	
Toluene	µg/L	6.2E+06	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	9.1E+05	--	--	--	--	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/L	3.9E+07	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	5.7E+06	--	--	--	--	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	690	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	100	--	--	--	--	
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	2,000	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	290	--	--	--	--	
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	2,600	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	380	--	--	--	--	
4,6-Dinitro-2-Methylphenol	µg/L	16,000	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	2,300	--	--	--	--	
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	290	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	42	--	--	--	--	
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/L	21	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	3.1	--	--	--	--	
Benzidine	µg/L	0.0050	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	0.00073	--	--	--	--	
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) [10]	µg/L	0.64	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	0.094	--	--	--	--	
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)Methane	µg/L	320	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	47	--	--	--	--	
Bis(2-chlorotethyl)Ether	µg/L	3.3	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	0.48	--	--	--	--	

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations					Basis
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Maximum	Six-Month Median	
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)Ether	µg/L	88,000	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	13,000	--	--	--	--	
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate	µg/L	260	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	38	--	--	--	--	
Dichlorobenzenes	µg/L	3.7E+05	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	54,000	--	--	--	--	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	1300	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	190	--	--	--	--	
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	0.59	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	0.086	--	--	--	--	
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/L	2.4E+06	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	3.5E+05	--	--	--	--	
Dimethyl Phthalate	µg/L	6.0E+07	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	8.8E+06	--	--	--	--	
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	µg/L	2.6E+05	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	38,000	--	--	--	--	
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	190	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	28	--	--	--	--	
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	12	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	1.8	--	--	--	--	
Fluoranthene	µg/L	1,100	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	160	--	--	--	--	
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	0.015	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	0.0022	--	--	--	--	
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	1,000	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	150	--	--	--	--	
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	4,200	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	610	--	--	--	--	
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	180	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	26	--	--	--	--	
Isophorone	µg/L	53,000	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	7,700	--	--	--	--	
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	360	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	53	--	--	--	--	
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	530	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	77	--	--	--	--	
N-Nitrosodi-N-propylamine	µg/L	28	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	4.1	--	--	--	--	

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations					Basis
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Maximum	Six-Month Median	
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	180	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	26	--	--	--	--	
Aldrin	µg/L	0.0016	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	0.00023	--	--	--	--	
HCH [11]	µg/L	--	--	0.58	0.88	0.29	OP
	lbs/day[2]	--	--	0.085	0.13	0.042	
Chlordane	µg/L	0.0017	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	0.00025	--	--	--	--	
DDT [12]	µg/L	0.012	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	0.0018	--	--	--	--	
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.0029	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	0.00042	--	--	--	--	
Endosulfan	µg/L	--	--	1.3	2.0	0.66	OP
	lbs/day[2]	--	--	0.19	0.29	0.096	
Endrin	µg/L	--	--	0.29	0.44	0.15	OP
	lbs/day[2]	--	--	0.042	0.064	0.022	
Heptachlor	µg/L	0.0037	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	0.00054	--	--	--	--	
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	0.0015	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	0.00022	--	--	--	--	
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) [13]	µg/L	0.0014	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	0.00020	--	--	--	--	
Toxaphene	µg/L	0.015	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	0.0022	--	--	--	--	
Tributyltin	µg/L	0.10	--	--	--	--	OP
	lbs/day[2]	0.015	--	--	--	--	
Radioactivity	Not to exceed limits specified in Title 17, Division 1, Chapter 5, Subchapter 4, Group 3, Article 3, Section 30253 of the California Code of Regulations. Reference to Section 30253 is prospective, including future changes to any incorporated provisions of federal law, as the changes take effect.						OP

1. Basis for Effluent Limitations: BPJ = Best Professional Judgment. This Order establishes effluent limitations for BOD_5 because the discharge is comprised of treated municipal wastewater from POTWs. OP = 2012 Ocean Plan. MCL = Maximum Contaminant Levels specified in Title 22, Chapter 15, Article 5, Section 64443, California Code of Regulations.
2. The mass-based effluent limitations are based on the facility design flow rate of 17.52 MGD.
3. "Pass" or "Fail" for Median Monthly Effluent Limitation (MMEL). "Pass" or "Fail" and "% Effect" for Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL). The MMEL for chronic toxicity shall only apply when there is a discharge more than one day in a calendar month period. During such calendar months, exactly three independent toxicity tests are required when one toxicity test results in "Fail".
4. This is a Median Monthly Effluent Limitation.
5. Bacteria limitations:
   a. 30-day Geometric Mean – The geometric mean shall be calculated using the results of five most recent samples.

i. Total coliform density shall not exceed 1,000/100 ml;
ii. Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 200/100 ml; and
iii. Enterococcus density shall not exceed 35/100 ml.

b. Single Sample Maximum (SSM)

i. Total coliform density shall not exceed 10,000/100 ml;
ii. Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 400/100 ml;
iii. Enterococcus density shall not exceed 104/100 ml; and
iv. Total coliform density shall not exceed 1,000/100 ml, when the fecal coliform/total coliform ratio exceeds 0.1.

6. Non-chlorinated phenolic compounds represent the sum of 2-nitrophenol; phenol; 2,4-dimethylphenol; 2,4-dinitrophenol; 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and 4-nitrophenol.
7. Chlorinated phenolic compounds represent the sum of 2-chlorophenol; 2,4-dichlorophenol; 2,4,6-trichlorophenol; 4-chloro-3-methylphenol; and pentachlorophenol.
8. TCDD Equivalents shall 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. USEPA method 1613 may be used to analyze dioxin and furan congeners.

$$\text{Dioxin-TEQ (TCDD Equivalents)} = \Sigma (C_x \times TEF_x)$$

Where:

C_x = concentration of dioxin or furan congener x

TEF_x = TEF for congener x

Toxicity Equivalency Factors

Isomer Group	Toxicity Equivalency Factor (TEF)
2,3,7,8-tetra CDD	1.0
2,3,7,8-penta CDD	0.5
2,3,7,8-hexa CDDs	0.1
2,3,7,8-hepta CDD	0.01
Octa CDD	0.001
2,3,7,8 tetra CDF	0.1
1,2,3,7,8 penta CDF	0.05
2,3,4,7,8 penta CDF	0.5
2,3,7,8 hexa CDFs	0.1
2,3,7,8 hepta CDFs	0.01
Octa CDF	0.001

9. Halomethanes shall mean the sum of bromoform, bromomethane (methyl bromide), and chloromethane (methyl chloride).
10. PAHs shall mean the sum of acenaphthylene; anthracene; 1,2-benzanthracene; 3,4-benzofluoranthene; benzo(k)fluoranthene; 1,12-benzoperylene; benzo(a)pyrene; chrysene; dibenzo(a,h)anthracene; fluorine; indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene; phenanthrene; and pyrene.
11. HCH shall mean the sum of alpha, beta, gamma (lindane), and delta isomers of hexachlorocyclohexane.
12. DDT shall mean the sum of 4,4'-DDT, 2,4'-DDT, 4,4'-DDE, 2,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDD, and 2,4'-DDD.
13. PCBs shall mean the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Arolclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260.

E. Interim Effluent Limitations – Not Applicable

F. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable

G. Recycling Specifications – Not Applicable

V. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water

The Ocean Plan contains numeric and narrative water quality objectives applicable to the coastal waters of California. Water quality objectives include an objective to maintain the high quality waters pursuant to federal regulations (section 131.12) and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Receiving water limitations in this Order are included to ensure protection of beneficial uses of the receiving water and are based on the water quality objectives contained in the Ocean Plan.

B. Groundwater – Not Applicable

VI. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

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

Sections 122.41(a)(1) and (b) through (n) of 40 C.F.R. establish conditions that apply to all State-issued NPDES permits. These conditions must be incorporated into the permits either expressly or by reference. If incorporated by reference, a specific citation to the regulations must be included in the Order. Section 123.25(a)(12) allows the state to omit or modify conditions to impose more stringent requirements. In accordance with 40 C.F.R. section 123.25, this Order omits federal conditions that address enforcement authority specified in 40 C.F.R. sections 122.41(j)(5) and (k)(2) because the enforcement authority under the Water Code is more stringent. In lieu of these conditions, this Order incorporates by reference Water Code section 13387(e).

B. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

These provisions are based on section 123 and the previous Order. The Regional Water Board may reopen the permit to modify permit conditions and requirements. Causes for modifications include the promulgation of new federal regulations, modification in toxicity requirements, or adoption of new regulations by the State Water Board or Regional Water Board, including revisions to the Basin Plan and/or Ocean Plan.

2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements

a. **Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Workplan.** This provision is based on section III.C.9 of the Ocean Plan.

b. **Mixing Zone Study Work Plan.** The Discharger is required to develop and submit to the Los Angeles Regional Water Board for review a work plan detailing how the Discharger will conduct a Mixing Zone Study. The Mixing Zone Study shall be designed to confirm the assumption included in the modeling of the discharge.

c. **Sediment Loading Study Work Plan.** The Discharger is required to develop and submit to the Los Angeles Regional Water Board for review a work plan detailing how the Discharger will conduct a Sediment Loading Study. The Sediment Loading Study shall be designed to monitor the concentrations of constituents present in the sediment inside and outside of the mixing zone. The sampling must target all constituents present in the discharge that bioaccumulate in the tissue of aquatic life that may be present in the area.

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

These provisions are based on section 122.44(k) and includes the requirement to develop and implement a SWPPP, BMPP and a SPCC Plan.

4. Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications

This provision is based on the requirements of section 122.41(e) and the previous Order.

VII. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Section 122.48 of 40 C.F.R. requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 authorize the Los Angeles Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), Attachment E, establishes monitoring and reporting requirements that implement federal and state requirements. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in the MRP for this facility.

A. Influent Monitoring – Not Applicable

B. Effluent Monitoring

Monitoring for those pollutants expected to be present in discharges from Discharge Point 001 (Monitoring Location EFF-001) will be required as shown in the MRP (Attachment E). For the most part, monitoring requirements from the previous Order are included in this Order. To determine compliance with effluent limitations, the MRP retains monthly monitoring for total residual chlorine, ammonia, bacteria, and chronic toxicity. The MRP newly establishes daily monitoring for total effluent flow, to record the volume of discharge from the RSMP. In addition, the MRP requires monthly monitoring for all pollutants included in Table 1 of the Ocean Plan, to determine compliance with effluent limitations for those pollutants. The previous Order required quarterly monitoring for some of these parameters, identified in the previous MRP as "all other Table B (Table 1 in the 2012 Ocean Plan) constituents"; however, because new WQBELs are established for these parameters, monthly monitoring is required. In addition to assessing compliance with effluent limitations, routine monitoring of Table 1 parameters will provide data for evaluating reasonable potential for the new discharge to cause or contribute to an exceedance of applicable water quality objectives contained in the Ocean Plan.

Upon the commencement of discharges from the RSMP, if after 2 years all monitoring results for certain constituents are reported as non-detect, using detection limits that are sufficiently sensitive to demonstrate compliance with effluent limitations, the sampling frequency for certain constituents may be reduced to 1/Quarter. However, if after the reduction in monitoring frequency for these constituents is allowed, monitoring results are reported at concentrations greater than the applicable effluent limitation, the monitoring frequency for these constituents reverts to 1/Month.

C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) protects the receiving water quality from the aggregate toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in the effluent. An acute toxicity test is conducted over a short time period and measures mortality. A chronic toxicity test is conducted over a longer period of time and may measure mortality, reproduction, and growth. Chronic toxicity is a more stringent requirement that acute toxicity. A chemical at a low concentration can have chronic effects but no acute effects. For this permit, chronic toxicity in the discharge is limited and evaluated using USEPA's 2010 TST hypothesis testing approach. The chronic toxicity

effluent limitations are as stringent as necessary to protect the Ocean Plan Water Quality Objective for chronic toxicity.

Section III.C.3.c.(4) of the Ocean Plan requires dischargers to conduct chronic toxicity testing if the minimum initial dilution of the effluent is below 100:1. The Facility has an initial dilution ratio of 72 to 1. Therefore, this Order includes monitoring requirements for chronic toxicity in the MRP (Attachment E).

D. Receiving Water Monitoring

Monitoring requirements are included in the MRP (Attachment E) to determine compliance with the receiving water limitations established in Limitations and Discharge Requirements, Receiving Water Limitations, Section V.A. Receiving water monitoring requirements have been included from the previous Order with modification. This Order requires monthly monitoring for the first year. If monitoring results demonstrate compliance with water quality objectives in the Ocean Plan the frequency of monitoring for that constituent may be reduced to quarterly. If a quarterly sample exceeds the water quality objectives in the Ocean Plan, the monitoring frequency returns to monthly for that constituent until at least four consecutive samples demonstrate compliance with the water quality objective.

E. Other Monitoring Requirements

1. Outfall and Diffuser Inspection

   The annual inspection is required to ensure a periodic assessment of the integrity of the outfall pipes and ballasting system.

VIII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Los Angeles Regional Water Board has considered the issuance of WDR's that will serve as an NPDES permit for Calleguas Municipal Water District, Regional Salinity Management Pipeline. As a step in the WDR adoption process, the Los Angeles Regional Water Board staff has developed tentative WDR's and has encouraged public participation in the WDR adoption process.

A. Notification of Interested Parties

The Los Angeles Regional Water Board notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDR's for the discharge and provided them an opportunity to submit written comments and recommendations.

The public had access to the agenda and any changes in dates and locations through the Los Angeles Regional Water Board's website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles

B. Written Comments

The staff determinations are tentative. Interested persons were invited to submit written comments concerning tentative WDRs as provided through the notification process electronically at losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov with a copy to jrchen@waterboards.ca.gov.

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Los Angeles Regional Water Board, the written comments were due at the Regional Water Board offices by 5:00 p.m. on **February 10, 2014**.

C. Public Hearing

The Los Angeles Regional Water Board held a public hearing on the tentative WDR's during its regular Board meeting on the following date and time and at the following location:

Date: March 6, 2014

Time: 9:00 A.M
Location: City of Culver City, Council Chambers
9770 Culver Boulevard
Culver City, California

Interested persons were invited to attend. At the public hearing, the Los Angeles Regional Water Board heard testimony, pertinent to the discharge, WDR's, and permit. For accuracy of the record, important testimony was requested in writing.

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

D. **Reconsideration of Waste Discharge Requirements**

Any aggrieved person may petition the State Water Board to review the decision of the Regional Water Board regarding the final WDR's. The petition must be received by the State Water Board at the following address within 30 calendar days of the Regional Water Board's action.

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

For instructions on how to file a petition for review, see:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality/wqpetition_instr.shtml

E. **Information and Copying**

The Report of Waste Discharge, other supporting documents, and comments received are on file and may be inspected at the address above at any time between 8:30 a.m. and 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the Los Angeles Regional Water Board by calling (213) 576-6600.

F. **Register of Interested Persons**

Any person interested in being placed on the mailing list for information regarding the WDR's and NPDES permit should contact the Los Angeles Regional Water Board, reference this facility, and provide a name, address, and phone number.

G. **Additional Information**

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this order should be directed to Jau Ren Chen at (213) 576-6656.

ATTACHMENT G – STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN REQUIREMENTS

I. Implementation Schedule

A storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) shall be developed and submitted to the Regional Water Board within 90 days following the adoption of this Order. The SWPPP shall be implemented for each facility covered by this Permit within 10 days of approval from the Regional Water Board, or 6-months from the date of the submittal of the SWPPP to the Regional Water Board (whichever comes first).

II. Objectives

The SWPPP has two major objectives: (a) to identify and evaluate sources of pollutants associated with industrial activities that may affect the quality of storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from the facility; and (b) to identify and implement site- specific best management practices (BMPs) to reduce or prevent pollutants associated with industrial activities in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. BMPs may include a variety of pollution prevention measures or other low-cost and pollution control measures. They are generally categorized as non-structural BMPs (activity schedules, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other low-cost measures) and as structural BMPs (treatment measures, run-off controls, over-head coverage.) To achieve these objectives, facility operators should consider the five phase process for SWPPP development and implementation as shown in Table A.

The SWPPP requirements are designed to be sufficiently flexible to meet the needs of various facilities. SWPPP requirements that are not applicable to a facility should not be included in the SWPPP.

A facility's SWPPP is a written document that shall contain a compliance activity schedule, a description of industrial activities and pollutant sources, descriptions of BMPs, drawings, maps, and relevant copies or references of parts of other plans. The SWPPP shall be revised whenever appropriate and shall be readily available for review by facility employees or Regional Water Board inspectors.

III. Planning and Organization

A. Pollution Prevention Team

The SWPPP shall identify a specific individual or individuals and their positions within the facility organization as members of a storm water pollution prevention team responsible for developing the SWPPP, assisting the facility manager in SWPPP implementation and revision, and conducting all monitoring program activities required in Attachment E of this Permit. The SWPPP shall clearly identify the Permit related responsibilities, duties, and activities of each team member. For small facilities, storm water pollution prevention teams may consist of one individual where appropriate.

B. Review Other Requirements and Existing Facility Plans

The SWPPP may incorporate or reference the appropriate elements of other regulatory requirements. Facility operators should review all local, State, and Federal requirements that impact, complement, or are consistent with the requirements of this General Permit. Facility

operators should identify any existing facility plans that contain storm water pollutant control measures or relate to the requirements of this Permit. As examples, facility operators whose facilities are subject to Federal Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures' requirements should already have instituted a plan to control spills of certain hazardous materials. Similarly, facility operators whose facilities are subject to air quality related permits and regulations may already have evaluated industrial activities that generate dust or particulates.

IV. Site Map

The SWPPP shall include a site map. The site map shall be provided on an 8-½ x 11 inch or larger sheet and include notes, legends, and other data as appropriate to ensure that the site map is clear and understandable. If necessary, facility operators may provide the required information on multiple site maps.

TABLE A
FIVE PHASES FOR DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING INDUSTRIAL STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS

PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION
Form Pollution Prevention Team
Review other plans
ASSESSMENT PHASE
Develop a site map
Identify potential pollutant sources
Inventory of materials and chemicals
List significant spills and leaks
Identify non-storm water discharges
Assess pollutant risks
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IDENTIFICATION PHASE
Non-structural BMPs
Structural BMPs
Select activity and site-specific BMPs
IMPLEMENTATION PHASE
Train employees
Implement BMPs
Conduct recordkeeping and reporting
EVALUATION / MONITORING
Conduct annual site evaluation
Review monitoring information
Evaluate BMPs
Review and revise SWPPP

The following information shall be included on the site map:

A. The facility boundaries; the outline of all storm water drainage areas within the facility boundaries; portions of the drainage area impacted by run-on from surrounding areas; and direction of flow of each drainage area, on-site surface water bodies, and areas of soil erosion. The map shall also identify nearby water bodies (such as rivers, lakes, and ponds) and municipal storm drain inlets where the facility's storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges may be received.

B. The location of the storm water collection and conveyance system, associated points of discharge, and direction of flow. Include any structural control measures that affect storm water discharges, authorized non-storm water discharges, and run-on. Examples of structural control measures are catch basins, berms, detention ponds, secondary containment, oil/water separators, diversion barriers, etc.

C. An outline of all impervious areas of the facility, including paved areas, buildings, covered storage areas, or other roofed structures.

D. Locations where materials are directly exposed to precipitation and the locations where significant spills or leaks identified in Section A.6.a.iv. below have occurred.

E. Areas of industrial activity. This shall include the locations of all storage areas and storage tanks, shipping and receiving areas, fueling areas, vehicle and equipment storage/maintenance areas, material handling and processing areas, waste treatment and disposal areas, dust or particulate generating areas, cleaning and rinsing areas, and other areas of industrial activity which are potential pollutant sources.

V. List of Significant Materials

The SWPPP shall include a list of significant materials handled and stored at the site. For each material on the list, describe the locations where the material is being stored, received, shipped, and handled, as well as the typical quantities and frequency. Materials shall include raw materials, intermediate products, final or finished products, recycled materials, and waste or disposed materials.

VI. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources

A. The SWPPP shall include a narrative description of the facility's industrial activities, as identified in Section A.4.e above, associated potential pollutant sources, and potential pollutants that could be discharged in storm water discharges or authorized non-storm water discharges. At a minimum, the following items related to a facility's industrial activities shall be considered:

1. **Industrial Processes.** Describe each industrial process, the type, characteristics, and quantity of significant materials used in or resulting from the process, and a description of the manufacturing, cleaning, rinsing, recycling, disposal, or other activities related to the process. Where applicable, areas protected by containment structures and the corresponding containment capacity shall be described.

2. **Material Handling and Storage Areas.** Describe each handling and storage area, type, characteristics, and quantity of significant materials handled or stored, description of the shipping, receiving, and loading procedures, and the spill or leak prevention and response

procedures. Where applicable, areas protected by containment structures and the corresponding containment capacity shall be described.

3. **Dust and Particulate Generating Activities.** Describe all industrial activities that generate dust or particulates that may be deposited within the facility's boundaries and identify their discharge locations; the characteristics of dust and particulate pollutants; the approximate quantity of dust and particulate pollutants that may be deposited within the facility boundaries; and a description of the primary areas of the facility where dust and particulate pollutants would settle.

4. **Significant Spills and Leaks.** Describe materials that have spilled or leaked in significant quantities in storm water discharges or non-storm water discharges since April 17, 1994. Include toxic chemicals (listed in 40 C.F.R., section 302) that have been discharged to storm water as reported on USEPA Form R, and oil and hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities (see 40 Code of Federal Regulations [C.F.R.], sections 110, 117, and 302).

   The description shall include the type, characteristics, and approximate quantity of the material spilled or leaked, the cleanup or remedial actions that have occurred or are planned, the approximate remaining quantity of materials that may be exposed to storm water or non-storm water discharges, and the preventative measures taken to ensure spill or leaks do not reoccur. Such list shall be updated as appropriate during the term of this Permit.

5. **Non-Storm Water Discharges.** Facility operators shall investigate the facility to identify all non-storm water discharges and their sources. As part of this investigation, all drains (inlets and outlets) shall be evaluated to identify whether they connect to the storm drain system.

   All non-storm water discharges shall be described. This shall include the source, quantity, frequency, and characteristics of the non-storm water discharges and associated drainage area.

   Non-storm water discharges (other boiler blowdown and boiler condensate permitted under the Order) that contain significant quantities of pollutants or that do not meet the conditions provided in Special Conditions D of the storm water general permit are prohibited by this Permit (Examples of prohibited non-storm water discharges are contact and non-contact cooling water, rinse water, wash water, etc.). Non-storm water discharges that meet the conditions provided in Special Condition D of the general storm water permit are authorized by this Permit. The SWPPP must include BMPs to prevent or reduce contact of non-storm water discharges with significant materials or equipment.

6. **Soil Erosion.** Describe the facility locations where soil erosion may occur as a result of industrial activity, storm water discharges associated with industrial activity, or authorized non-storm water discharges.

B. The SWPPP shall include a summary of all areas of industrial activities, potential pollutant sources, and potential pollutants. This information should be summarized similar to Table B. The last column of Table B, "Control Practices", should be completed in accordance with Section A.8. below.

VII. Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources

A. The SWPPP shall include a narrative assessment of all industrial activities and potential pollutant sources as described in A.6. above to determine:

1. Which areas of the facility are likely sources of pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges, and

2. Which pollutants are likely to be present in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Facility operators shall consider and evaluate various factors when performing this assessment such as current storm water BMPs; quantities of significant materials handled, produced, stored, or disposed of; likelihood of exposure to storm water or authorized non-storm water discharges; history of spill or leaks; and run-on from outside sources.

B. Facility operators shall summarize the areas of the facility that are likely sources of pollutants and the corresponding pollutants that are likely to be present in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

Facility operators are required to develop and implement additional BMPs as appropriate and necessary to prevent or reduce pollutants associated with each pollutant source. The BMPs will be narratively described in section VIII below.

VIII. Storm Water Best Management Practices

The SWPPP shall include a narrative description of the storm water BMPs to be implemented at the facility for each potential pollutant and its source identified in the site assessment phase (Sections A.6. and 7. above). The BMPs shall be developed and implemented to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Each pollutant and its source may require one or more BMPs. Some BMPs may be implemented for multiple pollutants and their sources, while other BMPs will be implemented for a very specific pollutant and its source.

TABLE B

EXAMPLE
ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND CORRESPONDING BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
SUMMARY

Area	Activity	Pollutant Source	Pollutant	Best Management Practices
Vehicle & Equipment Fueling	Fueling	Spills and leaks during delivery. Spills caused by topping off fuel tanks. Hosing or washing down fuel oil fuel area. Leaking storage tanks. Rainfall running off fuel oil, and rainfall running onto and off fueling area.	fuel oil	Use spill and overflow protection. Minimize run-on of storm water into the fueling area. Cover fueling area. Use dry cleanup methods rather than hosing down area. Implement proper spill prevention control program. Implement adequate preventative maintenance program to preventive tank and line leaks. Inspect fueling areas regularly to detect problems before they occur. Train employees on proper fueling, cleanup, and spill response techniques.

The description of the BMPs shall identify the BMPs as (1) existing BMPs, (2) existing BMPs to be revised and implemented, or (3) new BMPs to be implemented. The description shall also include a discussion on the effectiveness of each BMP to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. The SWPPP shall provide a summary of all BMPs implemented for each pollutant source. This information should be summarized similar to Table B.

Facility operators shall consider the following BMPs for implementation at the facility:

A. Non-Structural BMPs

Non-structural BMPs generally consist of processes, prohibitions, procedures, schedule of activities, etc., that prevent pollutants associated with industrial activity from contacting with storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. They are considered low technology, cost-effective measures. Facility operators should consider all possible non-

structural BMPs options before considering additional structural BMPs (see Section A.8.b. below). Below is a list of non-structural BMPs that should be considered:

1. **Good Housekeeping.** Good housekeeping generally consists of practical procedures to maintain a clean and orderly facility.

2. **Preventive Maintenance.** Preventive maintenance includes the regular inspection and maintenance of structural storm water controls (catch basins, oil/water separators, etc.) as well as other facility equipment and systems.

3. **Spill Response.** This includes spill clean-up procedures and necessary clean-up equipment based upon the quantities and locations of significant materials that may spill or leak.

4. **Material Handling and Storage.** This includes all procedures to minimize the potential for spills and leaks and to minimize exposure of significant materials to storm water and authorized non-storm water discharges.

5. **Employee Training.** This includes training of personnel who are responsible for (1) implementing activities identified in the SWPPP, (2) conducting inspections, sampling, and visual observations, and (3) managing storm water. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping, and material handling procedures, and actions necessary to implement all BMPs identified in the SWPPP. The SWPPP shall identify periodic dates for such training. Records shall be maintained of all training sessions held.

6. **Waste Handling/Recycling.** This includes the procedures or processes to handle, store, or dispose of waste materials or recyclable materials.

7. **Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting.** This includes the procedures to ensure that all records of inspections, spills, maintenance activities, corrective actions, visual observations, etc., are developed, retained, and provided, as necessary, to the appropriate facility personnel.

8. **Erosion Control and Site Stabilization.** This includes a description of all sediment and erosion control activities. This may include the planting and maintenance of vegetation, diversion of run-on and runoff, placement of sandbags, silt screens, or other sediment control devices, etc.

9. **Inspections.** This includes, in addition to the preventative maintenance inspections identified above, an inspection schedule of all potential pollutant sources. Tracking and follow-up procedures shall be described to ensure adequate corrective actions are taken and SWPPPs are made.

10. **Quality Assurance.** This includes the procedures to ensure that all elements of the SWPPP and Monitoring Program are adequately conducted.

B. Structural BMPs.

Where non-structural BMPs as identified in Section A.8.a. above are not effective, structural BMPs shall be considered. Structural BMPs generally consist of structural devices that reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Below is a list of structural BMPs that should be considered:

1. **Overhead Coverage.** This includes structures that provide horizontal coverage of materials, chemicals, and pollutant sources from contact with storm water and authorized non-storm water discharges.

2. **Retention Ponds.** This includes basins, ponds, surface impoundments, bermed areas, etc. that do not allow storm water to discharge from the facility.

3. **Control Devices.** This includes berms or other devices that channel or route run-on and runoff away from pollutant sources.

4. **Secondary Containment Structures.** This generally includes containment structures around storage tanks and other areas for the purpose of collecting any leaks or spills.

5. **Treatment.** This includes inlet controls, infiltration devices, oil/water separators, detention ponds, vegetative swales, etc. that reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

IX. Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation

The facility operator shall conduct one comprehensive site compliance evaluation (evaluation) in each reporting period (July 1-June 30). Evaluations shall be conducted within 8-16 months of each other. The SWPPP shall be revised, as appropriate, and the revisions implemented within 90 days of the evaluation. Evaluations shall include the following:

A. A review of all visual observation records, inspection records, and sampling and analysis results.

B. A visual inspection of all potential pollutant sources for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.

C. A review and evaluation of all BMPs (both structural and non-structural) to determine whether the BMPs are adequate, properly implemented and maintained, or whether additional BMPs are needed. A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the SWPPP, such as spill response equipment, shall be included.

D. An evaluation report that includes, (i) identification of personnel performing the evaluation, (ii) the date(s) of the evaluation, (iii) necessary SWPPP revisions, (iv) schedule, as required in Section A.10.e, for implementing SWPPP revisions, (v) any incidents of non-compliance and the corrective actions taken, and (vi) a certification that the facility operator is in compliance with this Permit. If the above certification cannot be provided, explain in the evaluation report why the facility operator is not in compliance with this General Permit. The evaluation report shall be submitted as part of the annual report, retained for at least five years, and signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions V.D.5 of Attachment D.

X. SWPPP General Requirements

A. The SWPPP shall be retained on site 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 discharges.

B. The Regional Water Board and/or local agency may notify the facility operator when the SWPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this Section. As requested by the Regional Water Board and/or local agency, the facility operator shall submit an SWPPP revision and implementation schedule that meets the minimum requirements of this section to the Regional Water Board and/or local agency that requested the SWPPP revisions. Within 14 days after implementing the required SWPPP revisions, the facility operator shall provide written certification to the Regional Water Board and/or local agency that the revisions have been implemented.

C. The SWPPP shall be revised, as appropriate, and implemented prior to changes in industrial activities which (i) may significantly increase the quantities of pollutants in storm water discharge, (ii) cause a new area of industrial activity at the facility to be exposed to storm water, or (iii) begin an industrial activity which would introduce a new pollutant source at the facility.

D. The SWPPP shall be revised and implemented in a timely manner, but in no case more than 90 days after a facility operator determines that the SWPPP is in violation of any requirement(s) of this Permit.

E. When any part of the SWPPP is infeasible to implement due to proposed significant structural changes, the facility operator shall submit a report to the Regional Water Board prior to the applicable deadline that (i) describes the portion of the SWPPP that is infeasible to implement by the deadline, (ii) provides justification for a time extension, (iii) provides a schedule for completing and implementing that portion of the SWPPP, and (iv) describes the BMPs that will be implemented in the interim period to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Such reports are subject to Regional Water Board approval and/or modifications. Facility operators shall provide written notification to the Regional Water Board within 14 days after the SWPPP revisions are implemented.

F. The SWPPP shall be provided, upon request, to the Regional Water Board. The SWPPP is considered a report that shall be available to the public by the Regional Water Board under Section 308(b) of the Clean Water Act.

ATTACHMENT H – STATE WATER BOARD MINIMUM LEVELS

The Minimum Levels identified in this appendix represent the lowest concentration of a pollutant that can be quantitatively measured in a sample given the current state of performance in analytical chemistry methods in California. These Minimum Levels were derived from data provided by state-certified analytical laboratories in 1997 and 1998 for pollutants regulated by the California Ocean Plan and shall be used until new values are adopted by the State Water Board. There are four major chemical groupings: volatile chemicals, semi-volatile chemicals, inorganics, pesticides & PCB's. "No Data" is indicated by "--".

TABLE II-1
MINIMUM LEVELS – VOLATILE CHEMICALS

Volatile Chemicals	CAS Number	Minimum Level* (µg/L)	
		GC Method[a]	GCMS Method[b]
Acrolein	107028	2.	5
Acrylonitrile	107131	2.	2
Benzene	71432	0.5	2
Bromoform	75252	0.5	2
Carbon Tetrachloride	56235	0.5	2
Chlorobenzene	108907	0.5	2
Chlorodibromomethane	124481	0.5	2
Chloroform	67663	0.5	2
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	95501	0.5	2
1,3-Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	541731	0.5	2
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	106467	0.5	2
Dichlorobromomethane	75274	0.5	2
1,1-Dichloroethane	75343	0.5	1
1,2-Dichloroethane	107062	0.5	2
1,1-Dichloroethylene	75354	0.5	2
Dichloromethane	75092	0.5	2
1,3-Dichloropropene (volatile)	542756	0.5	2
Ethyl benzene	100414	0.5	2
Methyl Bromide	74839	1.	2
Methyl Chloride	74873	0.5	2
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345	0.5	2
Tetrachloroethylene	127184	0.5	2
Toluene	108883	0.5	2
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556	0.5	2
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005	0.5	2
Trichloroethylene	79016	0.5	2
Vinyl Chloride	75014	0.5	2

Table II-1 Notes

a) GC Method = Gas Chromatography
b) GCMS Method = Gas Chromatography / Mass Spectrometry

* To determine the lowest standard concentration in an instrument calibration curve for these techniques, use the given ML (see Ocean Plan, Chapter III, "Use of Minimum Levels").

TABLE II-2
MINIMUM LEVELS – SEMI VOLATILE CHEMICALS

Semi-Volatile Chemicals	CAS Number	Minimum Level (µg/L)			
		GC Method[a]	GCMS Method[b]	HPLC Method[c]	COLOR Method[d]
Acenapthylene	208968	--	10	0.2	--
Anthracene	120127	--	10	2	--
Benzidine	92875	--	5	--	--
Benzo(a)anthracene	56553	--	10	2	--
Benzo(a)pyrene	50328	--	10	2	--
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	205992	--	10	10	--
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191242	--	5	0.1	--
Benzo(k)floranthene	207089	--	10	2	--
Bis2-(1-Chloroethoxy) methane	111911	--	5	--	--
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	111444	10	1	--	--
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)ether	39638329	10	2	--	--
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	117817	10	5	--	--
2-Chlorophenol	95578	2	5	--	--
Chrysene	218019	--	10	5	--
Di-n-butyl phthalate	84742	--	10	--	--
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	53703	--	10	0.1	--
1,2-Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	95504	2	2	--	--
1,3-Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	541731	2	1	--	--
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	106467	2	1	--	--
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	91941	--	5	--	--
2,4-Dichlorophenol	120832	1	5	--	--
1,3-Dichloropropene	542756	--	5	--	
Diethyl phthalate	84662	10	2	--	--
Dimethyl phthalate	131113	10	2	--	--
2,4-Dimethylphenol	105679	1	2	--	--
2,4-Dinitrophenol	51285	5	5	--	--
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121142	10	5	--	--
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122667	--	1	--	--
Fluoranthene	206440	10	1	0.05	--
Fluorene	86737	--	10	0.1	--
Hexachlorobenzene	118741	5	1	--	--
Hexachlorobutadiene	87683	5	1	--	--
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77474	5	5	--	--
Hexachloroethane	67721	5	1	--	--
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193395	--	10	0.05	--
Isophorone	78591	10	1	--	--
2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	534521	10	5	--	--
3-methyl-4-chlorophenol	59507	5	1	--	--
N-nitrosodi-n-propylamine	621647	10	5	--	--
N-nitrosodimethylamine	62759	10	5	--	--

Semi-Volatile Chemicals	CAS Number	Minimum Level (ug/L)			
		GC Method[a]	GCMS Method[b]	HPLC Method[c]	COLOR Method[d]
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	86306	10	1	--	--
Nitrobenzene	98953	10	1	--	--
2-Nitrophenol	88755	--	10	--	--
4-Nitrophenol	100027	5	10	--	--
Pentachlorophenol	87865	1	5	--	--
Phenanthrene	85018	--	5	0.05	--
Phenol	108952	1	1	--	50
Pyrene	129000	--	10	0.05	--
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88062	10	10	--	--

Table II-2 Notes:

a) GC Method = Gas Chromatography
b) GCMS Method = Gas Chromatography / Mass Spectrometry
c) HPLC Method = High Pressure Liquid Chromatography
d) COLOR Method = Colorimetric

* To determine the lowest standard concentration in an instrument calibration curve for this technique, multiply the given ML by 1000 (see Ocean Plan, Chapter III, "Use of Minimum Levels").

TABLE II-3
MINIMUM* LEVELS – INORGANICS

Inorganic Substances	CAS Number	Minimum* Level (ng/L)								
		COLOR Method[a]	DCP Method[b]	FAA Method[c]	GFAA Method[d]	HYDRIDE Method[e]	ICP Method[f]	ICPMS Method[g]	SPGFAA Method[h]	CVAA Method[i]
Antimony	7440360	--	1000.	10.	5.	0.5	50.	0.5	5.	--
Arsenic	7440382	20.	1000.	--	2.	1.	10.	2.	2.	--
Beryllium	7440417	--	1000.	20.	0.5	--	2.	0.5	1.	--
Cadmium	7440439	--	1000.	10.	0.5	--	10.	0.2	0.5	--
Chromium (total)	--	--	1000.	50.	2.	--	10.	0.5	1.	--
Chromium (VI)	18540299	10.	--	5.	--	--	--	--	--	--
Copper	7440508	--	1000.	20.	5.	--	10.	0.5	2.	--
Cyanide	57125	5.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lead	7439921	--	10000.	20.	5.	--	5.	0.5	2.	--
Mercury	7439976	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.5	--	0.2
Nickel	7440020	--	1000.	50.	5.	--	20.	1.	5.	--
Selenium	7782492	--	1000.	--	5.	1.	10.	2.	5.	--
Silver	7440224	--	1000.	10.	1.	--	10.	0.2	2.	--
Thallium	7440280	--	1000.	10.	2.	--	10.	1.	5.	--
Zinc	7440666	--	1000.	20.	--	--	20.	1.	10.	--

Table II-3 Notes

a) COLOR Method = Colorimetric
b) DCP Method = Direct Current Plasma
c) FAA Method = Flame Atomic Absorption
d) GFAA Method = Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption
e) HYDRIDE Method = Gaseous Hydride Atomic Absorption
f) ICP Method = Inductively Coupled Plasma
g) ICPMS Method = Inductively Coupled Plasma / Mass Spectrometry
h) SPGFAA Method = Stabilized Platform Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption (i.e., US EPA 200.9)
i) CVAA Method = Cold Vapor Atomic Absorption

* To determine the lowest standard concentration in an instrument calibration curve for these techniques, use the given ML (see Ocean Plan, Chapter III, "Use of Minimum* Levels").

TABLE II-4
MINIMUM* LEVELS – PESTICIDES AND PCBs*

Pesticides – PCB's	CAS Number	Minimum* Level (µg/L) GC Method[a]
Aldrin	309002	0.005
Chlordane	57749	0.1
4,4'-DDD	72548	0.05
4,4'-DDE	72559	0.05
4,4'-DDT	50293	0.01
Dieldrin	60571	0.01
a-Endosulfan	959988	0.02
b-Endosulfan	33213659	0.01
Endosulfan Sulfate	1031078	0.05
Endrin	72208	0.01
Heptachlor	76448	0.01
Heptachlor Epoxide	1024573	0.01
a-Hexachlorocyclohexane	319846	0.01
b-Hexachlorocyclohexane	319857	0.005
d-Hexachlorocyclohexane	319868	0.005
g-Hexachlorocyclohexane (Lindane)	58899	0.02
PCB1016	--	0.5
PCB1221	--	0.5
PCB1232	--	0.5
PCB1242	--	0.5
PCB1248	--	0.5
PCB1254	--	0.5
PCB1260	--	0.5
Toxaphene	8001352	0.5

Table II-4 Notes

a) GC Method = Gas Chromatography

* To determine the lowest standard concentration in an instrument calibration curve for this technique, multiply the given ML by 100 (see Ocean Plan, Chapter III, "Use of Minimum Leve