

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
COLORADO RIVER BASIN REGION**

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**ORDER R7-2013-0009
NPDES NO. CA0104841**

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR
PETER M. ORMOND,
DATE GARDENS MOBILE HOME PARK, WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT**

The following Discharger is subject to Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) as set forth in this Order:

Table 1. Discharger Information

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Discharger | Peter M. Ormond |
| Name of Facility | Date Gardens Mobile Home Park (MHP) Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) |
| Facility Address | 1020 West Evan Hewes Highway |
| | El Centro, CA 92243 |
| | Imperial County |

Table 2. Discharge Location

| Discharge Point | Effluent Description | Discharge Point Latitude | Discharge Point Longitude | Receiving Water |
|-----------------|---|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|
| 001 | Secondary treated disinfected domestic wastewater (discharge point at Rice Drain No. 3) | 32°, 48', 00" N | 115 °, 37', 45" W | Rice Drain No. 3 |

Table 3. Administrative Information

| | |
|---|------------------|
| This Order was adopted by the Regional Water Quality Control Board on: | May 16, 2013 |
| This Order shall become effective on: | June 1, 2013 |
| This Order shall expire on: | May 31, 2018 |
| The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge as an application for renewal of waste discharge requirements 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: | December 2, 2017 |
| The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the Regional Water Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin Region have classified the discharge as follows: | Minor |

I, Robert Perdue, 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, Colorado River Basin Region, on May 16, 2013.


 Robert Perdue, Executive Officer

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I. FACILITY INFORMATION

Information describing the Date Gardens MHP WWTP (Facility) is summarized in Table 4 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. The following Discharger is subject to WDRs as set forth in this Order:

Table 4. Facility Information

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| WDID | 7A 13 1057 011 | |
| Discharger | Peter M. Ormond | |
| Name of Facility | Date Gardens Mobile Home Park (MHP) Wastewater Treatment Plant | |
| Facility Address | 1020 West Evan Hewes Highway | |
| | El Centro, CA 92243 | |
| | Imperial County | |
| Legally Responsible Official | Peter Ormond, Owner (209) 581-2478 | |
| Legally Responsible Official Representative (if applicable) | Peter Ormond, Owner (209) 581-2478 | |
| Facility Contact, Title and Phone | Hector Orozco, Operator (760) 234-0294 | |
| Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports | Hector Orozco, Operator (760) 234-0294 | |
| Mailing Address | Peter M. Ormond 496 Mountain Avenue Piedmont, CA 94611 | Pandora Armbruster 250 E. Las Palmas Avenue #100 Patterson, CA 95363 |
| | Pandora Armbruster 250 E. Las Palmas Avenue #100 Patterson, CA 95363 | |
| Billing Address | Pandora Armbruster 250 E. Las Palmas Avenue #100 Patterson, CA 95363 | |
| Type of Facility | Privately-Owned Treatment Works | |
| Major or Minor Facility | Minor | |
| Threat to Water Quality | 3 | |
| Complexity | B | |
| Pretreatment Program | N | |
| Reclamation Requirements | N/A | |
| Facility Permitted Flow | 0.02 MGD | |
| Facility Design Flow | 0.02 MGD | |
| Watershed | Brawley H.A. | |
| Receiving Water | Rice Drain No. 3 | |
| Receiving Water Type | Drainage Canal | |

II. FINDINGS

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin Region (hereinafter Regional Water Board), finds:

- A. Legal Authorities.** This Order serves as WDRs pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the California Water Code (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. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall also serve as a NPDES permit for point source discharges from this facility to surface waters.
- B. Background and Rationale for Requirements.** The 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 J are also incorporated into this Order.
- C. Provisions and Requirements Implementing State Law.** The provisions/requirements in subsections IV.B, IV.C, V.B, and VI.C.4. of this Order are included to implement state law only. These provisions/requirements are not required or authorized under the federal CWA; consequently, violations of these provisions/requirements are not subject to the enforcement remedies that are available for NPDES violations.
- D. Notification of Interested Parties.** The Regional Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe Waste Discharge Requirements for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Details of notification are provided in the Fact Sheet of this Order.
- E. Consideration of Public Comment.** The 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 of this Order.

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that Order R7-2008-0010 is rescinded upon the effective date of this Order 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 federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order. This permitting action does not prevent the Regional Water Board from taking enforcement action for past violations of the previous Order. If any part of this Order is subject to a temporary stay of enforcement, unless otherwise specified, the Discharger shall comply with the analogous portions of the previous Order, which shall remain in effect for all purposes during the pendency of the stay.

III. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

- A. The discharge of waste to land not owned or controlled by the Discharger is prohibited unless authorized in Waste Discharge Requirements or NPDES Permit.
- B. Discharge of treated wastewater at a location or in a manner different from that described in this Order is prohibited.
- C. The discharge of trash to Rice Drain No. 3 is prohibited.
- D. Except as allowed under the Standard Provisions for NPDES permits (hereinafter Standard Provisions), included as Attachment D, the bypass or overflow of untreated wastewater or wastes to Rice Drain No. 3 is prohibited.
- E. The Discharger shall not accept waste in excess of the design treatment or disposal capacity of the system.
- F. The discharge shall not cause degradation of any water supply.
- G. The treatment or disposal of wastes from the facility shall not cause pollution or nuisance as defined in Section 13050, subdivisions (l) and (m), respectively, of the California Water Code.

IV. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001

1. Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001

- 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 attached MRP (Attachment E):

Table 5. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations

| Parameter | Units | Effluent Limitations | | | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Average Monthly | Average Weekly | Maximum Daily | Instantaneous Minimum | Instantaneous Maximum |
| Flow | MGD | 0.02 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| pH | standard units | --- | --- | --- | 6.0 | 9.0 |
| Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5 day @ 20 Deg. C) | mg/L | 30 | 45 | --- | --- | --- |
| | lbs/day ¹ | 5.0 | 7.5 | --- | --- | --- |
| Total Suspended Solids (TSS) | mg/L | 30 | 45 | --- | --- | --- |
| | lbs/day ¹ | 5.0 | 7.5 | --- | --- | --- |
| Free Cyanide | µg/L | 0.5 | --- | 1.0 | --- | --- |
| | lbs/day ¹ | 0.000083 | --- | 0.00017 | --- | --- |

¹ The mass-based effluent limitations are based on a design capacity of 0.02 MGD.

- b. Percent Removal.** The average monthly percent removal of BOD 5-day 20°C and TSS shall not be less than 85 percent.
- c. Toxicity:** There shall be no toxicity in the treatment plant effluent nor shall the treatment plant effluent cause any toxicity in the receiving water, as defined in section V of the MRP. All waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations which are toxic to, or which produce detrimental physiological responses in, human, plant, animal, or indigenous aquatic life. Compliance with this objective will be determined by use of indicator organisms, analyses of species diversity, population density, growth anomalies, or toxicity tests of appropriate duration or other appropriate methods specified by the Regional Water Board.
- d. Bacteria:** The bacterial density in the wastewater effluent discharged to Rice Drain No. 3 shall not exceed the following values, as measured by the following bacterial indicators:
 - i. *E. Coli.*** The geometric mean bacterial density (based on a minimum of not less than five samples equally spaced over a 30-day period) shall not exceed a Most Probable Number (MPN) of 126 per 100 milliliters, nor shall any sample exceed the maximum allowable bacterial density of a MPN of 400 per 100 milliliters.
 - ii. Fecal Coliform.** The geometric mean bacterial density (based on a minimum of not less than five samples equally spaced over a 30-day period) shall not exceed a MPN of 200 per 100 milliliters, nor shall more than ten percent of the total samples during any 30-day period exceed a MPN of 400 per 100 milliliters.
 - iii. Enterococci.** The geometric mean bacterial density (based on a minimum of not less than five samples equally spaced over a 30-day period) shall not exceed a MPN of 33 per 100 milliliters, nor shall any sample exceed a MPN of 100 per 100 milliliters.
- e. Total Dissolved Solids:** Discharges of wastes or wastewater shall not increase the total dissolved solids content of receiving waters, unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Regional Water Board that such an increase in total dissolved solids does not adversely affect beneficial uses of receiving waters.

2. Interim Effluent Limitations – Not Applicable

B. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable

C. Reclamation Specifications – Not Applicable

V. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water Limitation

Receiving water limitations are based on water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan and are a required part of this Order. The discharge shall not cause the following in Rice Drain No. 3:

1. Result in the concentration of dissolved oxygen in the receiving water to fall below 5.0 mg/L. When dissolved oxygen in the receiving water is already below 5.0 mg/L, the discharge shall not cause any further depression.
2. Result in the presence of oil, grease, floating material (liquids, solids, foam and scum) or suspended material in amounts that create a nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
3. Result in the deposition of pesticides or combination of pesticides detectable in concentrations that adversely affects beneficial uses.
4. Result in discoloration in the receiving water that adversely affects beneficial uses.
5. Result in the discharge of biostimulatory substances in concentrations that promote aquatic growths to the extent that such growths cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
6. Result in an increase of turbidity that adversely affects beneficial uses.
7. Result in the normal ambient pH of the receiving water to fall below 6.0 or exceed 9.0 units.
8. Result in altering the natural receiving water temperature that adversely affects beneficial uses.
9. Result in the deposition of material that causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.
10. Result in the discharge of an individual chemical or combination of chemicals in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses.
11. Result in toxic pollutants to be present in the water column, sediments or biota in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses or that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life.
12. Result in an increase in taste or odor-producing substances that adversely affect beneficial uses.
13. Result in the violation of any applicable water quality standard for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Water Board or the State Water Board as required by the Federal CWA and regulations adopted thereunder. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to CWA section 303 or amendments thereto, the Regional Water Board will revise and modify this Permit in accordance with such more stringent standards.

14. Result in the concentration of total dissolved solids in Rice Drain No. 3 to exceed an annual average concentration of 4,000 mg/L or a maximum daily concentration of 4,500 mg/L.

B. Groundwater Limitations – Not Applicable

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. The WWTP shall be protected from any washout or erosion of wastes or covering material, and from any inundation, which could occur as a result of floods having a predicted frequency of once in 100 years.
 - b. The Discharger shall comply with all conditions of this Order. Noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Federal Clean Water Act and Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification of waste discharge requirements; or denial of a permit renewal application.
 - c. The Discharger shall ensure that all site-operating personnel are familiar with the content of this Order, and shall maintain a copy of this Order at the site.
 - d. The Discharger's wastewater treatment plant shall be supervised and operated by persons possessing certification of appropriate grade pursuant to Section 3680, Chapter 26, Division 3, Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations (CCRs). The Discharger shall ensure that all operating personnel are familiar with the contents of this Order.
 - e. The Discharger shall immediately notify the Regional Water Board by phone at (760) 346-7491, the local health officer or directors of environmental health with jurisdiction over affected water bodies and the Office of Emergency Services by phone at (800) 852-7550 to report any noncompliance that may endanger human health or the environment as soon as: (1) the Discharger has knowledge of the discharge, (2) notification is possible, and (3) notification can be provided without substantially impeding cleanup or other emergency measures.

Although State and Regional Water Boards do not have duties as first responders, it is important to ensure that the agencies that do have first responder duties are notified in a timely manner in order to protect public health

and beneficial uses. To carry out this objective, the following notification requirements are to be implemented:

- i. For any discharges of sewage that result in a discharge to a drainage channel or surface water, the Discharger shall, as soon as possible, but not later than two (2) hours after becoming aware of the discharge, notify the State Office of Emergency Services, the local health officer or directors of environmental health with jurisdiction over affected water bodies, and the Regional Water Board.
- ii. As soon as possible, but no later than twenty-four (24) hours after becoming aware of a discharge to a drainage channel or a surface water, the Discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board a certification that the State Office of Emergency Services and the local health officer or directors of environmental health with jurisdiction over the affected water bodies have been notified of the discharge.
- iii. During non-business hours, the Discharger shall leave a voice message on the Regional Water Board's voice recorder. A written report shall also be provided within five (5) business days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the incident. The written report shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause, the period of noncompliance, the anticipated time to achieve full compliance, and the steps taken or planned, to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance. The Discharger shall report all intentional or unintentional spills in excess of one thousand (1,000) gallons occurring within the facility or collection system to the Regional Water Board in accordance with the above time limits.
- f. The Discharger shall provide a report to the Regional Water Board upon determining that the treatment plant's monthly average flow rate for any month exceeds 80 percent of the design treatment or disposal capacity. The report should indicate what steps, if any the Discharger intends to take to provide for the expected wastewater treatment capacity necessary when the plant reaches design capacity.
- g. Prior to any change in ownership or management of this operation, the Discharger shall transmit a copy of this Order to the succeeding owner/operator, and forward a copy of the transmittal letter to the Regional Water Board.
- h. Prior to any modifications in this facility, which would result in material change in the quality or, quantity of wastewater treated or discharged, or any material change in the location of discharge, the Discharger shall report all pertinent information in writing to the Regional Water Board and obtain revised requirements before any modifications are implemented.
- i. Adequate measures shall be taken to assure that flood or surface drainage waters do not erode or otherwise render portions of the discharge facilities inoperable.

- j. This Order does not authorize violation of any federal, state, or local laws or regulations.
- k. 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.
- l. In the event the Discharger does not comply or will be unable to comply for any reason, with any prohibition, maximum daily, average weekly, average monthly, instantaneous maximum or instantaneous minimum, or receiving water limitation of this Order, the Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board by telephone (760) 346-7491 within 24 hours of having knowledge of such noncompliance, and shall confirm this notification in writing within five days, unless the 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 of this Order. This MRP may be modified by the Executive Officer at any time during the term of this Order, and may include an increase in the number of parameters to be monitored, the frequency of the monitoring or the number and size of samples to be collected, or minor clarifications on MRP requirements. Any increase in the number of parameters to be monitored, the frequency of the monitoring or the number and size of samples to be collected may be reduced back to the levels specified in the original MRP at the discretion of the Executive Officer.

C. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

- a. This Order may be reopened for modification, or revocation and reissuance, as a result of the detection of a reportable priority pollutant generated by special conditions included in this Order. These special conditions may be, but are not limited to, fish tissue sampling, whole effluent toxicity, monitoring requirements on internal waste stream(s), and monitoring for surrogate parameters. Additional requirements may be included in this Order as a result of the special condition monitoring data.
- b. This Order may be modified, rescinded and reissued, for cause. The filing of a request by the Discharger for an Order modification, rescission and reissuance, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any Order condition. Causes for modification include the promulgation of new

- regulations, modification of land application plans, or modification in sludge use or disposal practices, or adoption of new regulations by the State Water Board or the Regional Water Board, including revisions to the Basin Plan.
- c. The CWA requires the Regional Water Board to modify, or terminate and reissue, the NPDES permit if a discharger must implement a pretreatment program. Public notice and a comment period are mandatory for these actions.
 - d. This Order may be reopened and the Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Requirements, contained in section V of the MRP, may be modified to address changes to U.S. EPA or State Water Board policies or guidance regarding the testing or reporting requirements for WET testing.
 - e. If a statewide policy for addressing nutrients in inland surface waters is adopted during the term of this Order, this Order may be reopened to include revised requirements to implement the nutrient policy.
 - f. In accordance with 40 C.F.R. parts 122 and 124, this permit may be modified to include effluent limitations or permit conditions to address chronic toxicity in the effluent or receiving waterbody, as a result of the discharge; or to implement new, revised, or newly interpreted water quality standards applicable to chronic toxicity.
 - g. TMDLs for pesticides, metals, dissolved oxygen, nutrients, and salt are to be developed by the Regional Water Board. The permit may be reopened and modified to include appropriate requirements necessary to fully implement the approved TMDL, if needed.

2. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements

- a. **Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing.** For compliance with the Basin Plan's narrative toxicity objective, this Order requires the Discharger to conduct whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing, as specified in MRP section V. Furthermore, this Provision requires the Discharger to investigate the causes of, and identify corrective actions to reduce or eliminate effluent toxicity. If the Discharge exceeds the numeric toxicity monitoring triggers specified in section V.C of the MRP, this Order requires the Discharger to initiate accelerated WET testing. If the Discharge exceeds the numeric toxicity monitoring triggers during the accelerated WET testing, the Discharger is required to initiate a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) and Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) in accordance with an approved TRE Work Plan. A TRE is a site-specific study conducted in a stepwise process to identify the source(s) of toxicity, evaluate effective control measures for effluent toxicity, and confirm the reduction in effluent toxicity. This Provision includes requirements for the Discharger to develop and submit a TRE Work Plan and, if necessary, initiate accelerated WET testing and a TRE/TIE.
- b. **Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Work Plan.** The Discharger developed and submitted to the Regional Water Board a TRE Work Plan for approval by the

Executive Officer to comply with the requirements of Order R7-2008-0010. The Discharger shall review and update the existing TRE Work Plan on an annual basis. The Discharger shall submit the updated TRE Work Plan with each Annual Report. The TRE Work Plan shall outline the procedures for identifying the source(s) of, and reducing or eliminating effluent toxicity. The TRE Work Plan must be developed in accordance with U.S. EPA guidance provided in manuals EPA/600/2-88/070 (industrial) or EPA/833B-99/002 (municipal) and be of adequate detail to allow the Discharger to immediately initiate the TRE Work Plan upon notification from the WET testing laboratory of effluent toxicity. This plan shall describe the steps the Discharger intends to follow in the event that toxicity is detected, and should include at a minimum:

- i. 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.
 - ii. 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.
 - iii. 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).
 - iv. Specific actions the Discharger will take to mitigate the impact of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity; and
 - v. A schedule for these actions.
- c. Translator Study.** Should the Discharger wish to use a translator for metals and selenium other than the default U.S. EPA conversion factors listed in Tables 2 and 3 of the California Toxics Rule (CTR), the Discharger shall submit a written request to the Executive Officer. Otherwise, the U.S. EPA conversion factors shall remain the default standard used when calculating water quality-based effluent limitations for selenium and metals. U.S. EPA has developed a guidance manual, EPA 823-B-96-007, June 1996, entitled, "The Metals Translator: Guidance for Calculating a Total Recoverable Permit Limit from a Dissolved Criterion."
- d. Total Dissolved Solids Study.** The previous Order, R7-2008-0010, required the Discharger to perform and submit a Total Dissolved Solids study. The purpose of this study is to provide more detailed information on the Regional Water Board's development of salinity standards pursuant to section 303 of the CWA and through the NPDES permitting authority in the regulation of municipal and industrial sources (see section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act). As part of the Regional Water Board's development of salinity standards, the Regional Water Board required the Discharger to conduct a study and evaluate what programs and actions the Discharger is implementing to reduce TDS

discharges into the receiving water body. The Discharger submitted the TDS Study, dated December 26, 2012, on December 27, 2012. The Discharger noted the primary raw surface source water is delivered via the Imperial Irrigation District's Eucalyptus Canal and the secondary source is from the Central Main Canal. Source water is treated at the water treatment plant and the treated water is subsequently provided to the Date Gardens Mobile Home Park. The Discharger reported contributors to TDS levels related to domestic use typically include water softeners, reverse-osmosis units, swimming pool backwash, fertilizing lawns, using soaps and detergents, and consumption of water, which reduces the amount available for dilution of wastewater. The Discharger indicated in the TDS Study the average TDS concentrations in the WWTP discharge is approximately 1,016 mg/L and noted the wastewater effluent TDS concentration is less than that of the New River and the wastewater treatment plant effluent could decrease the New River TDS concentration; however, it would be negligible. The Discharger calculated an average TDS increase of 261 mg/L, which is less than a 400 mg/L incremental increase over the salinity of the source water, a value determined in the Basin Plan to be an allowable reasonable incremental increase of salinity from municipal sources (see Chapter. 3, section III.A.1).

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

a. Pollutant Minimization Program

The Discharger shall develop and conduct a Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP) as further described below when there is evidence (e.g., sample results reported as "Detected, but Not Quantified" (DNQ) when the effluent limitation is less than the Method Detection Limit (MDL), sample results from analytical methods more sensitive than those methods required by this Order, presence of whole effluent toxicity, health advisories for fish consumption, results of benthic or aquatic organism tissue sampling) that a priority pollutant is present in the effluent above an effluent limitation and either:

- i. A sample result is reported as DNQ and the effluent limitation is less than the RL; or
- ii. A sample result is reported as ND and the effluent limitation is less than the MDL, using definitions described in Attachment A and reporting protocols described in MRP section X.B.4.

The PMP shall include, but not be limited to, the following actions and submittals acceptable to the Regional Water Board:

- i. An annual review and semi-annual monitoring of potential sources of the reportable priority pollutant(s), which may include fish tissue monitoring and other bio-uptake sampling;
- ii. Quarterly monitoring for the reportable priority pollutant(s) in the influent to the wastewater treatment system;

- iii. Submittal of a control strategy designed to proceed toward the goal of maintaining concentrations of the reportable priority pollutant(s) in the effluent at or below the effluent limitation;
- iv. Implementation of appropriate cost-effective control measures for the reportable priority pollutant(s), consistent with the control strategy; and
- v. An annual status report that shall be sent to the Regional Water Board including:
 - (a) All PMP monitoring results for the previous year;
 - (b) A list of potential sources of the reportable priority pollutant(s);
 - (c) A summary of all actions undertaken pursuant to the control strategy; and
 - (d) A description of actions to be taken in the following year.

b. Storm Water

Enrollment under Water Quality Order 97-03-DWQ, NPDES General Permit CAS000001 for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities is required for facilities used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage, including land dedicated to the disposal of sewage sludge that are located within the confines of the facility with a design flow of 1 MGD or more or are required to have an approved pretreatment program under 40 C.F.R. part 403.

The Discharger is not required to submit a Notice of Intent to obtain coverage under the Water Quality Order 97-03-DWQ, NPDES General Permit CAS000001 for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities because the Facility design flow is less than 1 MGD, no pretreatment program is required and the Regional Water Board has not designated this facility to enroll.

4. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications

a. Treatment Basins

- i. A minimum depth of freeboard of two (2) feet shall be maintained at all times in all treatment basins.
- ii. The treatment basins shall be managed to control breeding of mosquitoes, in particular:
 - (a) An erosion control program should assure that small coves and irregularities are not created around the perimeter of the water surface;
 - (b) Weeds shall be minimized through control of water depth, harvesting, or herbicides;

- (c) Dead algae, vegetation, and debris shall not accumulate on the water surface.
- iii. The treatment basins shall be maintained so they will be kept in aerobic conditions.
- iv. On-site wastes shall be strictly confined to the lands specifically designated for the disposal operation.
- v. Public contact with undisinfecting wastewater shall be precluded through such means as fences, signs, and other acceptable alternatives.
- vi. Objectionable odors originating at this facility shall not be perceivable beyond the limits of the wastewater treatment and disposal area.

b. Facility and Treatment Operation

- i. The Discharger shall, at all times, properly operate and maintain all systems and components of collection, treatment and control which are installed or used by the Discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate process controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. All systems, both in-service and reserved, shall be inspected and maintained on a regular basis. Records shall be kept of the inspection results and maintenance performed and made available to the Regional Water Board upon demand.
- ii. Temporary power or adequate storage capacity shall be provided to maintain the plant in operation in the event of commercial power failure.
- iii. Adequate measures shall be taken to assure that unauthorized persons are effectively excluded from contact with the wastewater disposal facilities.
- iv. The Discharger shall implement acceptable operation and maintenance at the facility so that needed repair and maintenance are performed in a timely manner.

c. Antidegradation Analysis and Engineering Report for Significant Expansion

Discharges from a new or an existing facility that will undergo significant expansion¹ within the next 5 years shall be required to submit an antidegradation analysis report to the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer for review and

¹ Where significant expansion shall be considered an increase in permitted design flow of greater than 10% or changes to the Facility and/or changes in the nature and character of the discharge may result in an incremental increase in pollutants discharged to the receiving water body of greater than 10% of the permitted discharge rates, evaluated on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis.

approval. The antidegradation analysis report shall be developed in accordance with the State Antidegradation Policy (Resolution No. 68-16) and the Federal Antidegradation Policy (40 C.F.R. § 131.12). The report shall consider any potential impacts the discharge may have on the receiving water quality and the receiving water body's designated beneficial uses, as defined in the Regional Water Board's Basin Plan. In addition, the report shall include information on the quality of the proposed discharge and evaluate the potential impacts of the discharge; provide CEQA documentation for the proposed project; a summary that identifies whether the proposed discharge will result in degradation of water quality; and a certification that satisfies both the Federal and State antidegradation policies.

d. Operations Plan for Proposed Plant Modifications

This provision is based on Section 13385(j)(1)(D) of the CWC and allows a specified time period in which the Discharger may adjust and test the modified treatment system. This provision requires the Discharger to submit an Operations Plan describing the actions the Discharger will take during the period of adjusting and testing to prevent violations.

e. Spill Response Plan

The Discharger developed and submitted to the Regional Water Board a Spill Response Plan (SRP) for approval by the Executive Officer to comply with the requirements of Order R7-2008-0010. The Discharger shall review and update the existing SRP on an annual basis. The Discharger shall submit the updated SRP with each Annual Report. The Discharger shall make the SRP available for staff review during Regional Water Board inspections. The Discharger shall ensure that all operating personnel are familiar with the contents of the SRP. A copy of the SRP shall be maintained at the site and shall be accessible to all operating personnel.

5. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only)

a. Sludge Requirements

i. General Requirements

- (a) In the event that sludge is generated at the treatment facility, all sludge generated at the treatment facility shall be used or disposed of in compliance with the applicable portions of:
 - (1) 40 C.F.R. part 503: for sludge land applied, placed in surface disposal sites (dedicated land disposal sites, monofill, or sludge-only parcel at municipal landfill), or incineration.
 - (2) 40 C.F.R. part 258: for sludge disposed in municipal solid waste landfills (with other materials).

- (3) 40 C.F.R. part 257: for all sludge use and disposal practices not covered under 40 C.F.R. parts 503 or 258.
- (b) In the event that sludge is generated at the treatment facility, the Discharger is responsible for assuring that all sludge generated at the treatment facility is used or disposed of in accordance with these rules, whether the Discharger uses or disposes of the sludge itself or transfers the sludge to another party for further treatment and use, or disposal. The Discharger is responsible for informing subsequent preparers, appliers, and disposers of the requirements that they must meet under these rules.
 - (c) In the event that sludge is generated at the treatment facility, the Discharger shall assure that haulers transporting sewage sludge from the treatment facility for treatment, storage, use, or disposal take appropriate measures to keep the sludge contained. Trucks hauling sewage sludge that is not Class A as defined in 40 C.F.R. § 503.32(a) shall be tarped.
 - (d) In the event that sludge is generated at the treatment facility, any sludge treatment, disposal, or storage site shall have adequate procedures to restrict public access and access by domestic animals.
 - (e) In the event that sludge is generated at the treatment facility, sludge treatment, disposal or storage sites shall have facilities adequate to divert surface runoff from adjacent areas, to protect the site boundaries from erosion, and to prevent any conditions that would cause drainage from the sludge to escape from the site. Adequate protection is defined as protection from at least a 100-year storm.
 - (f) In the event that sludge is generated at the treatment facility, for sewage sludge that is applied to land in accordance with 40 C.F.R. part 503 Subpart B, the wastewater treatment facility shall have adequate screening at the plant headworks and/or at the sludge treatment units to ensure that all pieces of metals, plastics, glass, and other inert objects with a diameter of greater than 3/8" are removed.
 - (g) Collected screenings, sludge, and other solids removed from liquid wastes shall be disposed of in a manner that is consistent with State Water Board and California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery's (CalRecycle) joint regulations in Title 27 of the CCRs and that is approved by the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer.
- ii. Notification and Reporting Requirements
- (a) The Discharger indicated the current configuration of the treatment plant employs one of the package plants (Unit 1) as a solids digester unit as a means to reduce the amount of sludge generated at the treatment plant. Return-activated sludge is pumped back into the activated sludge treatment unit. Digested sludge from the solids digester (Unit 1) is

pumped to one of two (2) drying beds located next to the package plant. When dried sludge is removed from the beds, it is disposed of at a landfill. Solids removed during preliminary treatment (i.e., screening and grit removal) are dried and removed daily for pick-up by the trash removal service, which hauls solid waste off-site. The Discharger shall provide a plan as to the method, treatment, handling, and disposal of sludge that is consistent with all State and federal laws and regulations and obtain prior written approval from the Regional Water Board specifying location and method of disposal, before disposing of treated or untreated sludge, or similar solid waste materials using an alternative method than that described in this Order.

- (b) If sludge generated at the treatment facility is stored for over two years from the time it is generated, the Discharger shall ensure compliance with all the requirements for surface disposal under 40 C.F.R. part 503 Subpart C, or shall submit written notification in accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 503.20(b) to the U.S. EPA and the Regional Water Board demonstrating the need for longer temporary storage.
- (c) The Discharger shall maintain a permanent log of all solids hauled away from the treatment facility for use/disposal elsewhere and shall provide a summary of the volume, type (screenings, grit, raw sludge, digested sludge), use (agricultural, composting, etc.), and the destination in accordance with the MRP of this Order. The sludge that is stockpiled at the treatment facility shall be sampled and analyzed for those constituents listed in the sludge monitoring section of the MRP of this Order and as required by 40 C.F.R. part 503. The results of the analyses should be submitted to the Regional Water Board as part of the MRP.

b. Pretreatment – Not Applicable

c. Collection Systems – Not Applicable

6. Other Special Provisions

- a. The Discharger shall submit the Electronic Self-Monitoring Reports (eSMRs) for reporting periods May and Second Quarter 2013 in the SMR module for Order R7-2008-0010 in the California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program.
- b. The Discharger may be required to submit technical reports as directed by the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer.
- c. The Discharger shall exclude from the wastewater treatment plant any liquid or solid waste that could adversely affect the plant operation or effluent quality. The excluded liquid or solid waste shall be disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations.

7. Compliance Schedules

a. **Deliverables and Due Dates.** The Discharger shall comply with the following compliance schedules as summarized in Table 6:

Table 6. Compliance Schedule

| Activity | Description | Due Date |
|--|---|--|
| Spill Response Plan VI.C.4.e. | The Discharger shall update the Spill Response Plan (SRP). The SRP shall be updated annually (Annual eSMR Report) and available for inspection. | Annual updates submitted yearly |
| TRE Workplan VI.C.2.b. | The Discharger shall update the TRE Work Plan annually (Annual eSMR Report) and available for inspection. The Work Plan should include a description of steps the Discharger will take in the event toxicity is detected. The Work Plan should describe investigation and evaluation techniques used to identify sources of toxicity; method for maximizing in-house efficiency; and identify the party who will conduct the TIE. | Annual updates submitted yearly |
| Sludge Disposal Notification and Plan VI.C.5.a.ii.(a) | The Discharger shall provide a plan as to the method, treatment, handling, and disposal of sludge that is consistent with all State and federal laws and regulations and obtain prior written approval from the Regional Water Board specifying location and method of disposal, before disposing of treated or untreated sludge, or similar solid waste materials using an alternative method than that described in the Order. | Prior to disposal of sludge |
| Noncompliance Written Report VI.A.2.e.iii | The Discharger shall provide written notification to the Regional Water Board of any noncompliance that may endanger human health or the environment. The written notification shall state the nature, time, duration, and cause of noncompliance. The written report shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause, the period of noncompliance, the anticipated time to achieve full compliance, and the steps taken or planned, to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance. The Discharger shall report all intentional or unintentional spills in excess of one thousand (1,000) gallons occurring within the facility or collection system to the Regional Water Board in accordance with the above time limits. | Within five (5) business days of when the Discharger becomes aware of the incident |
| Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP) VI.C.3.a | The Discharger shall develop a PMP when there is evidence a priority pollutant is present in the effluent above an effluent limitation and either the sample result is reported as DNQ and the effluent limitation is less than the RL; or a sample result is reported as ND and the effluent limitation is less than the MDL. The PMP shall include an annual review of monitoring pollutant sources, quarterly influent monitoring for the priority pollutants, submittal of a pollutant control strategy, and an annual status report which will include PMP monitoring results for the previous year, a list of pollutant sources, summary of actions taken pursuant to the control strategy, and a description of actions to be taken in the following year. | Upon triggering the requirement, Annual Review of monitoring data and control strategies. |
| Design Capacity Report VI.A.2.f | The Discharger shall provide a report to the Regional Water Board upon determining that the treatment plant's monthly average flow rate for any month exceeds 80 percent of the design treatment or disposal capacity. The report should indicate what steps, if any the Discharger intends to take to provide for the expected wastewater treatment capacity necessary when the plant reaches design capacity. | Upon triggering the requirement, submit report on or before the first day of the month following triggering the requirement. |

| Activity | Description | Due Date |
|--|--|---|
| Antidegradation Analysis and Engineering Report for Significant Expansion VI.C.4.c | Discharges from a new or an existing facility that will undergo significant expansion within the next 5 years shall be required to submit an antidegradation analysis report to the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer for review and approval. The antidegradation analysis report shall be developed in accordance with the State Antidegradation Policy (Resolution No. 68-16) and the Federal Antidegradation Policy (40 C.F.R. § 131.12). The report shall consider any potential impacts the discharge may have on the receiving water quality and the receiving water bodies designated beneficial uses, as defined in the Regional Water Board's Basin Plan. | Prior to start of construction of significant changes to the treatment plant |
| Operations Plan for Proposed Plant Expansion VI.C.4.d | The Discharger shall develop an Operations Plan. The Operations Plan will describe the actions the Discharger will take during the period of adjusting or testing, including steps to prevent violations and identifies the shortest reasonable time required for the period of adjusting and testing. CWC Section 13385(j)(1)(D) | Within 30 days in advance of any discharges from the upgraded treatment plant |

VII. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

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

A. General.

Compliance with effluent limitations for priority pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined in the MRP and Attachment A of this Order. For purposes of reporting and administrative enforcement by the Regional and State Water Boards, the Discharger shall be deemed out of compliance with effluent limitations if the concentration of the priority pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reporting level (RL).

B. Multiple Sample Data.

When determining compliance with an AMEL, AWEL and MDEL for pollutants and more than one sample result is available, the Discharger shall compute the arithmetic mean unless the data set contains one or more reported determinations of "Detected, but Not Quantified" (DNQ) or "Not Detected" (ND). In those cases, the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:

1. 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.
2. 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 data points where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than DNQ.

C. Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL).

If the average (or when applicable, the median determined by subsection B above for multiple sample data) of daily discharges over a calendar month exceeds the AMEL for a given parameter, this will represent a single violation, though 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), where no data is available to show compliance. If only a single sample is taken during the calendar month and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the AMEL, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that calendar month. The Discharger will only be considered out of compliance for days when the discharge occurs. For any one calendar month during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar month.

D. Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL).

If the average (or when applicable, the median determined by subsection B above for multiple sample data) of daily discharges over a calendar week exceeds the AWEL for a given parameter, this will represent a single violation, though the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that week for that parameter, resulting in 7 days of non-compliance where no data is available to show compliance. If only a single sample is taken during the calendar week and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the AWEL, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that calendar week. The Discharger will only be considered out of compliance for days when the discharge occurs. For any one calendar week during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar week. The analytical result for comparison of the AWEL shall be reported on the ending Saturday of the calendar weeks within the reporting month.

For the beginning of the month, if samples are collected during the calendar week in the previous month and the ending Saturday is in the Calendar Month of reporting, the Discharger shall report the results of the samples collected in the previous week and report the analytical result on the ending Saturday of the Calendar Month of reporting.

For the end of the month, if the ending Saturday falls on the following month no analytical result for comparison of the AWEL is required, however, any samples collected during the last calendar week shall be reported.

E. Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL).

If a daily discharge (or when applicable, the median determined by subsection B above for multiple sample data of a daily discharge) exceeds the MDEL for a given parameter, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that 1 day only within the reporting period. For any 1 day during which no sample is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that day.

For multiple samples collected in a calendar day, the maximum daily value is the average of the samples collected in a calendar day, or when applicable, the median as determined by subsection B, above.

F. Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation.

If the analytical result of a single grab sample is lower than the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation for a parameter, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that single sample. Non-compliance for each sample will be considered separately (e.g., the results of two grab samples taken within a calendar day that both are lower than the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation would result in two instances of non-compliance with the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation). There are no mass limits for instantaneous minimum effluent limitations.

G. Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation.

If the analytical result of a single grab sample is higher than the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation for a parameter, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that single sample. Non-compliance for each sample will be considered separately (e.g., the results of two grab samples taken within a calendar day that both exceed the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation would result in two instances of non-compliance with the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation). There are no mass limits for instantaneous maximum effluent limitations.

H. Effect of Conducting a Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP).

If a sample result for a priority pollutant, or the arithmetic mean or median of multiple sample results is below the RL, and there is evidence that the priority pollutant is present in the effluent above an effluent limitation and the Discharger conducts a PMP for the priority pollutant (as described in Provision VI.C.3.a.), the Discharger shall not be deemed out of compliance.

I. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations.

1. In accordance with section 2.4.5 of the SIP, compliance with water quality-based effluent limitations shall be determined as follows:
 - a. Dischargers shall be deemed out of compliance with an effluent limitation if the concentration of a priority pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reported Minimum Level (ML).
 - b. When determining compliance with an average monthly effluent limitation and more than one sample result is available in a month, the Discharger shall compute the arithmetic mean unless the data set contains one or more reported determinations of DNQ or ND. In those cases, the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:

- i. The data set shall be ranked from low to high, reported ND determinations lowest, DNQ determinations next, and followed by quantified values (if any). The order of the individual ND or DNQ determinations is unimportant.
- ii. 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 data points where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than a DNQ.

If a sample result, or the arithmetic mean or median of multiple sample results, is below the reported ML, and there is evidence that the priority pollutant is present in the effluent above an effluent limitation and the Discharger conducts a PMP, the Discharger shall not be deemed out of compliance.

J. Mass and Concentration Limitation.

Compliance with mass and concentration effluent limitations for the same parameter shall be determined separately with their respective limitations. When the concentration of a constituent in an effluent sample is determined to be ND or DNQ, the corresponding mass emission rate (MER) determined from that sample concentration shall also be reported as ND or DNQ.

K. Percent Removal.

Compliance with the secondary treatment standard for monthly average percent removal of biochemical oxygen demand and total suspended solids, pursuant to 40 C.F.R. part 133, shall be determined separately for each wastewater treatment facility discharging through an outfall. For each wastewater treatment facility, the monthly average percent removal is the average of the calculated daily discharge percent removals only for days on which the constituent concentrations is monitored in both the influent and effluent of the wastewater treatment facility at locations specified in the MRP (Attachment E) within a calendar month.

The percent removal for each day (Daily Percent Removal) shall be calculated according to the following equation:

$$\frac{(Daily\ Influent\ Concentration - Daily\ Effluent\ Concentration)}{Daily\ Influent\ Concentration} * 100$$

The percent removal for the month shall be calculated according to the following equation:

$$\frac{Sum\ of\ the\ Daily\ Percent\ Removal}{Number\ of\ Daily\ Percent\ Removal\ Values}$$

L. Chronic Toxicity Narrative Effluent Limitations.

Compliance with narrative effluent limitations established in the Order shall be determined as follows:

Reasonable potential for toxicity has not been determined based on WET tests. No effluent chronic toxicity limit exists for this discharge. However, chronic toxicity triggers exist for this discharge. The chronic toxicity permit triggers are:

1. Any chronic toxicity test result that exceeds 2 chronic toxicity units (TUc), or
2. Any single concentration toxicity test where statistical significant difference exists between the control and in-stream waste concentration is considered a Fail result. For this discharge, the in-stream waste concentration (IWC) is 100 percent effluent. A Pass result indicates no toxicity at the IWC, and a Fail result indicates toxicity at the IWC. The Discharger must report either a Pass or a Fail and the percent effect as required in the Monitoring and Reporting Program, section V. If a result is reported as a Fail, the Discharger must follow the requirements in Monitoring and Reporting Program, section V.D., Accelerated Toxicity Testing and TRE/TIE Process. Failure to initiate an accelerated monitoring schedule or conduct a TRE/TIE may result in appropriate enforcement action.

M. Bacterial Effluent Limitations.

Compliance with the bacterial effluent limitations established in section IV.A.1.d of this Order shall be determined as follows:

1. If the calculated geometric mean bacterial concentrations for Enterococci, *E. coli* or fecal coliform exceed the 30-day geometric mean effluent limitations summarized in the Effluent Limitations and Discharge Requirements section IV.A.1.d of this Order or if more than ten percent of the bacterial concentrations for fecal coliform exceed 400 MPN per 100 milliliters, this will represent a single violation of the water quality-based effluent limitation for bacteria and the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for the month in which the samples were collected. In cases where the calculated geometric mean bacterial concentrations for Enterococci, *E. coli* and/or fecal coliform exceed the 30-day geometric mean effluent limitations, Enterococci shall be noted as the violation. In cases where the calculated geometric mean bacterial concentration for Enterococci does not exceed the effluent limitations but the calculated bacterial concentrations for *E. coli* and/or fecal coliform exceed the effluent limitations, *E. coli* shall be noted as the violation. If only the calculated geometric mean for fecal coliform exceed the effluent limitations, then fecal coliform shall be noted as the violation. If the calculated geometric mean bacterial concentration for only one bacterial indicator exceeds the effluent limitation, that bacterial indicator parameter shall be noted as the violation (i.e., Enterococci, *E. coli*, or fecal coliform).
2. If the bacterial concentrations for Enterococci, *E. coli* or fecal coliform exceed the maximum bacterial densities summarized in the Effluent Limitations and Discharge Requirements section IV.A.1.d of this Order, this will represent a single violation of

the water quality-based effluent limitation for bacteria and the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for the day in which the sample(s) were collected. In cases where individual bacterial concentrations for Enterococci, *E. coli*, and/or fecal coliform exceed the maximum bacterial densities in the effluent limitations, Enterococci shall be noted as the violation. In cases where the individual bacterial concentration for Enterococci does not exceed the effluent limitations but the individual bacterial concentrations for *E. coli* and/or fecal coliform exceed the effluent limitations, *E. coli* shall be noted as the violation. If only the bacterial concentration for fecal coliform exceeds the effluent limitations, then fecal coliform shall be noted as the violation. If the bacterial concentration for only one bacterial indicator exceeds the effluent limitation, that bacterial indicator parameter shall be noted as the violation (i.e., Enterococci, *E. coli*, or fecal coliform).

N. Significant Figures.

The Discharger shall report monitoring and calculation results with regard to significant figures.

1. When adding or subtracting values with different degrees of precision, the last digit retained is determined by the least precise number (i.e., the answer should contain no digits farther to the right of the least precise number). For example:

$$\begin{array}{r} 37.24 \\ +10.3 \\ \hline 47.54 \end{array} \quad \text{is rounded to } 47.5$$

2. When multiplying or dividing values with different degrees of precision, the number of significant figures in the answer equals that of the quantity that has the smallest number of significant figures. For example:

$$113.2 \times 1.43 = 161.876 \quad \text{is rounded to } 162$$

3. Additional Information on significant figures
 - a. All nonzero digits are significant.
 - b. Zeros between nonzero digits are significant (e.g., 1.005 mg has four significant figures).
 - c. When a number ends in zeros to the right of a decimal point, they are significant (0.00500 has three significant figures).
 - d. When a number ends in zeros that are not to the right of a decimal point, significant figures are indeterminable (e.g., 10300 kg).
 - e. Only measurements have a limited number of significant figures. Given values, constants, etc. are assumed to have an infinite number of significant figures.

In addition, 40 C.F.R. part 136 specifies for some analytical methods, the number of significant figures to which measurements are made. The Discharger shall ensure laboratory analytical results are consistent with the requirements contained in 40 C.F.R. part 136 with regard to significant figures.

ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS

Acute Toxicity Test

Acute toxicity test is a test to determine the concentration of effluent or ambient waters that causes an adverse effect (usually mortality) on a group of test organisms during a short-term exposure (e.g., 24, 48, or 96 hours). Acute toxicity is determined using statistical procedures (e.g., point estimates or a t-test).

Ambient Toxicity

Ambient toxicity is measured by a toxicity test on a sample collected from a receiving waterbody.

Annual Average Effluent Limitation

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

Arithmetic Mean (μ)

Also called the average, is the sum of measured values divided by the number of samples. For ambient water concentrations, the arithmetic mean is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Arithmetic mean} = \mu = \Sigma x / n \quad \text{where: } \Sigma x \text{ is the sum of the measured ambient water concentrations, and } n \text{ is the number of samples.}$$

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. For dischargers submitting monitoring reports electronically through the CIWQS program, the Discharger shall report the AMEL value on the last day of the calendar month.

For the AMEL concentration limit, it is the sum of the measured sample values divided by the number of samples for the month.

For the AMEL mass loading limit, it is the sum of the product of the flow rate (mgd) x measured sample value (mg/L) x 8.34 divided by the number of samples for the 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. For dischargers submitting monitoring reports electronically through the CIWQS program, the Discharger shall report the AWEL value on the Saturday of the calendar week.

For the AWEL concentration limit, it is the sum of the measured sample values divided by the number of samples for that calendar week.

For the AWEL mass loading limit, it is the sum of the product of the flow rate (mgd) x measured sample value (mg/L) x 8.34 divided by the number of samples for that calendar 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 non-point discharges including storm water. BMPs include structural and non-structural controls, and operation and maintenance procedures, which can be applied before, during, and/or after pollution producing activities.

Bioaccumulative

Those substances taken up by an organism from its surrounding medium through gill membranes, epithelial tissue, or from food and subsequently concentrated and retained in the body of the organism.

Biosolids

Biosolids refer to non-hazardous sewage sludge as defined in 40 C.F.R. § 503.9.

Carcinogenic

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

Chronic Toxicity Tests

Chronic toxicity tests measure the sub-lethal effects of a discharge (e.g. reduced growth or reproduction). Certain chronic toxicity tests include an additional measurement of lethality.

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.

Criteria Continuous Concentration (CCC)

Criteria Continuous Concentration equals the highest concentration of a pollutant to which aquatic life can be exposed for an extended period of time (e.g., 4 days) without deleterious effects.

Criteria Maximum Concentration (CMC)

Criteria Maximum Concentration equals the highest concentration of a pollutant to which aquatic life can be exposed for a short period of time (e.g., 1 hour) without deleterious effects.

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 un-weighted 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.

Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)

DNQ are those sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL.

Dilution Credit

Dilution Credit is the amount of dilution granted to a discharge in the calculation of a water quality-based effluent limitation, based on the allowance of a specified mixing zone. It is calculated from the dilution ratio or determined through conducting a mixing zone study or modeling of the discharge and receiving water.

Domestic Sewage

Domestic Sewage is waste and wastewater from humans or household operations that is discharged to or otherwise enters a treatment works.

Effect Concentration (EC)

Effect concentration is a point estimate of the toxicant concentration that would cause an observable adverse effect (e.g., mortality, fertilization). EC₂₅ is a point estimate of the toxicant concentration that would cause observable 25% adverse effect as compared to the control test organisms.

Effluent Concentration Allowance (ECA)

ECA is a value derived from the water quality criterion/objective, dilution credit, and ambient background concentration that is used, in conjunction with the coefficient of variation for the effluent monitoring data, to calculate a long-term average (LTA) discharge concentration. The ECA has the same meaning as waste load allocation (WLA) as used in U.S. EPA guidance (Technical Support Document For Water Quality-based Toxics Control, March 1991, second printing, EPA/505/2-90-001).

Estimated Chemical Concentration

The estimated chemical concentration that results from the confirmed detection of the substance by the analytical method below the ML value.

Existing Discharger

Any Discharger that is not a new Discharger. An existing Discharger includes an "increasing Discharger" (i.e., an existing Facility with treatment systems in place from its current discharge that is or will be expanding, upgrading, or modifying its existing permitted discharge after the effective date of the State Implementation Policy).

Geometric Mean (or Log Mean)

Geometric mean, or log mean, is a measure of the central tendency of a data set that minimizes the effects of extreme values. The geometric mean used for determining compliance with bacterial standards is calculated with the following equation:

Geometric Mean = $(C_1 \times C_2 \times \dots \times C_n)^{1/n}$ where n = the number of days samples were collected during the period, and C = the concentration of bacteria (CFU*/100 mL) found on each day of sampling.

*Where effluent limitations for bacterial density are expressed in units of a Most Probable Number per 100 milliliters (MPN/100 ml), this calculation of geometric mean is also applicable and shall be used to determine compliance with bacterial effluent limitations.

Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis testing is a statistical approach (e.g., Dunnett's procedure) for determining whether a test concentration is statistically different from the control. Endpoints determined from hypothesis testing are no observed effect concentration (NOEC) and lowest observed effect concentration (LOEC).

In-stream Waste Concentration

In-stream waste concentration (IWC) is the concentration of a toxicant or effluent in the receiving water after mixing (the inverse of the dilution factor). A discharge of 100% effluent is considered the IWC for this discharge.

Incompletely-Mixed Discharge

A discharge that contributes to a condition that does not meet the meaning of a completely-mixed discharge condition.

Infeasible

Infeasible means not capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, environmental, legal, social, and technological factors.

Inhibition Concentration

Inhibition concentration is a point estimate of the toxicant concentration that would cause a given, percent reduction in a non-lethal biological measurement (e.g., reproduction or growth), calculated from a continuous model (i.e., Interpolation Method). For example, IC₂₅ is a point estimate of the toxicant concentration that would cause a 25 percent reduction in a non-lethal biological measurement.

Inland Surface Waters

All surface waters of the State that do not include the ocean, enclosed bays, or estuaries.

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).

LC50

LC50 (lethal concentration, 50%) is the toxicant or effluent concentration that would cause death to 50 percent of the test organisms.

Load Allocation (LA)

The portion of a receiving water's total maximum daily load that is allocated to one of its non-point sources of pollution or to natural background sources.

Lowest Observed Effect Concentration

Lowest observed effect concentration (LOEC) is the lowest concentration of an effluent or toxicant that results in statistically significant adverse effects on the test organisms (i.e., where the values for the observed endpoints are statistically different from the control).

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL)

The highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant, over a calendar day (or 24-hour period). For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the arithmetic mean measurement of the pollutant over the day.

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 title 40 C.F.R. part 136, Attachment B, revised as of July 3, 1999.

Minimum Level (ML)

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

Minimum Significant Difference (MSD)

Minimum significant difference is the magnitude of difference from control where the null hypothesis is rejected in a statistical test comparing a treatment with a control. MSD is based on the number of replicates, control performance, and power of the test.

Mixing Zone

The Colorado River Basin Regional Water Board does not have a mixing zone policy in the Basin Plan, so in order for a mixing zone to be allowed it would be only under a State policy. The State Implementation Policy (SIP) allows the mixing zone for priority pollutants and toxicity so a mixing zone applies to the Colorado River Basin Region under this State policy.

The SIP requires a mixing zone analysis be completed before any dilution credit is granted. Following completion of the mixing zone study, the Regional Water Board must reconsider the receiving water limitations to ensure that they are as stringent as necessary to fully protect the receiving water.

Municipality

Municipality means a city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body created by or under State law and having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, or other wastes, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under section 208 of CWA.

New Discharger

New Discharger includes any building, structure, Facility, or installation from which there is, or may be, a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced after the effective date of the State Implementation Policy.

No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC)

No observed effect concentration is the highest tested concentration of an effluent or toxicant that causes no observable adverse effect on the test organisms (i.e., the highest concentration of toxicant at which the values for the observed responses are not statistically different from the control).

Not Detected (ND)

ND are those sample results less than the laboratory's MDL.

Objectionable Bottom Deposits

Objectionable Bottom Deposits are an accumulation of materials or substances on or near the bottom of a water body, which creates conditions that adversely impact aquatic life, human health, beneficial uses, or aesthetics. These conditions include, but are not limited to, the accumulation of pollutants in the sediments and other conditions that result in harm to benthic organisms, production of food chain organisms, or fish egg development. The presence of such deposits shall be determined by Regional Water Board(s) on a case-by-case basis.

Percent Effect

The percent effect represents the difference between the response of the species at the IWC (i.e., 100% effluent) and the response in the control sample, relative to the control sample, as a percentage. The percent effect at IWC can be calculated as follows:

$$\frac{(\text{Control Mean Response} - \text{IWC Mean Response})}{\text{Control Mean Response}} * 100$$

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.

Pollution Prevention

Pollution Prevention means any action that causes a net reduction in the use or generation of a hazardous substance or other pollutant that is discharged into water and includes, but is not limited to, input change, operational improvement, production process change, and product reformulation (as defined in Water Code section 13263.3). Pollution prevention does not include actions that merely shift a pollutant in wastewater from one environmental medium to another environmental medium, unless clear environmental benefits of such an approach are identified to the satisfaction of the State or Regional Water Board.

Potable Water

Water that is safe for drinking and cooking and is in compliance with the California Department of Public Health or local county health department regulations.

Public Entity

Public Entity includes the Federal government or a state, county, city and county, city, district, public authority, or public agency.

Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)

POTW means a treatment works as defined in 40 C.F.R. part 212, which is owned by a State or municipality. This definition includes any devices and systems used in the storage, treatment, recycling and reclamation of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature. It also includes sewers, pipes, and other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW Treatment Plant. The term also means the municipality as defined in 40 C.F.R. § 502(4), which has jurisdiction over the Indirect Discharges to and the discharges from such a treatment works.

Quality Assurance (QA)

Quality assurance is a practice in toxicity testing that addresses all activities affecting the quality of the final effluent toxicity data. QA includes practices such as effluent sampling and handling, source and condition of test organisms, equipment condition, test conditions, instrument calibration, replication, use of reference toxicants, recordkeeping, and data evaluation.

Quality Control (QC)

Quality control is the set of more focused, routine, day-to-day activities carried out as part of the overall QA program.

Reference Toxicant Test

Reference toxicant test is a check of the sensitivity of the test organisms and the suitability of the test methodology. Reference toxicant data are part of a routine QA/QC program to evaluate the performance of laboratory personnel and the robustness and sensitivity of the test organisms.

Replicate

Replicate is two or more independent organism exposures of the same treatment (i.e., effluent concentration) within a whole effluent toxicity test. Replicates are typically separate test chambers with organisms, each having the same effluent concentration.

Report of Waste Discharge

For the purposes of this General Board Order, references to the Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) shall include the Notice of Intent and any other application information submitted to the Regional Water Board.

Reporting Level (RL)

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. The MLs included in this Order correspond to approved analytical methods for reporting a sample result that are selected by the Regional Water Board either from Appendix 4 of the SIP in accordance with section 2.4.2 of the SIP or established in accordance with section 2.4.3 of the SIP. The ML is based on the proper application of method-based analytical procedures for sample preparation and the absence of any matrix interferences. Other factors may be applied to the ML depending on the specific sample preparation steps employed. For example, the treatment typically applied in cases where there are matrix-effects is to dilute the sample or sample aliquot by a factor of ten. In such cases, this additional factor must be applied to the ML in the computation of the RL.

Sample

Sample is a representative portion of a specific environmental matrix that is used in toxicity testing.

Serious Violation

For discharges of pollutants subject to the State Water Board's "Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California," or the "California Ocean Plan", where the effluent limitation for a pollutant is lower than the applicable Minimum Level, any discharge that: (1) equals or exceeds the Minimum Level; and (2) exceeds the effluent limitation by 40 percent or more for a Group 1 pollutant or by 20 percent or more for a Group 2 pollutant, is a serious violation for the purposes of California Water Code section 13385(h)(2).

For discharges of pollutants that are not subject to the State Water Board's "Policy for

Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California,” or the California Ocean Plan (e.g., pollutants that are not addressed by the applicable plan) where the effluent limitation for a pollutant is lower than the quantitation limit specified or authorized in the applicable waste discharge requirements or monitoring requirements, any discharge that: (1) equals or exceeds the quantitation limit; and (2) exceeds the effluent limitation by 40 percent or more for a Group 1 pollutant or by 20 percent or more for a Group 2 pollutant, is a serious violation for the purposes of California Water Code section 13385(h)(2).

Sewage Sludge

Sewage sludge is solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works. Sewage sludge includes, but is not limited to, domestic septage; scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment processes; and a material derived from sewage sludge. Sewage sludge does not include ash generated during the firing of sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator or grit and screenings generated during preliminary treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works. Sewage sludge that has been classified as hazardous shall be disposed in accordance with 40 C.F.R. part 261.

Sewage Sludge, Class A

Sewage Sludge to be classified Class A with respect to pathogens shall comply with the requirements in 40 C.F.R. § 503.32(a)(2) and the requirements in either 40 C.F.R. §§ 503.32(a)(3), (a)(4), (a)(5), (a)(6), (a)(7), or (a)(8).

Sewage Sludge, Class B

Sewage Sludge to be classified Class B with respect to pathogens shall comply with the requirements in either 40 C.F.R. §§ 503.32(b)(2), (b)(3), or (b)(4).

Significant Difference

Significant difference is a statistically significant difference (e.g., 95 percent confidence level) in the means of two distributions of sampling results.

Source of Drinking Water

Any water designated as municipal or domestic supply (MUN) in a Regional Water Board Basin Plan.

Standard Deviation (σ)

Standard Deviation is a measure of variability that is calculated as follows:

$$\sigma = (\sum[(x - \mu)^2]/(n - 1))^{0.5}$$

where:

x is the observed value;

μ is the arithmetic mean of the observed values; and

n is the number of samples.

State Implementation Policy (SIP)

The Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California.

Statistic

Statistic is a computed or estimated quantity such as the mean, standard deviation, or Coefficient of Variation.

Technology-Based Effluent Limitation

A technology-based effluent limitation is a permit limit for a pollutant that is based on the capability of a treatment method to reduce the pollutant to a certain concentration.

Teratogenic

Teratogenic pollutants are substances that are known to cause structural abnormalities or birth defects in living organisms.

Test Acceptability Criteria (TAC)

Test acceptability criteria are test method-specific criteria for determining whether toxicity test results are acceptable. The effluent and reference toxicant must meet specific criteria as defined in the test method (e.g., for the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* survival and reproduction test, the criteria are as follows: the test must achieve at least 80 percent survival and an average of 15 young per surviving female in the control and at least 60% of surviving organisms must have three broods).

t-Test

t-Test (formally Student's t-Test) is a statistical analysis comparing two sets of replicate observations, in the case of WET, only two test concentrations (e.g., a control and IWC). The purpose of this test is to determine if the means of the two sets of observations are different (e.g., if the 100-percent effluent or ambient concentration differs from the control [i.e., the test passes or fails]). The statistical significance (i.e., pass/fail) of a two-sample test can be determined with either a standard t-test (if homogeneity of variance is achieved) or a modified t-test (if homogeneity of variance is not achieved).

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)

A TMDL is the sum of the individual waste load allocations and load allocations for receiving water. A margin of safety is included with the two types of allocations so that any additional loading, regardless of source, would not produce a violation of water quality standards.

Total Solids

Total Solids are the materials that remain as residue when dried at 103 to 105 degrees Celsius.

Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)

TRE is 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.)

Toxicity Test

Toxicity test is a procedure to determine the toxicity of a chemical or an effluent using living organisms. A toxicity test measures the degree of effect on exposed test organisms of a specific chemical or effluent.

Treatment Works

Treatment works is either a federally owned, publicly owned, or privately owned device or system used to treat (including recycle and reclaim) either domestic sewage or a combination of domestic sewage and industrial waste of a liquid nature.

Vector Attraction

Vector Attraction is the characteristic of a material that attracts rodents, flies, mosquitoes, or other organisms capable of transporting infectious agents.

Waste Load Allocation (WLA)

The portion of a receiving water's total maximum daily load that is allocated to one of its existing or future point sources of pollution.

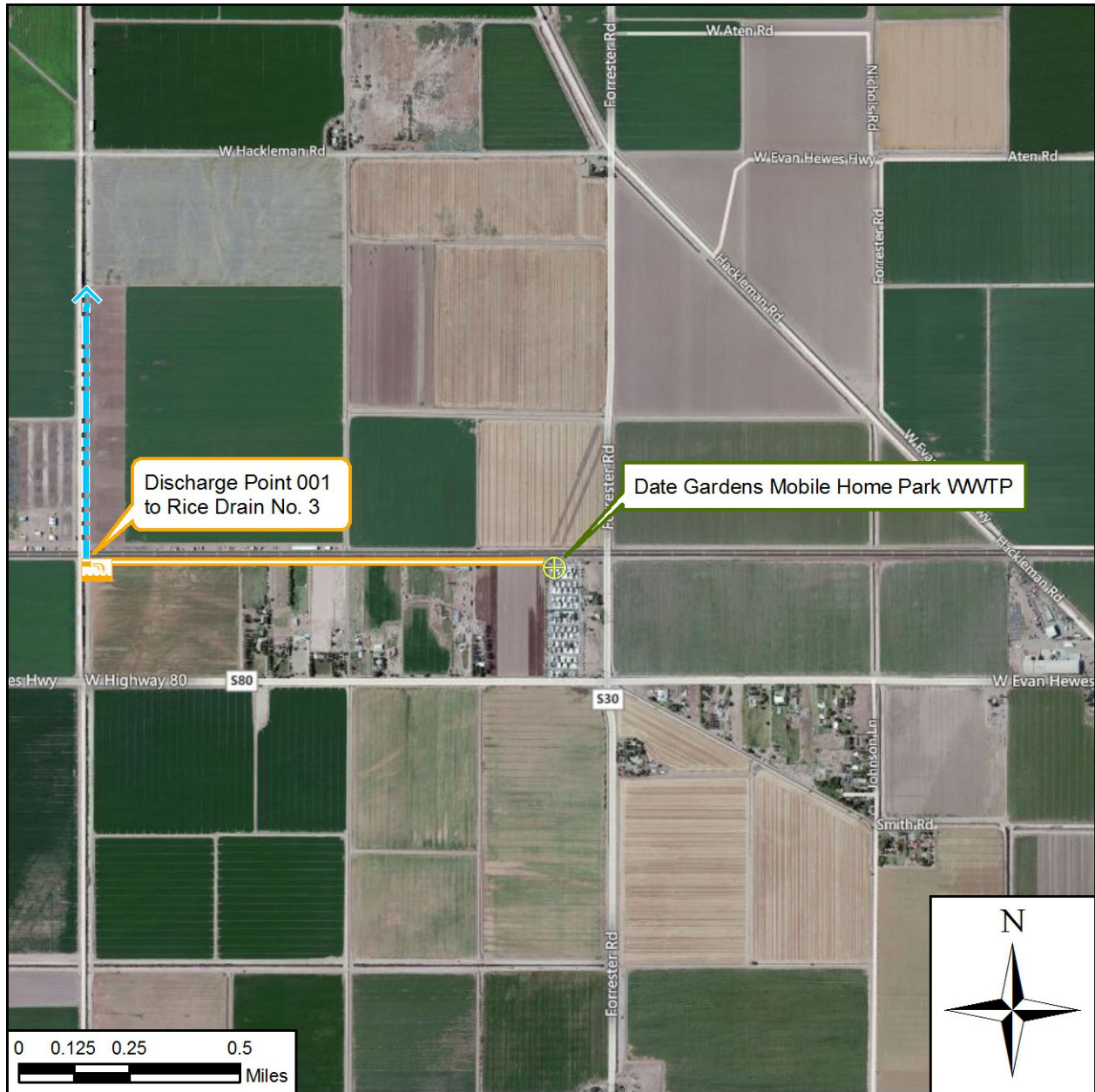
Welch's t-Test

Welch's t-Test is an adaptation of the Student's t-test intended for use with two samples having unequal variances.

Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

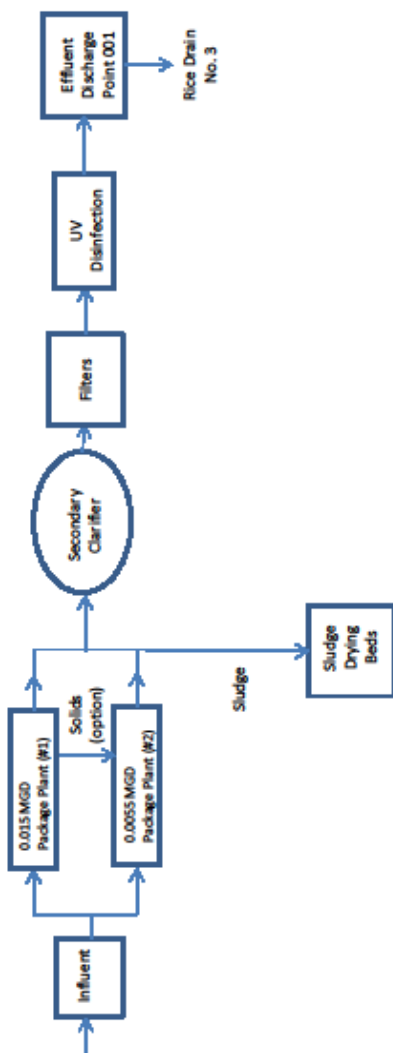
The aggregate toxic effect of an effluent measured directly by a toxicity test.

ATTACHMENT B – MAP



PETER M. ORMOND
DATE GARDENS MOBILE HOME PARK WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
West of El Centro - Imperial County
Facility Location – SW ¼ Section 34, T15S, R13E, SBB&M
Discharge Point at Rice Drain No. 3 - 32° 48' 00" N 115° 37' 45" W

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 Regional Water Board, State Water Board, United States Environmental Protection Agency (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 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 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 Regional Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the 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 Regional Water Board. The 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 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 Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA within a reasonable time, any information which the 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 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 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 a general partner or the proprietor, respectively. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(a)(2).)
3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the 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 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 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. § 122.22(l)(4).)
2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the 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 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 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 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 40 C.F.R. § 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 40 C.F.R. § 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 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 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

- A.** The 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 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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$) (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(1)(i));
 - b. 200 $\mu\text{g/L}$ for acrolein and acrylonitrile; 500 $\mu\text{g/L}$ 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 Regional Water Board in accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$) (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 <Regional Water Board Name> in accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 122.44(f). (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)(iv).)

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

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ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP)

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 Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) to require technical and monitoring reports. This MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements, which implement the federal and California regulations.

I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

- A.** Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. All samples shall be taken at the monitoring locations specified below and, unless otherwise specified, before the monitored flow joins or is diluted by any other waste stream, body of water, or substance. Monitoring locations shall not be changed without notification to and the approval of this Regional Water Board.

- B.** Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices shall be installed, calibrated and maintained to ensure that the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. Devices selected shall be capable of measuring flows with a maximum deviation of less than ± 10 percent from true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes. Guidance in selection, installation, calibration and operation of acceptable flow measurement devices can be obtained from the following references:
 - 1. "A Guide to Methods and Standards for the Measurement of Water Flow," U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, NBS Special Publication 421, May 1975, 96 pp. (Available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Order by SD Catalog No. C13.10:421.)
 - 2. "Water Measurement Manual," U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Second Edition, Revised Reprint, 1974, 327 pp. (Available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Order by Catalog No. 172.19/2:W29/2, Stock No. S/N 24003-0027.)
 - 3. "Flow Measurement in Open Channels and Closed Conduits," U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, NBS Special Publication 484, October 197, 982 pp. (Available in paper copy or microfiche from National Technical Information Services (NTIS) Springfield, VA 22151. Order by NTIS No. PB-273 535/5ST.)
 - 4. "NPDES Compliance Sampling Manual," U.S. EPA, Office of Water Enforcement, Publication MDC-51, 1977, 140 pp. (Available from the General Services Administration (8FFS), Centralized Mailing Lists Services, Building 41, Denver Federal Center, CO 80225.)

- C. All flow measurement devices shall be calibrated at least once per year or more frequently, to ensure continued accuracy of the devices.
- D. All analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Department of Public Health, unless otherwise specified by this Order or Monitoring and Reporting Program. Laboratories analyzing monitoring samples shall be certified by the Department of Public Health, in accordance with the provision of Water Code section 13176, and must include quality assurance/quality control data with their reports.
- E. The collection, preservation and holding times of all samples shall be in accordance with the test procedures under 40 C.F.R. part 136 (revised as of May 14, 1999) "Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants," promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), unless otherwise specified in this MRP. In addition, the Regional Water Board and/or EPA, at their discretion, may specify test methods that are more sensitive than those specified in 40 C.F.R. part 136.
- F. The permittee must utilize analytical methods specified in this permit, see Attachment G. If no test procedure is specified, the permittee shall analyze the pollutant using:
 - 1. A test procedure listed in 40 C.F.R. part 136.3; or
 - 2. An alternative test procedure approved by U.S. EPA as provided in 40 C.F.R. part 136.4 or 136.5; or;
 - 3. A test procedure listed in 40 C.F.R. part 136, with modifications allowed by U.S. EPA as provided in 40 C.F.R. § 136.6.

Guidance on procedures for approval of alternative and new test procedures can be obtained from the following references: *Protocol for EPA Approval of Alternative Test Procedures for Organic and Inorganic Analytes in Wastewater and Drinking Water* (EPA 821-B-98-002, March 1999); and *Protocol for EPA Approval of New Methods for Organic and Inorganic Analytes in Wastewater and Drinking Water* (EPA 821-B-98-003, March 1999).

- G. For priority pollutants, the Discharger shall require its testing laboratory to calibrate the analytical system down to the minimum levels (MLs) specified in Attachment "H" of this Order, unless an alternative minimum level is approved by the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer. For priority pollutants with water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) established in this Order, when there is more than one ML value listed in Attachment "H" for that substance, the Discharger shall select any one of the ML values and its associated analytical method that is below the calculated effluent limitation. If no ML is below the effluent limitation, then the lowest ML value and its associated analytical method shall be used. For priority pollutants without effluent limitations established in this Order, the Discharger shall select any one of the cited analytical methods for monitoring and reporting purposes. Any internal quality control data associated with the sample shall be reported when requested by the Executive Officer. The Regional Water Board will reject the quantified laboratory data if quality control data is unacceptable.

- H.** In conformance with federal regulations at 40 C.F.R. § 122.45(c), analyses to determine compliance with the effluent limitations for metals shall be conducted using the total recoverable method. For Chromium (VI), the dissolved method in conformance with 40 C.F.R. part 136 shall be used to measure compliance with a Chromium (VI) effluent limitation. For Cyanide¹, Total Cyanide or Available Cyanide analytical test methods in conformance with 40 C.F.R. part 136 may be used as acceptable methods to measure compliance with a Cyanide effluent limitation. The test for cyanide amenable to chlorination, Standard Methods 4500-CN-G is the most commonly used method by commercial laboratories.
- I.** In accordance with the test procedures under 40 C.F.R. part 136, samples shall be analyzed as soon as possible after collection. The Discharger currently employs a contract laboratory to conduct all analyses for reporting compliance. If the Discharger wishes to conduct analyses on-site, Order R7-2013-0009 requires the Discharger to develop and submit for approval by the Regional Water Board a written Quality Assurance Plan (QAP) for samples that are analyzed on-site (e.g., pH, dissolved oxygen, and temperature) for the purposes of reporting compliance with effluent limitations contained in the Order. Following review and approval of the QAP, the Regional Water Board shall amend Order R7-2013-0009 to allow the Discharger to conduct the analyses specified in the QAP. The Discharger is required to employ a contract laboratory to analyze samples for reporting compliance, unless an Amendment of Order R7-2013-0009 allowing otherwise becomes effective. The QAP shall at a minimum address the following steps:
1. Provide a description of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs);
 2. Provide an overview of the task description and objectives;
 3. Identify the sampling process, method and handling;
 4. Identify the instrumentation/equipment testing, inspection and maintenance;
 5. Identify the instrumentation/equipment calibration and frequency;
 6. Identify the sample analysis methods and calibration range; and
 7. Summarize the data review and validation procedures.

¹ It is also recommended to use appropriate sampling procedures. The sample for cyanide measurement shall be collected as a grab sample. Samples shall be immediately checked for chlorine residual and shall be dechlorinated with sodium thiosulfate. Samples shall be preserved by adding sodium hydroxide until a pH >12 is attained to prevent the loss of hydrogen cyanide. Cyanide samples shall be kept in the dark and refrigerated at 4 °C until the samples are submitted to the contract laboratory. It is required to record the time and date of sample collection, pH, and the name of the person(s) collecting/preserving the samples. Due to the presence of nitrite and sulfide in the wastewater sample, it is important to ensure that the commercial laboratory uses appropriate sample pretreatment procedures. Nitrosation seemed to be successfully avoided by adding sulfamic acid, and the time of sulfamic acid addition did not influence the free cyanide results, presumably due to relatively low nitrite concentration. Nonetheless, sample pretreatment with sulfamic acid at the time of sampling, not at the time of analysis, is recommended considering the potential increase in nitrite concentrations in the secondary effluent as a result of plant improvements in the future.

- J.** All monitoring instruments and devices used by the Discharger to fulfill the prescribed monitoring program shall be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary to ensure their continued accuracy. In the event that continuous monitoring equipment is out of service for period greater than 24-hours, the Discharger shall obtain representative grab samples each day the equipment is out of service. The Discharger shall correct the cause(s) of failure of the continuous monitoring equipment as soon as practicable. The Discharger shall report the period(s) during which the equipment was out of service and if the problem has not been corrected, shall identify the steps which the Discharger is taking or proposes to take to bring the equipment back into service and the schedule for these actions.
- K.** Monitoring results, including noncompliance, shall be reported at intervals and in a manner specified in this MRP.
- L.** Whenever the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than is required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculations and reporting of the data submitted in the discharge monitoring report specified by the Executive Officer.
- M.** If the facility is not in operation, or there is no discharge during a required reporting period, the Discharger shall indicate that there has been no activity during the required reporting period in CIWQS.
- N.** The Discharger shall submit all required calculations required to determine compliance with the permit effluent limit requirements (i.e., AMEL, MDEL, % removals, Geomeans, Max and Min, mass loadings, etc.)
- O.** The Discharger shall submit the Electronic Self-Monitoring Reports (eSMRs) for reporting periods May and Second Quarter 2013 in the SMR module for Order R7-2008-0010 in the California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program.

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 |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--|
| -- | INF-001 | Wastewater influent to the treatment facility. The sampling station shall be located upstream of any in-plant return flows where representative influent to the treatment plant can be obtained. |
| 001 | EFF-001 | Effluent discharged from the treatment facility into Rice Drain No. 3; (Plant Monitoring Point) Latitude 32°47' 59" N and Longitude 115° 37' 21" W. |
| -- | RSW-001 | Receiving water (Rice Drain No. 3) monitoring location not to exceed 100 feet upstream from the location where the effluent enters Rice Drain No. 3, at a point where a plume would be expected. Latitude 32°47' 58" N and Longitude 115° 37' 45" W. |

| Discharge Point Name | Monitoring Location Name | Monitoring Location Description |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---|
| -- | RSW-002 | Receiving water (Rice Drain No. 3) monitoring location not to exceed 25 feet downstream from the location where the effluent enters Rice Drain No. 3, at a point where a plume would be expected. Latitude 32°48' 01" N and Longitude 115° 37' 45" W. |
| -- | SLD-001 | Sludge quantity, location and method of disposal from the Facility. |
| -- | INT-001 | Visual freeboard monitoring shall occur. |

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Location INF-001

- The Discharger shall monitor influent to the facility at INF-001 as follows:

Table E-2. Influent Monitoring

| Parameter | Units | Sample Type | Minimum Sampling Frequency | Required Analytical Test Method and Minimum Level (ML) |
|---|---------|-------------|----------------------------|--|
| Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5 day @ 20 Deg. C) | mg/L | Grab | 1x/Month | See Section I.E of the MRP |
| | lbs/day | Calculated | | |
| Total Suspended Solids (TSS) | mg/L | Grab | 1x/Month | " |
| | lbs/day | Calculated | | |

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Location EFF-001

- The Discharger shall monitor secondary treated wastewater effluent at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as follows:

Table E-3. Effluent Monitoring at EFF-001

| Parameter | Units | Sample Type | Minimum Sampling Frequency | Required Analytical Test Method and ML |
|--|----------------|--|----------------------------|--|
| Flow | MGD | Flow Meter (Totalizer) Reading/Calculation | 1x/Day ^{1,2} | See Section I.B of the MRP |
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i>) | MPN/100 ml | Grab | 5x/Month ³ | 4 |
| Fecal Coliform | MPN/100 ml | Grab | 5x/Month ³ | See Section I.E and I.F of the MRP |
| Enterococci | MPN/100 ml | Grab | 5x/Month ³ | " |
| pH | Standard Units | Grab | 1x/Month | " |
| 20°C BOD ₅ | mg/L | Grab | 1x/Month | " |
| | lbs/day | Calculated | | |

| Parameter | Units | Sample Type | Minimum Sampling Frequency | Required Analytical Test Method and ML |
|----------------------------------|---------|-------------|----------------------------|--|
| TSS | mg/L | Grab | 1x/Month | " |
| | lbs/day | Calculated | | |
| Free Cyanide | µg/L | Grab | 1x/Month | See Section I.G and I.H of the MRP |
| | lbs/day | Calculated | | |
| Dissolved Oxygen | mg/L | Grab | 1x/Month | See Section I.E and I.F of the MRP |
| Total Dissolved Solids | mg/L | Grab | 1x/Year | " |
| Priority Pollutants ⁵ | µg/L | Grab | 1x/Year | See Section I.G of the MRP |

¹ Report total daily flow. The Discharger calculates the daily effluent flow from daily readings taken from the effluent flow totalizer. The Discharger shall also calculate and report the average monthly flow.

² Daily (excluding holidays and weekends).

³ Five samples equally spaced over a 30-day period with a minimum of one sample per week.

⁴ The Discharger may monitor for *E. coli* using analytical methods, Standard Method 9221.F or 9223 (APHA, 1998, 1995, 1992. Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. American Public Health Association, 20th, 19th, and 18th Editions. Amer. Publ. Hlth. Assoc., Washington D.C.)

⁵ Priority Pollutants as listed in Attachment H and as defined by the California Toxics Rule (CTR). pH and hardness as CaCO₃ shall also be sampled and measured with annual priority pollutant testing.

V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Requirements

1. Toxicity tests shall be performed to evaluate the toxicity of the discharged wastewater in accordance with the following procedures unless otherwise specified by the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer or his designee.

- a. Freshwater Species and Test Methods for the Chronic Test

The toxicity tests shall be conducted in accordance with the protocol given in EPA/821-R-02-013 – *Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluent and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms, 4th Edition*.

The permittee shall conduct static renewal toxicity tests, with the fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*), (Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1000.0) and the water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*), (Survival and Reproduction Test Method 1002.0); and static tests with the green alga (*Selenastrum capricornutum*), (Growth Test Method 1003.0). See Table E-4 for toxicity tests.

2. The Discharger shall conduct chronic toxicity testing on the final effluent measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as follows:

Table E-4. Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Species

| Test(s) | Species | Endpoints | Test Duration (days) | Reference | Sample Type ¹ | Minimum Sampling Frequency |
|---------|---|----------------------------|----------------------|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Chronic | Fathead Minnow (<i>Pimephales promelas</i>) | Larval Survival and Growth | 7 | EPA 821-R-02-013 (Chronic) EPA Method 1000.0 | Grab or 24-Hr. Composite | 1x/Year ² |
| Chronic | Water Flea (<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>) | Survival and Reproduction | 6-8 ³ | EPA 821-R-02-013 (Chronic) EPA Method 1002.0 | Grab or 24-Hr. Composite | 1x/Year ² |
| Chronic | Green Alga (<i>Selenastrum capricornutum</i>) | Growth | 4 | EPA 821-R-02-013 (Chronic) EPA Method 1003.0 | Grab or 24-Hr. Composite | 1x/Year ² |

- ¹ For the fathead minnow and the water flea, the sample should consist of three samples collected on three separate days as noted in the method. The green algae test uses only one sample, as it is a shorter test.
- ² The screening phase (conducted in the first and fourth years of the permit term) shall be completed after a minimum of one (1) toxicity test has been completed on the three test species. The monitoring phase shall be conducted for the remaining years (i.e., second, third, and fifth years of the permit term) after the screening phase, using the most sensitive species.
- ³ Test duration is determined by production of 3rd brood by control and can be between 6 and 8 days.

3. During the first and fourth years of the permit term, the toxicity testing shall be conducted in two phases, the screening phase and the monitoring phase.
 - a. For the screening phase, the Discharger shall split a 24-hour composite effluent sample and conduct concurrent toxicity tests using a fish, an invertebrate and an aquatic plant species. The fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*), water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*), and green alga (*Selenastrum capricornutum*) are the test species approved by the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer. The screening phase shall be completed after a minimum of one (1) toxicity test has been completed on the three test species.
 - b. For the monitoring phase, toxicity testing shall be conducted on the most sensitive species. The most sensitive species shall be selected based on the most sensitive endpoint (i.e., lethal or sub-lethal) from chronic tests conducted during the screening phase. The most sensitive species is the fish, invertebrate, or alga species which consistently demonstrates the largest percent effect level among all test endpoints at the In-stream Waste Concentration² (IWC), where:

$$\text{IWC percent effect level} = \frac{[(\text{Control mean response} - \text{IWC mean response}) \div \text{Control mean response}] \times 100}{1}$$
 After the screening phase, the permittee shall then continue to conduct routine annual toxicity testing using the single, most sensitive species for until the next screening phase. An example of a sensitivity comparison is shown in Table E-5.

² Mixing zones or dilution credits are not authorized and 100% effluent will be considered the IWC.

Table E-5. Example of Screening Table for Chronic Test

| Species | Endpoints | Mean Control Response | Mean Response at IWC (100% effluent) | % effect at IWC (100% effluent) | Most Sensitive Species |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| Fathead Minnow | Survival | 10 | 10 | $(10 - 10)/10 \times 100 = 0\%$ | |
| Fathead Minnow | Growth | .41 | .363 | $(.41 - .363)/.41 \times 100 = 11.5\%$ | |
| Water Flea | Survival | 10 | 9 | $(10 - 9)/10 \times 100 = 10\%$ | |
| Water Flea | Reproduction | 33.4 | 26.7 | $(33.4 - 26.7)/33.4 \times 100 = 15.6\%$ | Highest % effect represents most sensitive species ¹ |
| Green Algae | Growth | 197.3 | 170.1 | $(197.3 - 170.1)/197.3 \times 100 = 13.8\%$ | |

¹ In this example, the water flea represents the most sensitive species, chronic tests for the water flea shall be conducted annually measuring and reporting the endpoints for survival and reproduction during the monitoring phase.

B. Quality Assurance

1. Quality assurance measures, instructions, and other recommendations and requirements are found in the chronic test methods manual previously referenced. Additional requirements are specified below.
2. Control water should be prepared and used as specified in the test method manual *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms* (EPA/821/R-02/013, 2002). Dilution and control waters may be obtained from an unaffected area of receiving waters. Synthetic (standard) dilution is an option and may be used if the above source is suspected to have toxicity greater than 1.0 TU_c.
3. A series of at least five dilutions and a control shall be tested for chronic toxicity testing if not using the t-test or modified t-test. The series shall include the following concentrations: 12.5, 25, 50, 75, and 100 percent effluent.
4. For the chronic toxicity testing using a t-test, two dilutions shall be used, i.e., 100 percent effluent and a control. The statistical significance (i.e., pass/fail) of a two-sample test can be determined with either a standard t-test (if homogeneity of variance is achieved) or a modified t-test (if homogeneity of variance is not achieved).
5. If organisms are not cultured in-house, testing laboratories shall conduct concurrent testing with a reference toxicant. If organisms are cultured in-house, then monthly

reference toxicant testing is sufficient. Reference toxicant tests shall also be conducted using the same test conditions as the effluent toxicity tests (e.g., same test duration, etc.). Testing laboratories shall perform a reference toxicant test quarterly, concurrently with each effluent toxicity test. Reference toxicant testing is used to document ongoing laboratory performance in addition to assessing the sensitivity of the test organism.

6. All reference toxicant test results must 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 C.F.R. part 136) (EPA 821-B-00-004, 2000).
7. If either the reference toxicant test or effluent test does not meet all test acceptability criteria (TAC) as specified in the toxicity test references, then the Discharger must re-sample and retest within 15 working days or as soon as possible. The retesting period begins when the Discharger receives the test results that indicate retesting is needed or collects the first sample required to complete the retest.
8. The reference toxicant and effluent tests must meet the upper and lower bounds on test sensitivity as determined by calculating the percent minimum significant difference (PMSD) for each test result. The test sensitivity bound is specified for each test method in the respective methods manuals.
9. If the discharged effluent is chlorinated, then chlorine shall not be removed from the effluent sample prior to toxicity testing without written approval by the permitting authority.
10. pH drift during a toxicity test may contribute to artifactual toxicity when pH-dependent toxicants (e.g., ammonia, metals) are present in the effluent. To determine whether or not pH drift is contributing to artifactual toxicity, the permittee shall conduct three sets of side-by-side toxicity tests in which the pH of one treatment is controlled at the pH of the effluent while the pH of the other treatment is not controlled, as described in Section 11.3.6.1 of *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms* (EPA/821/R-02/013, 2002). Toxicity is confirmed to be artifactual and due to pH drift when no toxicity above the chronic WET permit limit or trigger is observed in the treatments controlled at the pH of the effluent. Upon this confirmation, the permittee shall request and upon written approval by the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer, the permittee may use the procedures outlined in Section 11.3.6.2 of the chronic freshwater test methods manual to control effluent sample pH during the toxicity test.

C. Chronic Toxicity Definition and Numeric Toxicity Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Monitoring Triggers

1. Chronic Toxicity Definition.

- a. Chronic toxicity measures sub-lethal effect (e.g., reduced growth, reproduction) to experimental test organisms exposed to an effluent or ambient waters compared to that of the control organisms.
- b. Chronic toxicity shall be measured in TU_c , where $TU_c = 100/NOEC$. The no observed effect concentration (NOEC) is the highest concentration of toxicant to which organisms are exposed in a chronic test that causes no observable adverse effect on the test organisms (e.g., the highest concentration of toxicant to which the values for the observed responses are not statistically significantly different from the control(s)).
- c. If using a t-test or modified t-test, chronic toxicity shall be reported as pass/fail using a laboratory control and the sample (e.g., 100% effluent) during the test. The determination of pass or fail from a single aqueous concentration is ascertained with a standard t-test (refer to Appendix H of EPA's *Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluent and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms, 4th Edition* (EPA/821-R-02-013)). In these pass/fail tests, the objective is to determine if the survival in the single treatment (e.g., effluent) is significantly different from the control survival. EPA Region 9 recommends the statistical significance (i.e., pass/fail) of a two-sample test design be determined with either a modified t-test (if homogeneity of variance is not achieved) or a standard t-test (if homogeneity of variance is achieved).

2. Numeric Chronic Toxicity Monitoring Trigger.

- a. Any chronic toxicity test result that exceeds 1.6 chronic toxicity units (TU_c).
- b. Any chronic toxicity test result that results in "fail" when using a t-test or modified t-test shall trigger accelerated monitoring.

D. Accelerated Toxicity Testing and TRE/TIE Process

1. If the chronic WET permit trigger is exceeded and the source of toxicity is known [e.g., a temporary plant upset, ammonia, ionic imbalance or elevated total dissolved solids (TDS)], then the permittee shall conduct one additional toxicity test. The permittee shall use the same species and test method that failed the WET test. This toxicity test shall begin within 14 days of receipt of a test result exceeding the chronic WET permit trigger. If the additional toxicity test does not exceed the WET permit trigger or it is confirmed that the toxicity is due to temporary plant upset, ammonia, ionic imbalance or elevated TDS, then the permittee may return to the regular testing frequency.
2. If the chronic WET permit trigger is exceeded and the source of toxicity is not known, then the permittee shall conduct three additional toxicity tests using the same

species and test method, approximately every two weeks, over a 6-week period. This testing shall begin within 14 days of receipt of a test result exceeding the chronic WET permit trigger. If none of the additional toxicity tests exceed the chronic WET permit trigger, then the permittee may return to the regular testing frequency.

3. If one of the additional toxicity tests, in paragraphs V.D.1 and V.D.2 above, exceeds the chronic WET permit trigger, then, within 14 days of receipt of this test result, the permittee shall initiate a TIE.
4. The permittee may initiate a TIE as part of a TRE to identify the causes of toxicity using the same species and test method. The TIE shall be conducted to identify and evaluate toxicity in accordance with procedures recommended by the U.S. EPA which include the following:
 - a. *Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I* (EPA/600/6-91/005F, 1992);
 - b. *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures* (EPA/600/6-91/003, 1991);
 - c. *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA/600/R-92/080, 1993); and
 - d. *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA/600/R-92/081, 1993).
5. As part of the TIE Investigation, the Discharger shall be required to implement its TRE workplan. The TRE Work Plan which shall include the following: further actions undertaken by the permittee to investigate, identify, and correct the causes of toxicity; actions the permittee will take to mitigate the effects of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity; and a schedule for these actions. The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to control toxicity once the source of the toxicity is identified. A failure to conduct required WET tests or a TRE within a designated period shall result in the establishment of numerical toxicity effluent limitations in a permit or appropriate enforcement action. Recommended guidance in conducting a TRE includes the following:
 - a. *Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Guidance for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants*, EPA/833B-99-002, August 1999;
 - b. *Generalized Methodology for Conducting Industrial Toxicity Reduction Evaluations*, EPA/600/2-88/70, April 1989; and
 - c. *Clarifications Regarding Toxicity Reduction and Identification Evaluations in the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program* dated March 27, 2001, U.S. EPA Office of Wastewater Management, Office of Regulatory Enforcement.

E. Ammonia, Ionic Imbalance or Elevated TDS Toxicity

1. For discharges where a TIE has identified ammonia as a cause of toxicity, the permittee shall calculate the response threshold on the basis of unionized and total ammonia. The permittee shall run a parallel test with ammonia in lab water to evaluate if the lab water and the effluent responses are the same (i.e., no matrix effect). In future WET testing, where ammonia toxicity is hypothesized as the cause, the permittee has the following three options to evaluate whether ammonia is causing the toxicity:
 - a. If toxicity in lab water is similar to that in the effluent, the permittee shall conduct a parallel test with ammonia spiked into lab water. Toxicity endpoints are compared on the basis of unionized ammonia. If the endpoints are the same, then the implication is ammonia is responsible for toxicity and no further action is required; or
 - b. If toxicity in lab water is not similar to that in the effluent, the permittee shall conduct a parallel test with effluent, maintaining pH at a level that maintains the unionized fraction below the toxic threshold. If no toxicity is observed in the pH controlled sample, then implication is that ammonia is responsible for toxicity and no further action is required; or
 - c. Without using comparative tests, calculate toxicity in the sample on the basis of unionized ammonia and compare the result to data generated in the TIE; if the results support the hypothesis that ammonia explains toxicity, then no further action is required.

Using these approaches, if ammonia is identified as the toxicant, the permittee shall document the results and findings in the monitoring report and no further testing is required. However, if ammonia is not identified as the toxicant, the permittee shall take action as described in Section D. Accelerated Toxicity Testing and TRE/TIE Process of this permit.

2. For discharges where a TIE has identified ionic imbalance or elevated TDS as a cause of toxicity, the permittee shall conduct the following concurrent tests to characterize the contribution of ionic imbalance or elevated TDS to effluent toxicity. Based on the results from the TIE, toxicity should be either quantitatively recovered in synthetic effluent that mimics ionic imbalance or elevated TDS, or eliminated by adding selected ions to the effluent to address deficiencies. Thus, in future WET testing, where ionic imbalance or elevated TDS is hypothesized as contributing to toxicity, the permittee has the following two options to evaluate whether ionic imbalance or elevated TDS is causing the toxicity:
 - a. Conducting a parallel test with synthetic effluent that mimics the ionic imbalance or TDS concentration; or
 - b. Conducting a parallel test with effluent spiked with deficient ion(s).

Using these approaches, if ionic imbalance or elevated TDS is shown to account for toxicity, the permittee shall document the results and findings in the monitoring report and no further testing is required. However, if the parallel tests do not account for toxicity, the permittee shall take action as described in Section D. Accelerated Toxicity Testing and TRE/TIE Process of this permit.

F. Reporting of Toxicity Monitoring Results

1. The permittee shall submit a full laboratory report for all toxicity testing as an attachment to the eSMR for the month in which the toxicity test was conducted. The laboratory report shall contain: the toxicity test results (TU_c or pass/fail and percent effect); the dates of sample collection and initiation of each toxicity test; all results for effluent parameters monitored concurrently with the toxicity test(s); and progress reports on TRE/TIE investigations.
2. The permittee shall provide the actual test endpoint responses for the control (i.e., the control mean) and the IWC (i.e., the IWC mean) for each toxicity test to facilitate the review of test results and determination of reasonable potential for chronic WET by the permitting authority.
3. The permittee shall notify the permitting authority in writing within 14 days of exceedance of the chronic WET permit trigger. This notification shall describe actions the permittee has taken or will take to investigate, identify, and correct the causes of toxicity; the status of actions required by this permit; and schedule for actions not yet completed; or reason(s) that no action has been taken.

VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

VII. RECLAMATION MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – SURFACE WATER

A. Monitoring Location RSW-001

1. The Discharger shall monitor Rice Drain No. 3 at RSW-001 as follows. In the event that no receiving water is present at RSW-001, no receiving water monitoring data are required for RSW-001.

Table E-6. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements at RSW-001 (Upstream)

| Parameter | Units | Sample Type | Minimum Sampling Frequency | Required Analytical Test Method |
|----------------------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| pH | Standard Units | Grab | 1x/Quarter | See Section I.E of the MRP |
| Dissolved Oxygen | mg/L | Grab | 1x/Quarter | " |
| Total Dissolved Solids | mg/L | Grab | 1x/Quarter | " |
| Hardness (as CaCO ₃) | mg/L | Grab | 1x/Year | " |
| Priority Pollutants ¹ | µg/L | Grab | 1x/Year | See Section I.F of the MRP |

¹ Priority Pollutants as listed in Attachment H and as defined by the California Toxics Rule (CTR). pH and hardness shall also be sampled and measured with annual priority pollutant testing.

B. Monitoring Location RSW-002

1. The Discharger shall monitor Rice Drain No. 3 at RSW-002 as follows.

Table E-7. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements at RSW-002 (Downstream)

| Parameter | Units | Sample Type | Minimum Sampling Frequency | Required Analytical Test Method |
|----------------------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| pH | Standard Units | Grab | 1x/Quarter | See Section I.E of the MRP |
| Dissolved Oxygen | mg/L | Grab | 1x/Quarter | " |
| Total Dissolved Solids | mg/L | Grab | 1x/Quarter | " |
| Hardness (as CaCO ₃) | mg/L | Grab | 1x/Year | " |

C. Visual Monitoring at RSW-001 and RSW-002

1. In conducting the receiving water sampling, a log shall be kept of the receiving water conditions at Monitoring Locations RSW-001 and RSW-002. Notes on receiving water conditions shall be summarized in the monthly monitoring report and when data are submitted electronically via the SMR module in the CIWQS Program, data shall be reported in the "Attachments" section. Attention shall be given to the presence or absence of:
 - a. Floating or suspended matter;
 - b. Discoloration;
 - c. Aquatic life (including plants, fish, shellfish, birds);
 - d. Visible film, sheen, or coating;
 - e. Fungi, slime, or objectionable growths; and
 - f. Potential nuisance conditions.

IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Location SLD-001 Sludge Monitoring

1. In the event that sludge is generated at the treatment facility, sludge shall be sampled and analyzed for the following prior to disposal:

Table E-8. Sludge Monitoring Required at SLD-001

| Constituent | Units | Sample Type ¹ | Required Analytical Test Method |
|-------------|-------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Arsenic | mg/kg | Composite | See Footnotes 2 and 3 |
| Cadmium | mg/kg | Composite | " |
| Copper | mg/kg | Composite | " |
| Lead | mg/kg | Composite | " |
| Mercury | mg/kg | Composite | " |
| Molybdenum | mg/kg | Composite | " |
| Nickel | mg/kg | Composite | " |

| Constituent | Units | Sample Type ¹ | Required Analytical Test Method |
|----------------|----------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Selenium | mg/kg | Composite | " |
| Zinc | mg/kg | Composite | " |
| Total Solids | mg/kg | Composite | " |
| Fecal Coliform | MPN/gram | Composite | " |
| Cyanide | mg/kg | Composite | " |

- ¹ Composite samples shall be collected prior to use or disposal.
- ² Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 C.F.R. part 503.8.
- ³ Results shall be reported on a 100% dry weight basis. Records of all analyses shall state on each page of the analysis results whether the results are expressed on an "as-is" basis or on a 100% dry weight basis.

In the event that sludge is generated at the treatment facility, sludge monitoring requirements listed in Table E-8, above, shall be sampled and analyzed according to the volume of sludge generated per year at the frequency specified below:

Table E-9. Sludge Monitoring Frequency at SLD-001

| Volume Generated ¹ (dry metric tons per year) | Minimum Sampling Frequency ² |
|---|---|
| Greater than zero, but less than 290 | 1x/Year |
| Equal to or greater than 290, but less than 1,500 | 1x/Quarter |
| Equal to or greater than 1,500, but less than 15,000 | 6x/Year |
| Equal to or greater than 15,000 | 1x/Month |

- ¹ If sludge is removed for use or disposal on a routine basis (e.g., daily, weekly, quarterly, etc.), sampling should be scheduled at regular intervals throughout the year in accordance with Table E-9. If sludge is stockpiled at the treatment facility and is not removed for use or disposal within the applicable monitoring frequencies listed in Table E-9, the Discharger may collect representative samples of the sludge generated at the treatment facility with the sampling frequency listed in Table E-9 or representative composite samples may be taken from the stockpile(s) prior to use or disposal. For dredging operations where sludge will be dewatered at the treatment facility, the Discharger shall collect representative composite samples from the dewatered sludge prior to use or disposal.
- ² The Discharger shall submit the results of the sludge monitoring requirements listed in Tables E-8 and E-9 in an annual sewage sludge monitoring report.

2. In addition to the sludge monitoring requirements listed above in Tables E-8 and E-9, the Discharger shall also include the following information in the sewage sludge monitoring report:
 - a. The volume of sludge generated at the treatment facility that year, in dry metric tons, and the amount of sludge stockpiled from previous years.
 - b. The names, mailing addresses, and street addresses of persons who received sludge generated from the treatment facility. The Discharger shall specify the volume of sludge delivered and specify if the transferred sludge is to be stored, treated, placed in surface disposal sites, land applied, incinerated, disposed in municipal solid waste landfills or disposed by some other method.
 - c. For sewage sludge to be disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill, the Discharger shall certify that the sludge does not contain "free liquids" as defined by Method 9095B (Paint Filter Liquids Test), included in "Test Methods for

Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods” (EPA Publication SW-846). The Discharger shall test the sludge using the Paint Filter Liquids Test at the frequency in Table E-9, or more frequently if necessary, to demonstrate that there are no free liquids.

- d. For sewage sludge to be applied to the land or placed on a surface disposal site, the Discharger provide the following certification:
 - i. Prior to land application, the Discharger shall demonstrate that the sewage sludge achieved the operational standards for pathogen reduction levels and vector attraction reduction requirements as required in 40 C.F.R. § 503.17 and 40 C.F.R. § 503.15.
 - ii. Prior to disposal in a surface disposal site, the Discharger shall demonstrate that the sewage sludge achieved the operational standards for pathogen reduction levels and vector attraction reduction requirements as required in 40 C.F.R. § 503.27 and 40 C.F.R. § 503.25.
- 3. In accordance with Special Provision VI.C.5.a., Limitations and Discharge Requirements, the Discharger shall prepare a plan in which the methods of treatment, handling, storage, and disposal of sludge are described. Further, the Discharger shall maintain a copy of the solids management plan on-site and have available for review during inspection.

B. Pretreatment Monitoring – Not Applicable

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. The Discharger shall report the results chronic toxicity testing, TRE, and TIE as required in section V, “Effluent Toxicity Testing.”
- 3. The results of any analysis taken more frequently than required using analytical methods, monitoring procedures and performed at the locations specified in this MRP shall be reported to the Regional Water Board.
- 4. The Discharger shall ensure laboratory analytical results are consistent with the requirements contained in 40 C.F.R. part 136 with regard to significant figures. 40 C.F.R. part 136 specifies for some analytical methods, the number of significant figures to which measurements are made.

B. Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs)

- 1. The Discharger shall electronically submit Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs) using the State Water Board’s 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. The Discharger shall maintain sufficient staffing and resources to ensure it submits SMRs for the duration of the term of this permit including any administrative extensions. This includes provision of training and supervision of individuals (e.g., Discharger personnel or consultant) on how to prepare and submit SMRs.

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 monthly, quarterly, and annual SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using U.S. EPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculations and reporting of the data submitted in the SMR.
3. Monitoring periods and reporting for all required monitoring shall be completed according to the following schedule:

Table E-10. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule

| Sampling Frequency | Monitoring Period Begins On... | Monitoring Period | eSMR Due Date |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|---|---|
| 1/Day | June 1, 2013 | (Midnight through 11:59 PM) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling. | Submit with monthly eSMR |
| 5/Month | June 1, 2013 | Sunday through Saturday | Submit with monthly eSMR |
| 1/Month | June 1, 2013 | 1 st day of calendar month through last day of calendar month | First day of second month from end of monitoring period |
| 1/Quarter | July 1, 2013 | January 1 through March 31 April 1 through June 30 July 1 through September 30 October 1 through December 31 | May 1 August 1 November 1 February 1 |
| 1/Year | June 1, 2013 | January 1 through December 31 | First day of February |

4. Reporting Protocols. The Discharger shall report with each sample result the applicable reported Minimum Level (ML) 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 RL, 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 as well as the words "Estimated Concentration" (may be shortened to "Est. Conc."). 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 (\pm 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.** Multiple Sample Data. If the permit contains an AMEL for a pollutant and more than one sample result is available for the pollutant, the Discharger shall report the arithmetic mean unless the data set contains one or more reported determinations of DNQ or ND. In those cases, the Discharger shall report 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 data points where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than DNQ.
- 6.** The Discharger shall submit eSMRs 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 eSMR; the cover letter shall be included in the “Submittal” section. The information contained in the cover letter shall clearly identify violations of the WDRs; 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. Other Reports

1. The Discharger shall report the results of any special studies required by Special Provisions – VI.C (TRE/TIE, chronic toxicity testing, Translator Study, Spill Response Plan, Pollutant Minimization Program, Sludge Disposal and Notification Plan, Noncompliance reports, Design Capacity Report, Antidegradation Analysis and Engineering Report for Significant Expansion, and Operations Plan for Proposed Plant Expansion) of this Order. The Discharger shall report the progress in satisfaction of compliance schedule dates specified in Special Provisions – VI.C.7 of this Order. The Discharger shall submit reports with the first monthly SMR scheduled to be submitted on or immediately following the report due date.
2. **Operations and Maintenance Report.** The Discharger shall report the following as shown in Table E-11:

Table E-11. Operations and Maintenance Report

| Activity | Reporting Frequency |
|---|---------------------|
| To inspect and document the operation and maintenance of the UV disinfection system, including but not limited to, inspection, cleaning, and bulb replacement. The Discharger shall provide a certification statement in the annual report that inspections and documentation of inspections and operations/maintenance problems have been completed. | 1x/Year |
| To inspect and document any operation/maintenance problems by inspecting each unit process. The Discharger shall provide a certification statement in the annual report that inspections and documentation of inspections and operations/maintenance problems have been completed. | 1x/Year |
| Calibration of flow meters and mechanical equipment shall be performed in a timely manner and documented. The Discharger shall provide a certification statement in the annual report that the calibration of flow meters and mechanical equipment has been conducted and documentation of such calibrations is maintained. | 1x/Year |
| The Discharger shall maintain documentation of all logbooks (operation and maintenance), chain of custody sheets, laboratory and sampling activities as stated in Special Provision VI.C.4.b (Limitations and Discharge Requirements) and Standard Provisions sections IV and V (Attachment D). The Discharger shall provide a certification statement in the annual report that maintenance of logbooks, chain of custody sheets, and laboratory and sampling activities as required is being implemented. | 1x/Year |
| The Discharger shall conduct an annual review and evaluation of priority pollutant sampling results collected each year to evaluate the impact on surface water quality, and provide this evaluation in the annual report. | 1x/Year |

ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

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ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

As described in section I of this Order, the Regional Water Board incorporates this Fact Sheet as findings of the 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 | 7A 13 1057 011 | |
| Discharger | Peter M. Ormond | |
| Name of Facility | Date Gardens Mobile Home Park (MHP) Wastewater Treatment Plant | |
| Facility Address | 1020 West Evan Hewes Highway | |
| | El Centro, CA 92243 | |
| | Imperial County | |
| Legally Responsible Official | Peter Ormond, Owner (209) 581-2478 | |
| Legally Responsible Official Representative (if applicable) | Peter Ormond, Owner (209) 581-2478 | |
| Facility Contact, Title and Phone | Hector Orozco, Operator (760) 234-0294 | |
| Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports | Hector Orozco, Operator (760) 234-0294 | |
| Mailing Address | Peter M. Ormond 496 Mountain Avenue Piedmont, CA 94611 | Pandora Armbruster 250 E. Las Palmas Avenue #100 Patterson, CA 95363 |
| | Pandora Armbruster 250 E. Las Palmas Avenue #100 Patterson, CA 95363 | |
| Billing Address | Pandora Armbruster 250 E. Las Palmas Avenue #100 Patterson, CA 95363 | |
| Type of Facility | Privately-Owned Treatment Works | |
| Major or Minor Facility | Minor | |
| Threat to Water Quality | 3 | |
| Complexity | B | |
| Pretreatment Program | N | |
| Reclamation Requirements | N/A | |
| Facility Permitted Flow | 0.02 MGD | |

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Facility Design Flow | 0.02 MGD |
| Watershed | Brawley H.A. |
| Receiving Water | Rice Drain No. 3 |
| Receiving Water Type | Drainage Canal |

- A.** Peter M. Ormond (hereinafter Discharger) is the owner and operator of the Date Gardens Mobile Home Park (MHP) Wastewater Treatment Plant (hereinafter Facility).

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 discharges wastewater to Rice Drain No. 3, a water of the United States, tributary to the New River, within the Brawley H.A. watershed. The Discharger was previously regulated by Order R7-2008-0010 and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0104841 which was adopted on June 25, 2008 and expires on June 25, 2013. Attachment B provides a map of the area around the Facility. Attachment C provides a flow schematic of the Facility.

Prior to making any change in the point of discharge, place of use, or purpose of use of treated wastewater that results in a decrease of flow in any portion of a watercourse, the Discharger must file a petition with the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), Division of Water Rights, and receive approval for such a change.

- C.** The Discharger filed a report of waste discharge (ROWD) and submitted an application for renewal of its Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and NPDES permit on December 27, 2012. The application was deemed complete on February 8, 2013. A site visit was conducted on January 23, 2013, to observe operations and collect additional data to develop permit limitations and requirements for waste discharge.

II. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The Date Gardens Mobile Home Park (MHP) Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) services a population of approximately 250 individuals among 72 mobile home spaces. The Date Gardens MHP is located in El Centro, located in the Imperial Valley. The Facility produces wastewater that is 100% domestic, with no industrial or commercial discharge. The WWTP has a design capacity of 0.02 million gallons-per-day (MGD) and is located in the SW ¼ of Section 34, T15S, R13E, SBB&M.

A. Description of Wastewater and Biosolids Treatment or Controls

The treatment system consists of two activated sludge treatment plants operated in parallel. One of the package plants has a design capacity of 0.005 MGD ("Unit 1") and the other plant has a design capacity of 0.015 MGD ("Unit 2"). Sewage is conveyed from the MHP by gravity through a pipe into two wetwells located adjacent to the package plants. Sewage is pumped up to the package plants using two submersible sewage pumps. Sewage passes through a rotating drum receiving preliminary treatment and then passes through a manually controlled flow splitter, which the facility operator uses to direct wastewater flow to selected unit processes within the treatment system. Wastewater exits the activated sludge treatment basin(s) through a pipe into a circular clarifier. Return-activated sludge is pumped back into the activated sludge treatment plant and mixed liquor is directed to the clarifier. Clarifier effluent, e.g. overflow, is then directed through two dual media filters, and then through an ultraviolet (UV) disinfection system prior to being directed through a final effluent channel and weir box.

Wastewater is discharged from Discharge Point 001 to Rice Drain No. 3, an Imperial Valley Drain, a water of the United States. Rice Drain No. 3 flows for a distance of approximately 7 miles before entering the New River at a point approximately 30 miles to the Salton Sea.

The Discharger indicated during the January 23, 2013 site visit the current configuration of the treatment plant employs one of the package plants (Unit 1) as a solids digester unit as a means to reduce the amount of sludge generated at the treatment plant. Return-activated sludge is pumped back into the activated sludge treatment unit. Digested sludge from the solids digester (Unit 1) is pumped to one of two (2) drying beds located next to the package plant. When dried sludge is removed from the beds, it is disposed of at a landfill. Further, solids removed during preliminary treatment (i.e., screening and grit removal) are dried and removed daily for pick-up by the trash removal service, which hauls solid waste off-site.

Wastewater is discharged from Discharge Point 001 (see table on cover page) to Rice Drain No. 3, a water of the United States.

B. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

Final effluent is discharged through Discharge Point 001 at Latitude 32°, 48', 00" North and Longitude 115°, 37', 45" West, to Rice Drain No. 3. The permitted maximum daily flow limitation is equal to the design capacity of the wastewater treatment plant, which is 0.02 MGD. The discharge consists of disinfected secondary treated wastewater.

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

Effluent limitations contained in the existing Order R7-2008-0010 for discharges from Discharge Point 001 (Monitoring Location EFF-001) and representative monitoring data from the term of the previous Order are as follows in Table F-2:

Table F-2. Historic Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Data

| Parameter | Units | Effluent Limitation | | | Monitoring Data (From July 2008 – November 2012) | | |
|---|----------------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------------|---|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | Average Monthly | Average Weekly | Maximum Daily | Highest Average Monthly Discharge | Highest Average Weekly Discharge | Highest Daily Discharge |
| Flow | MGD | 0.02 | -- | -- | 0.011 ¹ | -- | 0.082 ² |
| Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5 day @ 20 Deg. C) | mg/L | 30 | 45 | -- | 34.1 ³ | 34.1 | -- |
| | lbs/day ⁴ | 5.0 | 7.5 | -- | 4 | 4 | -- |
| BOD ₅ % Removal | % | 85 | -- | -- | 89.4 | -- | -- |
| Total Suspended Solids (TSS) | mg/L | 30 | 45 | -- | 75 ⁵ | 75 ⁶ | -- |
| | lbs/day ⁴ | 5.0 | 7.5 | -- | 4.6 | 4.6 | -- |
| TSS% Removal | % | 85 | -- | -- | 71 ⁷ | -- | -- |
| pH | s.u. | -- | -- | 6.0 – 9.0 ⁸ | -- | -- | 6.0 – 9.7 ⁹ |
| <i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i>) | MPN/100 ml | 126 ¹⁰ | -- | 400 ¹¹ | 51 | -- | 1,600 ¹³ |
| Fecal coliform | MPN/100 ml | 200 ¹⁰ | -- | 400 ¹² | 51 | -- | 1,600 ¹³ |
| Enterococci | MPN/100 ml | 33 ¹⁰ | -- | 100 ¹¹ | 72 ¹⁴ | -- | 2,419.2 ¹⁵ |

- 1 This value represents the highest average monthly flow value (May 2012).
- 2 This value represents the highest daily discharge flow rate value (September 10, 2012).
- 3 This value represents the maximum reported average monthly value for BOD₅ (April 2011). This value represents the sole exceedance of the average monthly effluent limitation for BOD₅. The next highest average monthly value for TSS is 14.4 mg/L.
- 4 Mass-based effluent limitations are based on a design capacity of 0.02 MGD.
- 5 This value represents the maximum reported average monthly value for TSS (December 2010). The Discharger exceeded the average monthly effluent limitation for TSS on four additional occasions, as presented in Table F-4.
- 6 This value represents the maximum average weekly value for TSS (December 2010). The Discharger exceeded the average weekly effluent limitation for TSS on two additional occasions, as presented in Table F-4.
- 7 This value represents the lowest reported value of the minimum percent removal of TSS (July 2009). The Discharger failed to meet the minimum percent removal requirements during two other months during the period for which self-monitoring report data were reviewed, as presented in Table F-4.
- 8 This range represents the instantaneous minimum and maximum pH limitations, respectively.
- 9 The Discharger exceeded the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation for pH in June 2009.
- 10 This effluent limitation is expressed as a geometric (or log) mean, based on a minimum of not less than five samples for any 30-day period.
- 11 This effluent limitation is expressed as a maximum single sample value.
- 12 No more than ten percent of the total fecal coliform samples collected during any 30-day period shall exceed 400 MPN per 100 milliliters.
- 13 The Discharger exceeded the maximum effluent limitations for *E. coli* and fecal coliform twice during the period for which self-monitoring report data were reviewed, as presented in Table F-4.
- 14 The Discharger exceeded the geometric mean effluent limitation for enterococci once during the period for which self-monitoring report data were reviewed.
- 15 The Discharger exceeded the maximum effluent limitation for enterococci three times during the period for which self-monitoring report data were reviewed, as presented in Table F-4.

The ROWD described the existing discharge as follows:

Annual Average Effluent Flow – 0.01 MGD

Maximum Daily Effluent Flow – 0.02 MGD

Average Daily Effluent Flow – 0.01 MGD

The ROWD described the effluent characteristics in Table F-3 as follows:

Table F-3. Effluent Characteristics

| Parameter | Units | Maximum Daily | Average Daily |
|----------------------|-------|---------------|---------------|
| pH (Minimum) | s.u. | 6.0 | -- |
| pH (Maximum) | s.u. | 9.0 | -- |
| Temperature (Winter) | °F | 41 | NR |
| Temperature (Summer) | °F | 89.6 | NR |

D. Compliance Summary

A review of the available effluent monitoring data, submitted in the Discharger’s Self-Monitoring Reports, indicate that the Discharger had effluent limitation violations for TSS, TSS minimum percent removal, pH, and bacterial indicator parameters, summarized below.

Table F-4. Compliance Summary

| Date of Exceedance | Pollutant | Units | Permit Limitation | Reported Value | Limit Basis |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| August 13 & 15, 2008 | <i>E. coli</i> | MPN/100 ml | 400 | 1,600 | Maximum |
| August 19, 2008 | Enterococci | MPN/100 ml | 100 | 200 | Maximum |
| August 13 & 15, 2008 | Fecal coliform | MPN/100 ml | 400 | 1,600 | Maximum |
| November 2008 | Enterococci | MPN/100 ml | 33 | 72 | Average |
| November 19, 2008 | Enterococci | MPN/100 ml | 100 | 461.1 | Maximum |
| December 11, 2008 | Enterococci | MPN/100 ml | 100 | 2,419.2 | Maximum |
| March 2009 | TSS | mg/L | 30 | 32.7 | Average Monthly |
| March 2009 | TSS Removal | % | ≥85 | 75 | Average Monthly |
| June 17, 2009 | pH | standard units | 9.0 | 9.7 | Maximum |
| July 2009 | TSS | mg/L | 61.5 | 30 | Average Monthly |

| Date of Exceedance | Pollutant | Units | Permit Limitation | Reported Value | Limit Basis |
|--------------------|----------------|------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| July 29, 2009 | TSS | mg/L | 61.5 | 45 | Average Weekly |
| July 2009 | TSS Removal | % | ≥85 | 71 | Average Monthly |
| August 2009 | TSS | mg/L | 52.7 | 30 | Average Monthly |
| August 12, 2009 | TSS | mg/L | 52.7 | 45 | Average Weekly |
| December 2010 | TSS | mg/L | 75 | 30 | Average Monthly |
| December 15, 2010 | TSS | mg/L | 75 | 45 | Average Weekly |
| December 2011 | TSS | mg/L | 30.4 | 30 | Average Monthly |
| December 2011 | TSS Removal | % | ≥85 | 83 | Average Monthly |
| March 9, 2012 | <i>E. coli</i> | MPN/100 ml | 400 | 547.5 | Maximum |
| March 9, 2012 | Fecal coliform | MPN/100 ml | 400 | 900 | Maximum |

On February 11, 2009, the Regional Water Board issued Time Schedule Order (TSO) R7-2009-0031 to the Discharger requiring correction of monitoring violations associated with failure to use a certified laboratory to analyze *E. coli* and Enterococci data during the period from July 1, 2008 through December 31, 2008. On December 17, 2010, the Regional Water Board issued Administrative Civil Liability Complaint (ACLC) R7-2010-0047 to the Discharger for violations of the effluent limitations for bacteria. The ACLC alleges violations that occurred during the period from July 1, 2008 through January 30, 2009 when the Discharger used an uncertified laboratory to perform *E. coli* and enterococci analyses and recommended the Discharger be assessed a penalty in the amount of \$37,875.

On August 16, 2011, the Regional Water Board adopted Administrative Civil Liability Order (ACLO) R7-2011-0048, which assessed \$8,244 in administrative civil liability penalties for effluent limitation violations described in ACLC R7-2010-0047 that occurred for the period from July 1, 2008 through January 30, 2009.

E. Planned Changes

The Discharger indicated during the site visit conducted January 23, 2013 they may investigate the feasibility of using the cistern located adjacent to the WWTP as a storage tank for sewage sludge, prior to removal from the Facility.

III. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS

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

A. Legal Authorities

This Order also serves as Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the 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. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall also serve as a 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 Regulations, Policies, and Plans

1. Water Quality Control Plans. The Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) adopted a Water Quality Control Plan for the Colorado River Basin (hereinafter Basin Plan) on November 17, 1993 that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan (including amendments adopted by the Regional Water Board to date). In addition, the Basin Plan implements State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution No. 88-63, which established state policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal or domestic supply. Consistent with this state policy, effluent limitations specified in this Order protect existing and potential beneficial uses of Rice Drain No. 3, which are described in Table F-5:

Table F-5. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

| Discharge Point | Receiving Water Name | Beneficial Uses |
|-----------------|--|--|
| 001 | Imperial Valley Drains (Rice Drain No. 3) | <u>Existing:</u> Fresh Water Replenishment (FRSH); Water Contact Recreation (REC-I) ^{1,2} ; Non-Contact Water Recreation (REC-II) ¹ ; Warm Freshwater Habitat (WARM); Wildlife Habitat (WILD); and Support of Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species (RARE) ³ . |

¹ Unauthorized use.

² The only REC-1 use that is known to occur is from infrequent fishing activity.

³ Rare, endangered, or threatened wildlife exists in or utilizes some of these waterway(s). If the RARE beneficial use may be affected by a water quality control decision, responsibility for substantiation of the existence of rare, endangered, or threatened species on a case-by case basis is upon the California Department of Fish and Game on its own initiative and/or at the request of the Regional Water Board; and such substantiation must be provided within a reasonable time frame as approved by the Regional Water Board.

Requirements of this Order implement the Basin Plan.

2. Thermal Plan. The State Water Board adopted a Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California (Thermal Plan) on May 18, 1972, and amended this plan on

September 18, 1975. The Thermal Plan does not apply these objectives to Rice Drain No. 3 (Imperial Valley Drains), an agricultural drain because agricultural drainage channels do not have a “natural” receiving water temperature.

- 3. National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).** U.S. EPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, and later amended it on May 4, 1995 and November 9, 1999. About forty criteria in the NTR applied in California. On May 18, 2000, U.S. EPA adopted the CTR. The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and, in addition, incorporated the previously adopted NTR criteria that were applicable in the state. The CTR was amended on February 13, 2001. These rules contain federal water quality criteria for priority pollutants.
- 4. State Implementation Policy.** On March 2, 2000, the State Water Board adopted the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (State Implementation Policy or SIP). The SIP became effective on April 28, 2000 with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated for California by the U.S. EPA through the NTR and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Regional Water Board in the Basin Plan. The SIP became effective on May 18, 2000 with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the U.S. EPA through the CTR. The State Water Board adopted amendments to the SIP on February 24, 2005 that became effective on July 13, 2005. The SIP establishes implementation provisions for priority pollutant criteria and objectives and provisions for chronic toxicity control. Requirements of this Order implement the SIP.
- 5. Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act.** Section 13263.6(a), CWC, requires that “the Regional Water Board shall prescribe effluent limitations as part of the WDRs of a POTW for all substances that the most recent toxic chemical release data reported to the state emergency response commission pursuant to Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 11023) (EPCRA) indicate as discharged into the POTW, for which the State Water Board or the Regional Water Board has established numeric water quality objectives, and has determined that the discharge is or may be discharged at a level which will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to, an excursion above any numeric water quality objective.”
- 6. Storm Water Requirements.** U.S. EPA promulgated Federal Regulations for storm water on November 16, 1990 in 40 C.F.R. parts 122, 123, and 124. The NPDES Industrial Storm Water Program regulates storm water discharges from wastewater treatment facilities. Wastewater treatment plants are applicable industries under the storm water program and are obligated to comply with the Federal Regulations.
- 7. Endangered Species Act.** 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 (California Fish and Game Code section 2050 to 2097) or the Federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. Sections 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. The Discharger is responsible for meeting all requirements of the applicable Endangered Species Act.

- 8. Alaska Rule.** On March 30, 2000, U.S. EPA revised its regulation that specifies when new and revised state and tribal water quality standards (WQS) become effective for CWA purposes (40 C.F.R. § 131.21, 65 Fed. Reg. 24641 (April 27, 2000)). Under the revised regulation (also known as the Alaska rule), new and revised standards submitted to U.S. EPA after May 30, 2000, must be approved by U.S. EPA before being used for CWA purposes. The final rule also provides that standards already in effect and submitted to U.S. EPA by May 30, 2000, may be used for CWA purposes, whether or not approved by U.S. EPA.
- 9. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants.** This Order contains both technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations for individual pollutants. This Order establishes case-by-case technology-based effluent limitations using BPJ for pH, TSS, BOD₅, and removal efficiency for TSS and BOD₅ that are equal to the effluent limitations based on Secondary Treatment Standards specified in 40 C.F.R. part 133 and are no more stringent than required by the CWA. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements. Water quality-based effluent limitations have been scientifically derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. To the extent that toxic pollutant water quality-based effluent limitations were derived from the CTR, the CTR is the applicable standard pursuant to Title 40, C.F.R. § 131.38. The scientific procedures for calculating the individual water quality-based effluent limitations are based on the CTR-SIP, which was approved by the U.S. EPA on May 18, 2000. All beneficial uses and water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan were approved under State law and submitted to and approved by U.S. EPA prior to May 30, 2000. Any water quality objectives and beneficial uses submitted to U.S. EPA prior to May 30, 2000, but not approved by U.S. EPA before that date, are nonetheless "applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA" pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 131.21(c)(1). Collectively, this Order's restrictions on individual pollutants are no more stringent than required to implement the requirements of the CWA.
- 10. Antidegradation Policy.** 40 C.F.R. § 131.12 requires that the state water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 is deemed to incorporate the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires discharges to waters of the State be regulated to achieve the "highest water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the State." It also establishes the intent that where waters of the State are of higher quality than that required by state policies, including Water Quality Control Plans, such higher quality "shall be maintained to the maximum extent possible" unless it is demonstrated that any change in quality will be consistent with maximum benefit to people of the State, will not unreasonably affect beneficial uses, and will not result in water quality less than that described in plans and policies (e.g., violation of any

water quality objective). The discharge is also required to meet waste discharge requirements that result in the best practicable treatment or control necessary to assure that pollution or nuisance will not occur, and that the highest water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people will be maintained.

The source water for the community of the Date Gardens MHRVP and the entire Imperial Valley is the Colorado River. Average annual precipitation in the Imperial Valley is insignificant (~ 2 inches/year). Rice Drain No. 3 carries the discharge from the Discharger's WWTP flowing for approximately 7 miles before entering the New River at a point approximately 30 miles to the Salton Sea.

The discharge from the WWTP contains conventional pollutants (BOD, TSS, fecal coliform bacteria and pH) that are controlled through best practicable control technology currently available (BPT) and best available technology economically achievable (BAT) to prevent exceedance of the receiving water quality objectives for those pollutants and prevent adverse impacts on the beneficial uses of Rice Drain No. 3 (Imperial Valley Drains). The discharge also contains TDS in concentrations ranging from 606 mg/L to 2,364 mg/L, concentrations well below the 4,000 mg/L TDS WQO for the receiving water. Cyanide has been measured in the effluent and is being controlled through a WQBEL derived from water quality criteria established in the CTR. The established WQBELs for cyanide prevent adverse impacts of the beneficial uses of Rice Drain No. 3 and ensure compliance with the Basin Plan. Nevertheless, the BOD, TSS, bacteria, and cyanide in the discharge are likely to lower water quality in the receiving water (i.e., cause degradation). For conventional pollutants, including BOD, TSS, and bacteria, this degradation is restricted to pollutants associated with domestic wastewater, is localized and will not result in water quality less than prescribed in the Basin Plan. For toxic pollutants, including cyanide, this degradation will be not significant once controlled and will not result in water quality less than prescribed in the Basin Plan.

The discharge from the WWTP as permitted herein reflects best practicable treatment and control (BPTC) for the subject wastewater. The control is intended to assure that the discharge does not create a condition of pollution or nuisance and that the highest "background" water quality as defined above will be maintained. The WWTP incorporates:

- a. technology for secondary treated domestic wastewater;
- b. effluent disinfection;
- c. sludge handling facilities
- d. an operation and maintenance manual;
- e. staffing to assure proper operation and maintenance; and
- f. a standby emergency power generator of sufficient size to operate the necessary treatment units during periods of loss of commercial power.

The discharge is necessary to accommodate economic development in the area and to provide essential public services for the Date Gardens Mobile Home Park, which are important benefits to the State. Based on the foregoing, the discharge as permitted herein is consistent with Resolution No. 68-16.

- 11. Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 C.F.R. § 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.

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

The immediate receiving water is Rice Drain No. 3, which is a part of the Imperial Valley Drains. The 2010 USEPA CWA Section 303(d) list of impaired waters (hereinafter 303(d) List) classifies the Imperial Valley Drains as impaired by chlordane, dieldrin, Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT), endosulfan, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), toxaphene, and selenium. Rice Drain No. 3 is tributary to the New River. The New River Dissolved Oxygen TMDL was adopted by the Regional Board in May 2010, approved by the State Water Resources Control Board on December 6, 2011, approved by the Office of Administrative Law on March 21, 2012, and USEPA on November 16, 2012. The New River is also listed as impaired for bacteria and sediment / siltation. USEPA has approved the Regional Water Board's TMDLs for these parameters. These TMDLs establish waste load allocations (WLAs) for fecal coliform, *E. coli*, enterococci, and sediment. The established effluent limitations for fecal coliform, *E. coli*, enterococci, and TSS in this Order comply with the WLAs established in the New River TMDLs. A Trash TMDL for the New River has been approved by the Regional Water Board and State Water Board, the Office of Administrative Law, and USEPA. The TMDL essentially establishes a prohibition on the discharge of any trash to the New River by point sources. This Order prohibits discharges of trash to the New River.

In addition, the 303(d) List classifies the Salton Sea as impaired by arsenic, chlorpyrifos, DDT, enterococcus, nutrients, and salinity. Tributaries to the Salton Sea, including the New River, may be affected by the development of TMDLs for the Salton Sea. No TMDL has been developed to date for the Salton Sea, although a nutrient TMDL is under development for the Salton Sea that may impact the permitted discharges to tributaries to the Salton Sea (i.e., New River).

E. Other Plans, Policies and Regulations

Federal regulations for storm water discharges require specific categories of facilities, which discharge storm water associated with industrial activity (storm water), to obtain NPDES permits and to implement Best Conventional Pollutant Technology (BCT) and Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) to reduce or eliminate industrial storm water pollution.

The State Water Board adopted Order 97-03-DWQ (General Permit No. CAS000001), specifying WDRs for discharges of storm water associated with industrial activities, excluding construction activities, and requiring submittal of a Notice of Intent by industries to be covered under the Permit.

The Discharger is not required to submit a Notice of Intent to obtain coverage under the Water Quality Order 97-03-DWQ, NPDES General Permit CAS000001 for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities because the Facility design flow is

less than 1 MGD, no pretreatment program is required and the Regional Water Board has not designated this facility to enroll. In addition, the Discharger indicated possible plans to construct a berm along the edges of the property to retain storm water on-site.

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. § 122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable technology-based limitations and standards; and 40 C.F.R. § 122.44(d) requires that permits include water quality-based effluent limitations to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality criteria to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water. Where 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) may be established: (1) using U.S. EPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a), supplemented where necessary by other relevant information; (2) on an indicator parameter for the pollutant of concern; or (3) using 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 40 C.F.R. § 122.44(d)(1)(vi).

Effluent and receiving water limitations in this Order are based on the federal CWA, Basin Plan, State Water Board's plans and policies, U.S. EPA guidance and regulations, and best practicable waste treatment technology. While developing effluent limitations and receiving water limitations, monitoring requirements, and special conditions for the draft permit, the following information sources were used:

1. U.S. EPA NPDES Application Forms: California Form 200, U.S. EPA Forms 2A, and 2S dated December 27, 2012.
2. Code of Federal Regulations – Title 40.
3. Water Quality Control Plan (Colorado River Basin – Region 7) as amended to date.
4. Regional Water Board files related to Date Gardens Mobile Home Park MHP WWTP NPDES permit CA0104841.

A. Discharge Prohibitions

Effluent and receiving water limitations in this Order are based on the Federal CWA, Basin Plan, State Water Board's plans and policies, U.S. EPA guidance and regulations, and best practicable waste treatment technology.

B. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

1. Scope and Authority

- a. Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing U.S. EPA permit regulations at 40 C.F.R. § 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. § 125.3.

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

- i. 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.
- ii. 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.
- iii. 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.
- iv. 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 U.S. EPA 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. § 125.3 authorize the use of 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 Regional Water Board must consider specific factors outlined in 40 C.F.R. § 125.3.

The federal regulations at 40 C.F.R. § 403.3(q) define a publicly-owned treatment works (POTW) as a treatment works that is owned by a state or municipality. As stated previously in section I.A. of this Fact Sheet, the Date Gardens MHP WWTP is owned by Peter M. Ormond, and as such is a privately-owned treatment works and is categorized as a non-municipal facility. In this fact sheet, the Regional Water Board clarifies that this Order establishes case-by-case technology-based effluent limitations using BPJ for pH, TSS, BOD₅, and removal efficiency for TSS and BOD₅ that are equal to the effluent limitations based on Secondary Treatment Standards specified in 40 C.F.R. part 133.

- b. Secondary Treatment Standards. Regulations promulgated in 40 C.F.R. § 125.3(a)(1) require technology-based effluent limitations for municipal Dischargers to be placed in NPDES permits based on Secondary Treatment Standards or Equivalent to Secondary Treatment Standards.

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (PL 92-500) established the minimum performance requirements for POTWs [defined in section 304(d)(1)]. Section 301(b)(1)(B) of that Act requires that such treatment works must, as a minimum, meet effluent limitations based on secondary treatment as defined by the U.S. EPA Administrator.

Based on this statutory requirement, U.S. EPA developed secondary treatment regulations, which are specified in 40 C.F.R. part 133. These technology-based regulations apply to all municipal wastewater treatment plants and identify the minimum level of effluent quality attainable by secondary treatment in terms of BOD₅, TSS, and pH.

2. Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

- a. The fact sheet developed for the previous Order indicated effluent limitations for pH, TSS, BOD₅, and removal efficiency for TSS and BOD₅ were based on secondary treatment standards for POTWs. However, this fact sheet clarifies that this Order includes case-by-case technology-based effluent limitations based on BPJ in accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 125.3 because the WWTP is a privately-owned treatment works. The Date Gardens MHP WWTP treats domestic waste from the Date Gardens Mobile Home Park, waste that is similar to that treated by POTWs, and treatment plant design and operations are also similar to that of POTWs. The main difference between the Date Gardens MHP WWTP and POTWs is in ownership; all other aspects of the Date Gardens MHP WWTP are similar to those of POTWs. Therefore, the Regional Water Board determines effluent limitations for pH, TSS, BOD₅, and removal efficiency for TSS and BOD₅ that are equal to those established in 40 C.F.R. part 133 for POTWs are appropriate for the Date Gardens MHP WWTP.
- b. This Order includes case-by-case technology-based effluent limitations based on BPJ for pH, TSS, BOD₅, and removal efficiency for TSS and BOD₅ that are equal to the secondary treatment standards specified in 40 C.F.R. part 133. The effluent limitations for pH, TSS, BOD₅, and removal efficiency for TSS and BOD₅

are carried over from the previous Order (R7-2008-0010). Further, mass-based effluent limitations are based on a design flow rate of 0.02 MGD.

Table F-6. Summary of Technology-based Effluent Limitations

| Parameter | Units | Effluent Limitations | | | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Average Monthly | Average Weekly | Maximum Daily | Instantaneous Minimum | Instantaneous Maximum |
| Flow | MGD | 0.02 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| BOD ₅ | mg/L | 30 | 45 | -- | -- | -- |
| | lbs/day ¹ | 5.0 | 7.5 | -- | -- | -- |
| Removal Efficiency for BOD ₅ and TSS | % | 85 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| pH | s.u. | -- | -- | -- | 6.0 | 9.0 |
| TSS | mg/L | 30 | 45 | -- | -- | -- |
| | lbs/day ¹ | 5.0 | 7.5 | -- | -- | -- |

¹ Mass-based effluent limitations are based upon a design capacity of 0.02 MGD.

c. Basis for Limitations:

Table F-7. Basis for Limitations

| Constituents | Basis for Limitations |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) | Discharges to waters that support aquatic life and are dependent on oxygen. Organic matter in the discharge may consume oxygen as it breaks down. |
| Hydrogen Ion (pH) | Hydrogen Ion (pH) is a measure of Hydrogen Ion concentration in the water. A range specified between 6.0 and 9.0 ensures suitability of biological life. This limitation has been adopted in the Basin Plan of the Region. |
| Total Suspended Solids (TSS) | High levels of suspended solids can adversely impact aquatic habitat. Untreated or improperly treated wastewater can contain high amounts of suspended solids. |
| Flow | The design capacity of the treatment plant is 0.02 MGD. |

C. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

1. Scope and Authority

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

40 C.F.R. § 122.44(d)(1)(i) 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) U.S. EPA 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 40 C.F.R. § 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 CTR and NTR.

2. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

Table F-8 summarizes the applicable water quality criteria/objectives for priority pollutants reported in detectable concentrations in the effluent or receiving water (upstream). The hardness value used to conduct the Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA) was 319 mg/L, which is the minimum value reported for the period from 2010 through 2012. These criteria were used in conducting the RPA for this Order.

Table F-8. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

| CTR No. | Parameter | Most Stringent Criteria | CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria | | | | | Human Health for Consumption of: Organisms Only |
|---------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|--|
| | | | Freshwater | | Saltwater | | µg/L | |
| | | | Acute | Chronic | Acute | Chronic | | |
| | | | µg/L | µg/L | µg/L | µg/L | µg/L | |
| 2 | Arsenic | 36 | 340 | 150 | 69 | 36 | -- | |
| 5a | Chromium (III) | 535.2 | 4,490.4 | 535.2 | -- | -- | -- | |
| 6 | Copper | 3.73 | 41.76 | 25.14 | 5.78 | 3.73 | -- | |
| 8 | Mercury | 0.051 | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | Reserved | 0.051 | |
| 9 | Nickel | 8.28 | 1,251.8 | 139.2 | 74.75 | 8.28 | 4,600 | |
| 10 | Selenium | 5 | 20 | 5 | 290.6 | 71.14 | -- | |
| 13 | Zinc | 85.62 | 320.17 | 320.17 | 95.14 | 85.62 | -- | |
| 14 | Cyanide | 1.0 | 22 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 220,000 | |
| 23 | Chlorodibromomethane | 34 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 34 | |
| 26 | Chloroform | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | |
| 27 | Dichlorobromomethane | 46 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 46 | |
| 54 | Phenol | 4,600,000 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 4,600,000 | |
| 68 | Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate | 5.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 5.9 | |
| 81 | Di-n-Butyl Phthalate | 12,000 | -- | -- | -- | -- | 12,000 | |

--" No water quality criteria available.

3. Determining the Need for WQBELs

In accordance with section 1.3 of the SIP, the Regional Water Board conducted a RPA for each priority pollutant with an applicable criterion or objective to determine if a WQBEL is required in the Order. The Regional Water Board analyzed effluent data to determine if a pollutant in a discharge has the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above a state water quality standard. For all parameters that have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above a water quality standard, numeric WQBELs are required. The RPA considers criteria from the CTR and NTR, and when applicable, water quality objectives specified in the Basin Plan. To conduct the RPA, the Regional Water Board identified the maximum observed effluent concentration (MEC) for each constituent, based on data provided by the Discharger.

Section 1.3 of the SIP provides the procedures for determining reasonable potential to exceed applicable water quality criteria and objectives. The SIP specifies three triggers to complete a RPA:

- 1) Trigger 1 – If the MEC is greater than or equal to the CTR water quality criteria or applicable objective (C), a limit is needed.
- 2) Trigger 2 – If background water quality (B) > C and the pollutant is detected in the effluent, a limit is needed.
- 3) Trigger 3 – If other related information, such as a 303(d) listing for a pollutant, discharge type, compliance history, etc., indicates that a WQBEL is required.

Sufficient effluent and ambient data are needed to conduct a complete RPA. If data are not sufficient, the Discharger will be required to gather the appropriate data for the Regional Water Board to conduct the RPA. In accordance with section 1.2 of the SIP, the Regional Water Board shall have discretion to consider if any data are inappropriate for use in determining reasonable potential.

The RPA was performed on available priority pollutant monitoring data collected by the Discharger from samples collected during the period from July 2010 through October 2012. Based on the RPA, the discharge demonstrates reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above a water quality standard for cyanide. Data evaluated in the RPA for priority pollutants reported in detectable concentrations in the effluent or receiving water (upstream) are summarized in Table F-9.

Table F-9. Summary of Reasonable Potential Analysis

| CTR No. | Priority Pollutant | Applicable Water Quality Criteria (C) | Max. Effluent Concentration (MEC) | Max. Detected Receiving Water Concentration (B) | RPA Result – Effluent Limit Required ? | Reason |
|---------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|------------------------|
| | | µg/L | µg/L | µg/L | | |
| 2 | Arsenic | 36 | 2.7 | 7.06 | No | MEC & B < C |
| 5a | Chromium (III) | 535.2 | <0.3 | 2.7 | No | MEC & B < C |
| 6 | Copper | 3.73 | <0.82 | 8.4 | No | B > C & MEC is ND |
| 8 | Mercury | 0.051 | <0.05 | 2 | No | B > C & MEC is ND |
| 9 | Nickel | 8.28 | <0.616 | 8.9 | No | B > C & MEC is ND |
| 10 | Selenium | 5 | <1.28 | 6.7 | No | B > C & MEC is ND |
| 13 | Zinc | 85.62 | 55.5 | <0.26 | No | MEC < C |
| 14 | Cyanide | 1.0 | 0.018 | 16 | Yes | B > C and MEC detected |
| 23 | Chlorodibromomethane | 34 | 4.9 | <0.08 | No | MEC & B < C |
| 26 | Chloroform | -- | 120 | <0.12 | No | No Criteria |
| 27 | Dichlorobromomethane | 46 | 22.4 | <0.1 | No | MEC & B < C |
| 54 | Phenol | 4,600,000 | <0.31 | 2.6 | No | MEC & B < C |
| 68 | Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate | 5.9 | <0.73 | 14 | No | B > C & MEC is ND |
| 81 | Di-n-Butyl Phthalate | 12,000 | 3.7 | 10.2 | No | MEC & B < C |

NC = No Criteria contained in the CTR

4. WQBEL Calculations

- a. Final WQBELs are based on monitoring results and following the calculation process outlined in section 1.4 of the SIP. A table providing the calculations for all applicable WQBELs for this Order is provided in Attachment I of this Order.
- b. WQBELs Calculation Example

Using cyanide as an example, the following demonstrates how WQBELs based on a human health criterion were established for Order R7-2013-0009. The process for developing these limits is in accordance with section 1.4 of the SIP. Attachment J summarizes the development and calculation of all WQBELs for this Order using the process described below.

Step 1: For each constituent requiring an effluent limit, identify the applicable water quality criteria or objective. For each criterion determine the effluent concentration allowance (ECA) using the following steady state equation:

$$\begin{aligned}
 ECA &= C + D(C-B) \quad \text{when } C > B, \text{ and} \\
 ECA &= C \quad \text{when } C \leq B,
 \end{aligned}$$

- Where
- C = The priority pollutant criterion/objective, adjusted if necessary for hardness, pH and translators. In this Order a hardness value from the upstream receiving water sampling events conducted for the period from 2010 through 2012 of 319 mg/L (as CaCO₃) was used for development of hardness-dependant criteria, and a pH of 6.97 was used for pH-dependent criteria.
 - D = The dilution credit, and
 - B = The ambient background concentration

For this Order, dilution was not allowed due to the nature of the receiving water and quantity of the effluent; therefore:

$$ECA = C$$

For cyanide, the applicable water quality criteria are:

- ECA_{acute}= 1.0 µg/L
- ECA_{chronic}= 1.0 µg/L
- ECA_{human health}= 220,000 µg/L

Step 2: For each ECA based on aquatic life criterion/objective, determine the long-term average discharge condition (LTA) by multiplying the ECA by a factor (multiplier). The multiplier is a statistically based factor that adjusts the ECA to account for effluent variability. The value of the multiplier varies depending on the coefficient of variation (CV) of the data set and whether it is an acute or chronic criterion/objective. Table 1 of the SIP provides pre-calculated values for the multipliers based on the value of the CV. Equations to develop the multipliers in place of using values in the tables are provided in section 1.4, Step 3 of the SIP and will not be repeated here.

$$LTA_{acute} = ECA_{acute} \times Multiplier_{acute}$$

$$LTA_{chronic} = ECA_{chronic} \times Multiplier_{chronic}$$

The CV for the data set must be determined before the multipliers can be selected and will vary depending on the number of samples and the standard deviation of a data set. If the data set is less than 10 samples, or at least 80% of the samples in the data set are reported as non-detect, the CV shall be set equal to 0.6.

For cyanide, the following data was used to develop the acute and chronic LTA using Table 1 of the SIP:

| <u>No. of Samples Available</u> | <u>CV</u> | <u>Multiplier_{acute}</u> | <u>Multiplier_{chronic}</u> |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 3 | 0.6 | 0.32 | 0.53 |

$$LTA_{acute} = 1.0 \mu\text{g/L} \times 0.32 = 0.32 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$LTA_{\text{chronic}} = 1.0 \mu\text{g/L} \times 0.53 = 0.53 \mu\text{g/L}$$

Step 3: Select the most limiting (lowest) of the LTA.

$$LTA = \text{most limiting of } LTA_{\text{acute}} \text{ or } LTA_{\text{chronic}}$$

For cyanide, the most limiting LTA was the LTA_{acute}

$$LTA = 0.32 \mu\text{g/L}$$

Step 4: Calculate the WQBELs by multiplying the LTA by a factor (multiplier). WQBELs are expressed as Average Monthly Effluent Limitations (AMEL) and Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations (MDEL). The multiplier is a statistically based factor that adjusts the LTA for the averaging periods and exceedance frequencies of the criteria/objectives and the effluent limitations. The value of the multiplier varies depending on the probability basis, the coefficient of variation (CV) of the data set, the number of samples (for AMEL) and whether it is monthly or daily limit. Table 2 of the SIP provides pre-calculated values for the multipliers based on the value of the CV and the number of samples. Equations to develop the multipliers in place of using values in the tables are provided in section 1.4, Step 5 of the SIP and will not be repeated here.

$$AMEL_{\text{aquatic life}} = LTA \times AMEL_{\text{multiplier}}$$

$$MDEL_{\text{aquatic life}} = LTA \times MDEL_{\text{multiplier}}$$

AMEL multipliers are based on a 95th percentile occurrence probability, and the MDEL multipliers are based on the 99th percentile occurrence probability. If the number of samples is less than four (4), the default number of samples to be used is four (4).

For cyanide, the following data was used to develop the AMEL and MDEL for aquatic life using Table 2 of the SIP:

| <u>No. of Samples per Month</u> | <u>CV</u> | <u>Multiplier_{MDEL}</u> | <u>Multiplier_{AMEL}</u> |
|---------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 4 | 0.6 | 3.11 | 1.55 |

$$AMEL_{\text{aquatic life}} = 0.32 \times 1.55 = 0.5 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$MDEL_{\text{aquatic life}} = 0.32 \times 3.11 = 1.0 \mu\text{g/L}$$

Step 5: For the ECA based on human health, set the AMEL equal to the $ECA_{\text{human health}}$

$$AMEL_{\text{human health}} = ECA_{\text{human health}}$$

For cyanide:

$$AMEL_{\text{human health}} = 220,000 \mu\text{g/L}$$

Step 6: Calculate the MDEL for human health by multiplying the AMEL by the ratio of the Multiplier_{MDEL} to the Multiplier_{AMEL}. Table 2 of the SIP provides pre-calculated ratios to be used in this calculation based on the CV and the number of samples.

$$MDEL_{\text{human health}} = AMEL_{\text{human health}} \times (\text{Multiplier}_{MDEL} / \text{Multiplier}_{AMEL})$$

For cyanide, the following data were used to develop the MDEL_{human health}:

| No. of Samples Per Month | CV | Multiplier _{MDEL 99} | Multiplier _{AMEL 95} | Ratio |
|--------------------------|-----|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|
| 4 | 0.6 | 3.11 | 1.55 | 2.01 |

$$MDEL_{\text{human health}} = 220,000 \mu\text{g/L} \times 2.01 = 441,362 \mu\text{g/L}$$

Step 7: Select the lower of the AMEL and MDEL based on aquatic life and human health as the water-quality based effluent limit for the Order.

| AMEL _{aquatic life} | MDEL _{aquatic life} | AMEL _{human health} | MDEL _{human health} |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 0.5 μg/L | 1.0 μg/L | 220,000 μg/L | 441,362 μg/L |

The lowest (most restrictive) effluent limits are based on aquatic life and are incorporated into this Order.

c. WQBELs Based on Basin Plan Objectives

i. The Basin Plan states that any discharge to a water body with a REC-1 designated use shall not have bacterial densities in excess of the following:

- (a) ***E. Coli***. The geometric mean bacterial density (based on a minimum of not less than five samples equally spaced over a 30-day period) shall not exceed a Most Probable Number (MPN) of 126 per 100 milliliters, nor shall any sample exceed the maximum allowable bacterial density of a MPN of 400 per 100 milliliters.
- (b) **Fecal Coliform**. The geometric mean bacterial density (based on a minimum of not less than five samples equally spaced over a 30-day period) shall not exceed a MPN of 200 per 100 milliliters, nor shall more than ten percent of the total samples during any 30-day period exceed a MPN of 400 per 100 milliliters.
- (c) **Enterococci**. The geometric mean bacterial density (based on a minimum of not less than five samples equally spaced over a 30-day period) shall not exceed a MPN of 33 per 100 milliliters, nor shall any sample exceed the maximum allowable bacterial density of a MPN of 100 per 100 milliliters.

Effluent limitations for *E. coli*, fecal coliform, and enterococci are incorporated in this Order. The bacterial indicators of *E. coli*, fecal coliform, and enterococci are used to estimate the presence of pathogens in the wastewater effluent discharged to Discharge Point 001. Effluent limitations for

E. coli, fecal coliform, and enterococci shall be used as an indicator to determine the effectiveness of the municipal wastewater treatment facilities disinfection system.

- ii. The Basin Plan contains narrative water quality objectives for oil and grease and floating material in surface waters, which state: *“All waters shall be free from substances attributable to wastewater of domestic or industrial origin or other discharges which adversely affect beneficial uses not limited to: floating as debris, scum, grease, oil, wax, or other matter that may cause nuisance.”* In addition, as discussed in section III.C.10 of this Fact Sheet, the antidegradation provisions of the State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16 state that: *“Any activity which produces or may produce a waste or increased volume or concentration of waste and which discharges or proposes to discharge to existing high quality waters will be required to meet waste discharge requirements which will result in the best practicable treatment or control of the discharge necessary to assure that (a) a pollution or nuisance will not occur and (b) the highest water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State will be maintained.”* Oil and grease is a pollutant that generally may be found in sanitary waste from households, businesses and industries, and for which WWTPs typically are designed to remove. Oil and grease removal is typically achieved during primary treatment. The Date Gardens MHP WWTP receives solely domestic wastes from a population of approximately 250. Oil and grease is not expected to be present in the discharge to the extent it might be in the discharge from a municipal POTW that receives contributions from restaurants and other commercial entities. Further, during the site visit on January 23, 2013, the wastewater did not appear to have any noticeable sheen. In addition, the Discharger is required to conduct visual monitoring at the discharge point to the receiving water to document the presence of visible film, sheen, or coating. Based on Best Professional Judgment (BPJ), the discharge does not demonstrate a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion above the Basin Plan’s narrative objective for oil and grease and floating material.

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

| Parameter | Units | Effluent Limitations | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Average Monthly | Average Weekly | Maximum Daily | Instantaneous Minimum | Instantaneous Maximum |
| <i>Escherichia Coli (E. Coli)</i> | MPN/100 ml | 126 ¹ | --- | 400 ² | --- | --- |
| Fecal coliform | MPN/100 ml | 200 ¹ | --- | 400 ³ | --- | --- |
| Enterococci | MPN/100 ml | 33 ¹ | --- | 100 ² | --- | --- |
| Free Cyanide | µg/L | 0.5 | --- | 1.0 | --- | --- |
| | lbs/day ⁴ | 0.000083 | --- | 0.00017 | --- | --- |

- 1 This effluent limitation is expressed as a geometric (or log) mean, based on a minimum of not less than five equally spaced samples collected for any 30-day period.
- 2 This effluent limitation is expressed as a maximum single sample value.
- 3 No more than ten percent of the total fecal coliform samples collected during any 30-day period shall exceed a MPN of 400 per 100 milliliters.
- 4 The mass-based effluent limitations are based on a design capacity of 0.02 MGD.

(a) **Total Dissolved Solids:** Discharges of wastes or wastewater shall not increase the total dissolved solids content of receiving waters, unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Regional Water Board that such an increase in total dissolved solids does not adversely affect beneficial uses of receiving waters.

5. 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 shorter 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 Basin Plan specifies a narrative objective for toxicity, requiring that all waters be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are lethal to or produce other detrimental response on aquatic organisms. Detrimental response includes but is not limited to decreased growth rate, decreased reproductive success of resident or indicator species, and/or significant alterations in population, community ecology, or receiving water biota.

The previous Order contained narrative toxicity language and triggers, and monitoring requirements. The Discharger did not exceed any toxicity triggers during the permit term. The Discharger will continue to conduct toxicity monitoring once per year.

This Order implements the narrative objective for toxicity, requiring there shall be no toxicity in the treatment plant effluent. In addition, the Order establishes thresholds that when exceeded requires the Discharger to conduct accelerated toxicity testing and/or conduct toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) and toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) studies.

In addition to the Basin Plan requirements, section 4 of the SIP states that a chronic toxicity effluent limitation is required in permits for all discharges that will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to chronic toxicity in receiving waters. Therefore, in accordance with the SIP, this Order requires the Discharger to conduct chronic toxicity testing for discharges to Rice Drain No. 3.

D. Final Effluent Limitations

Table F-11 below summarizes the proposed effluent limitations for the discharge from the treatment system through Discharge Point 001. Proposed effluent limitations are based on secondary treatment standards, California Toxics Rule, and Colorado River Basin Plan Water Quality Standards.

The previous Order (R7-2008-0010) established effluent limitations for the discharge from the WWTP for pH, TSS, BOD₅, and removal efficiency for BOD and TSS, and the fact sheet for the previous Order indicated these effluent limitations are based on secondary treatment standards for POTWs. However, this fact sheet clarifies that this Order includes case-by-case technology-based effluent limitations based on BPJ in accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 125.3 because the WWTP is a privately-owned treatment works. All aspects of the Date Gardens MHP WWTP, except for ownership, are similar to those of POTWs; therefore, the Regional Water Board determines effluent limitations for pH, TSS, BOD₅, and removal efficiency for TSS and BOD₅ that are equal to those established in 40 C.F.R. part 133 for POTWs are appropriate for the Date Gardens MHP WWTP. The effluent limitations for pH, TSS, BOD₅, and removal efficiency for BOD and TSS are carried over to the proposed Order. Effluent limitations for *E. coli*, enterococci, and fecal coliform are also carried over to the proposed Order.

1. Mass-based Effluent Limitations

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

Mass-based effluent limitations are established using the following formula:

$$\text{Mass (lbs/day)} = \text{flow rate (MGD)} \times 8.34 \times \text{effluent limitation (mg/L)}$$

where: Mass = mass limitation for a pollutant (lbs/day)

Effluent limitation = concentration limit for a pollutant (mg/L)

Flow rate = discharge flow rate (MGD)

2. Final Effluent Limitations

- 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 MRP.
- b.

Table F-11. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations

| Parameter | Units | Effluent Limitations | | | | | Basis |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| | | Average Monthly | Average Weekly | Maximum Daily | Instantaneous Minimum | Instantaneous Maximum | |
| Flow ¹ | MGD | 0.02 | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| pH | standard units | --- | --- | --- | 6.0 | 9.0 | BPJ |
| Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5 day @ 20 Deg. C) | mg/L | 30 | 45 | --- | --- | --- | BPJ |
| | lbs/day ¹ | 5.0 | 7.5 | --- | --- | --- | |
| Total Suspended Solids (TSS) | mg/L | 30 | 45 | --- | --- | --- | BPJ |
| | lbs/day ¹ | 5.0 | 7.5 | --- | --- | --- | |
| Free Cyanide | µg/L | 0.5 | --- | 1.0 | --- | --- | CTR, SIP |
| | lbs/day ¹ | 0.000083 | --- | 0.00017 | --- | --- | |

¹ The mass-based effluent limitations are based on a design capacity of 0.02 MGD.

- c. **Percent Removal:** The average monthly percent removal of TSS and BOD 5-day 20°C shall not be less than 85 percent.
- d. **Toxicity:** There shall be no toxicity in the treatment plant effluent nor shall the treatment plant effluent cause any toxicity in the receiving water, as defined in section V of the MRP. All waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations which are toxic to, or which produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal, or indigenous aquatic life. Compliance with this objective will be determined by use of indicator organisms, analyses of species diversity, population density, growth anomalies, or toxicity tests of appropriate duration or other appropriate methods specified by the Regional Water Board.
- e. **Bacteria:** The bacterial concentrations in the wastewater effluent discharged to Rice Drain No. 3 shall not exceed the following concentrations, as measured by the following bacterial indicators:
 - i. **E. Coli.** The geometric mean bacterial density (based on a minimum of not less than five samples equally spaced over a 30-day period) shall not exceed a MPN of 126 per 100 milliliters, nor shall any sample exceed the maximum allowable bacterial density of a MPN of 400 per 100 milliliters.
 - ii. **Fecal Coliform.** The geometric mean bacterial density (based on a minimum of not less than five samples equally spaced over a 30-day period) shall not exceed a MPN of 200 per 100 milliliters, nor shall more than ten percent of the total samples during any 30-day period exceed a MPN of 400 per 100 milliliters.
 - iii. **Enterococci.** The geometric mean bacterial density (based on a minimum of not less than five samples equally spaced over a 30-day period) shall not

exceed a MPN of 33 per 100 milliliters, nor shall any sample exceed the maximum allowable bacterial density of a MPN of 100 per 100 milliliters.

- f. Total Dissolved Solids:** Discharges of wastes or wastewater shall not increase the total dissolved solids content of receiving waters, unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Regional Water Board that such an increase in total dissolved solids does not adversely affect beneficial uses of receiving waters.

3. Satisfaction of Anti-Backsliding Requirements

Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 C.F.R. § 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These antibacksliding 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 effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order.

4. Satisfaction of Antidegradation Policy

40 C.F.R. § 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 anti-degradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal anti-degradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing water quality be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Regional Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the State and federal anti-degradation policies. As discussed in detail in Fact Sheet section III.C.10, the permitted discharge is consistent with the anti-degradation provision of 40 C.F.R. § 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

5. 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 sections 2050 to 2097) or the Federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C.A. sections 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. The Discharger is responsible for meeting all requirements of the applicable Endangered Species Act.

6. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants

This Order contains technology-based effluent limitations for certain specified individual pollutants. The technology-based effluent limitations consist of restrictions on flow, BOD₅, TSS, percent removal, and pH. Restrictions on flow, BOD₅, TSS, percent removal, and pH, are presented in Table F-6 of the Fact Sheet. This Order's

technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements.

In addition, this Order contains effluent limitations more stringent than the minimum, federal technology-based requirements that are necessary to meet water quality standards. These water quality-based effluent limitations have been scientifically derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. To the extent that toxic pollutant WQBELs were derived from the CTR, the CTR is the applicable standard pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 131.38.

The scientific procedures for calculating the individual WQBELs for priority pollutants are based on the CTR-SIP, which was approved by U.S. EPA on May 18, 2000. All beneficial uses and water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan were approved under state law and submitted to and approved by U.S. EPA prior to May 30, 2000. Any water quality objectives and beneficial uses submitted to U.S. EPA prior to May 30, 2000, but not approved by U.S. EPA before that date, are nonetheless “applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA” pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 131.21(c)(1). Collectively, this Order’s restrictions on individual pollutants are no more stringent than required to implement the requirements of the CWA.

E. Interim Effluent Limitations – Not Applicable

F. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable

G. Reclamation Specifications – Not Applicable

V. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

The receiving water limitations in the proposed Order are based upon the water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan. As such, they are a required part of the proposed Order.

A. Surface Water

The surface water receiving water limitations in the proposed Order are based upon the water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan and are carried forward from the previous Order. As such, they are a required part of the proposed Order. The receiving water limitations for dissolved oxygen and temperature are as follows:

The discharge shall not cause the concentration of dissolved oxygen in the receiving water to fall below 5.0 mg/L. When the dissolved oxygen in the receiving water is already below 5.0 mg/L, the discharge shall not cause any further depression.

The discharge shall not result in the natural receiving water temperature to be altered, unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Regional Water Board that such alteration in temperature does not adversely affect beneficial uses.

The discharge shall not result in the normal ambient pH of the receiving water to fall below 6.0 or exceed 9.0 units.

The discharge shall not cause the concentration of total dissolved solids in Rice Drain No. 3 to exceed an annual average concentration of 4,000 mg/L or a maximum daily concentration of 4,500 mg/L.

B. Groundwater – Not Applicable

VI. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

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

A. Influent Monitoring

This Order carries forward the treatment plant influent monitoring requirements.

B. Effluent Monitoring

The Discharger is required to conduct monitoring of the permitted discharges in order to evaluate compliance with permit conditions. Monitoring requirements are given in the proposed MRP. This provision requires compliance with the MRP, and is based on 40 C.F.R. §§ 122.44(i), 122.62, 122.63 and 124.5. The MRP is a standard requirement in almost all NPDES permits (including the proposed Order) issued by the Regional Water Board. In addition to containing definitions of terms, it specifies general sampling/analytical protocols and the requirements of reporting of spills, violations, and routine monitoring data in accordance with NPDES regulations, the CWC, and Regional Water Board's policies. The MRP also contains sampling program specific for the Discharger's wastewater treatment facility. It defines the sampling stations and frequency, pollutants to be monitored, and additional reporting requirements. Pollutants to be monitored include all pollutants for which effluent limitations are specified. Further, in accordance with section 1.3 of the SIP, periodic monitoring is required for all priority pollutants defined by the CTR, for which criteria apply and for which no effluent limitations have been established, to evaluate reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above a water quality standard.

Monitoring for those pollutants expected to be present in the discharge from the Facility, EFF-001, will be required as shown in the proposed MRP and as required by the SIP.

Most effluent monitoring requirements are largely unchanged from the previous Order (R7-2008-0010). This Order modifies the treatment plant effluent monitoring requirements to require the Discharger to collect grab samples for BOD and TSS. The Discharger provided monitoring data collected at the Date Gardens MHP WWTP comparing composite and grab samples and analyses that indicate consistent quality

and would support a change in sample type from a composite sample to a grab sample. This Order establishes monthly monitoring for dissolved oxygen in order to ensure the activated sludge treatment system is operating efficiently.

C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing requirements establish monitoring of the effluent to ensure that the receiving water quality is protected 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. This permit requires chronic toxicity testing.

This requirement establishes conditions and protocol by which compliance with the Basin Plan narrative water quality objective for toxicity will be demonstrated. Conditions include required monitoring and evaluation of the effluent for chronic toxicity and numerical values for chronic toxicity evaluation to be used as 'triggers' for initiating accelerated monitoring and toxicity reduction evaluation(s).

This Order modifies the WET testing requirements in that the Order includes a screening phase and a monitoring phase of species testing. Screening is required during the first and third years of the permit term, to determine the most sensitive species that the Discharger will continue to use during the monitoring phase. The Order establishes chronic toxicity testing and monitoring triggers, which when exceeded, initiates accelerated testing, TRE, and TIE procedures. This Order also includes implementation procedures for toxicity caused by ammonia, ionic imbalance, and elevated TDS concentrations.

The WET testing requirements contained in the MRP, section V were developed based on the Draft National Whole Effluent Toxicity Implementation Guidance Under the NPDES Program developed by U.S. EPA (Docket ID. No. OW-2004-0037) and the Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation (EPA 833-R-10-003) and Technical (EPA 833-R10-002) Documents. This is the most current guidance available to the Regional Water Board.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA or the Agency) has developed a new statistical approach that assesses the whole effluent toxicity (WET) measurement of wastewater effects on specific test organisms' ability to survive, grow, and reproduce. The new approach is called the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) and is a statistical method that uses hypothesis testing techniques based on research and peer-reviewed publications. The TST approach examines whether an effluent at the critical concentration (e.g., in-stream waste concentration or IWC, as recommended in U.S. EPA's Technical Support Document (TSD) (U.S. EPA 1991) and implemented under U.S. EPA's WET National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits program) and the control within a WET test differ by an unacceptable amount; i.e., the amount that would have a measured detrimental effect on the ability of aquatic organisms to thrive and survive.

The TST approach explicitly incorporates test power (the ability to correctly classify the effluent as nontoxic) and provides a positive incentive to generate valid, high quality WET data to make informed decisions regarding NPDES WET reasonable potential (RP) and permit compliance determinations. Once the WET test has been conducted, the TST approach can be used to analyze the WET test results to assess whether the effluent discharge is toxic at the critical concentration. The TST approach is designed to be used for a two concentration data analysis of the IWC or a receiving water concentration (RWC) compared to a control concentration. Using the TST approach, permitting authorities will have more confidence when making NPDES determinations as to whether a permittee's effluent discharge is toxic or non-toxic. Use of the TST approach does not result in any changes to EPA's WET test methods; however, a facility might want to modify its future WET tests by increasing the number of replicates over the minimum required (U.S. EPA 1995, 2002a, 2002b, 2002c) by the approved EPA WET test method to increase test power, which is the probability of declaring an effluent non-toxic if the organism response at the IWC is truly acceptable.

This Order includes a reopener to allow the requirements of this section to be revised pending the issuance of final guidance or policies developed by either the U.S. EPA or State Water Board.

D. Receiving Water Monitoring

1. Surface Water

Surface water monitoring is required to determine compliance with receiving water limitations and to characterize the water quality of the receiving water pursuant to the Basin Plan. Monitoring requirements for the receiving water are largely unchanged from the previous Order. Additionally, annual monitoring for priority pollutants in the upstream receiving water at Monitoring Location RSW-001 has been continued, as required in accordance with the SIP.

E. Groundwater – Not Applicable

F. Other Monitoring Requirements

1. Biosolids/Sludge Monitoring

This section establishes monitoring and reporting requirements for the storage, handling and disposal practices of sludge generated from the operation of this Facility. All sludge and or solids generated at the treatment plant will be disposed, treated, or applied to land in accordance with 40 C.F.R. part 503. The previous Order required sludge monitoring on an annual basis. This monitoring will be carried over from the previous permit.

VII. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in

accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 122.42, are provided in Attachment D. The Discharger must comply with all standard provisions and with those additional conditions that are applicable under 40 C.F.R. § 122.42.

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

This provision is based on 40 C.F.R. part 123. The Regional Water Board may reopen the permit to modify permit conditions and requirements. Causes for modifications include the promulgation of new regulations, modification in sludge use or disposal practices, or adoption of new regulations by the State Water Board or Regional Water Board, including revisions to the Basin Plan.

2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements

a. TRE Work Plan, Toxicity Identification Evaluations, and Toxicity Reduction Evaluations. This provision is based on the SIP, section 4, Toxicity Control Provisions.

b. Translator Study. This provision is based on the SIP. This provision allows the Discharger to conduct an optional translator study, based on the SIP at the Discharger's discretion. This provision is based on the need to gather site-specific information in order to apply a different translator from the default translator specified in the CTR and SIP. Without site-specific data, the default translators are used with the CTR criteria.

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

a. Pollutant Minimization Program. This provision is based on the requirements of section 2.4.5 of the SIP.

b. Storm Water. This provision is based on Water Quality Order 97-03-DWQ, NPDES General Permit No. CAS000001 for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities.

4. Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications

a. Facility and Treatment Operation. This provision is based on the requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(e) and the previous Order.

- b. Antidegradation Analysis and Engineering Report for Significant Expansion.** This requirement is required if the Discharger proposes to significantly upgrade existing treatment systems. The Discharger would be required to evaluate treatment capacity, address mass increases of pollutants discharged, and propose additional units as necessary to enable adequate treatment, while ensuring that any proposed increases in discharges will not violate the State Water Board's antidegradation policy.
- c. Operations Plan for Proposed Plant Modification.** This provision is based on Water Code Section 13385(j)(1)(D) in which the Discharger may adjust and test the expansion to the treatment system. This provision requires the Discharger to submit an Operations Plan describing the actions the Discharger will take during the period of adjusting or testing, including steps to prevent violations.
- d. Spill Response Plan.** This provision is based on the requirements of 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(e) and the previous Order.

5. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only)

- a. Sludge Disposal Requirements.** Requirements are based on the previous Order and 40 C.F.R. part 503.
- b. Pretreatment Program Requirements – Not Applicable**
- c. Collection Systems – Not Applicable**

6. Other Special Provisions

Special Provision IV.C.6.a is included to clarify the Discharger's eSMR reporting and submittal requirements for May and Second Quarter 2013. Special Provisions VI.C.6.b and VI.C.6.c are included to ensure the compliance with requirements established in Order R7-2013-0009, and are based on the previous Order, the CWA, U.S. EPA regulations, CWC, and Regional Water Board plans and policies.

7. Compliance Schedules

The compliance schedules in this Order refer to a schedule to develop and submit required special studies and technical reports as summarized in Table 6 of Special Provision VI.C.7.a specify the deliverables and due dates for the TRE Work Plan, Spill Response Plan, Sludge Disposal Notification and Plan, Noncompliance Reports, Design Capacity Report, Antidegradation Analysis and Engineering Report for Significant Expansion, and Operations Plan for Proposed Plant Expansion. Some plans (e.g., Pollutant Minimization Program, Sludge Disposal Notification and Plan, Noncompliance Reports, Design Capacity Report, Antidegradation Analysis and Engineering Report for Significant Expansion, and Operations Plan for Proposed Plant Expansion) are contingent upon reaching a threshold or trigger, as detailed in Table 6 of Special Provision VI.C.7.a.

VIII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Regional Water Board has considered the issuance of WDRs that will serve as a NPDES permit for Date Gardens MHP Wastewater Treatment Plant. As a step in the WDR adoption process, the Regional Water Board staff has developed tentative WDRs and has encouraged public participation in the WDR adoption process.

A. Notification of Interested Parties

The Regional Water Board notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDRs for the discharge and provided an opportunity to submit written comments and recommendations. Notification was provided through the Imperial Valley Press newspaper.

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

B. Written Comments

Interested persons were invited to submit written comments concerning tentative WDRs as provided through the notification process. Comments were due either in person or by mail to the Executive Office at the Regional Water Board at the address above on the cover page of this Order.

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Regional Water Board, written comments were due at the Regional Water Board office by 5:00 p.m. on **April 19 2013**.

C. Public Hearing

The Regional Water Board held a public hearing on the tentative WDRs during its regular Board meeting on the following date and time and at the following location:

Date: **May 16, 2013**
Time: **9:00 AM**
Location: **California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Colorado River Basin Region Board Room
73-720 Fred Waring Drive, Suite 100
Palm Desert, CA 92260**

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

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 (RWD), related documents, tentative effluent limitations and special provisions, comments received, and other information are on file and may be inspected at the address above at any time between 8:30 a.m. and 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the Regional Water Board by calling (760) 346-7491.

F. Register of Interested Persons

Any person interested in being placed on the mailing list for information regarding the WDRs and NPDES permit should contact the 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 Anders Wistrom at (760) 776-8964.

ATTACHMENT G – LIST OF ANALYTICAL METHODS

**List of Analytical Methods compiled from the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP). These methods for those constituents related to the analysis of wastewater. Permittee to utilize analytical methods as specified in Attachment E, Monitoring and Reporting Program, General Monitoring Provisions, sections I.F.1 through 1.F.3. All analyses for priority pollutants shall follow the State Implementation Policy and Attachments H and I for methods and requirements.*

| Parameter | Analytical Methods |
|--|--|
| 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD) | EPA 1613 |
| Acidity | SM2301B / ASTM D1067-06 |
| Acrolein, Acrylonitrile | EPA 603 |
| Adipates | EPA 625 / SM6410B |
| Alkalinity | EPA 310.2 / SM2320B / ASTM D1067-06 |
| Aluminum | EPA 200.7/ 200.8/ 200.9 / SM3111D / SM3113B / SM3120B / SM3500-AI B (20 th) / SM3500-AI D (18 th /19 th) |
| Ammonia | EPA 350.1 / SM4500-NH3 C (18 th) / SM4500-NH3 C (19 th /20 th) / SM4500-NH3 D or E (19 th /20 th) / SM4500-NH3 F or G (18 th) / SM4500-NH3 E (18 th) / SM4500-NH3 G (19 th /20 th) / SM4500-NH3 H (18 th) / ASTM D1426-98A / ASTM D1426-98B |
| Antimony | EPA 200.7/ 200.8/ 200.9 / SM3111B / SM3113B / SM3120B |
| Aromatic Compounds | EPA 624 / SM6210B |
| Aromatic Volatiles | EPA 602 / SM6220B |
| Arsenic | EPA 200.7/ 200.8/ 200.9/ 206.5 / SM3113B / SM3114B / SM3120B / SM3500-As B (20 th) / SM3500-As C (18 th /19 th) |
| Barium | EPA 200.7/ 200.8/ SM3111D / SM3113B / SM3120B |
| Benzidine | EPA 605 |
| Beryllium | EPA 200.7/ 200.8/ 200.9 / SM3111D / SM3113B / SM3120B / SM3500-Be D (18 th /19 th) |
| Biochemical Oxygen Demand | SM5210B |
| Boron | EPA 200.7/ 200.8 / SM3120B / ASTM D4190-94 / SM4500-B B |
| Bromide | EPA 300.0/ 300.1 / SM4110B / ASTM D4327-97 |
| Cadmium | EPA 200.7/ 200.8/ 200.9 / SM3111B / SM3111C / SM3113B / SM3120B / SM3500-Cd D (18 th /19 th) |
| Calcium | EPA 200.7/ 200.8 / SM3111B / SM3120B / ASTM D6919-03 / SM3500-Ca D (18 th /19 th) / SM3500-Da B (20 th) / ASTM D511-93B / ASTM D511-93A |
| Carbamates | EPA 632 |
| Carbonaceous BOD | SM5210B |
| Cesium | EPA (March, 1979), p92 / EPA 901.0/ 901.1 / SM720 / ASTM D3649-91 / USGS R-1110-76 / USGS R-1111-76 / DOE 4.5.2.3 |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Chemical Oxygen Demand | EPA 410.3/410.4 / SM5220C / SM5220D / HACH800 / ASTM D1252-95A / ASTM D1252-95B |
| Chloride | EPA 300.0/ 300.1 / SM411B / SM4500-CI- B / SM4500-CI- C / SM4500-CI- E / SM4500-CI- D / ASTM D512-89A / ASTM D512-89B / ASTM D512-89C / ASTM D4327-97 |
| Chlorinated Hydrocarbons | EPA 612 |
| Chlorinated Phenoxy Acid Herbicides | SM6640B |
| Chlorine | SM4500-CI B / SM4500-CI C / SM4500-CI D / SM4500-CI E / SM4500-CI F / SM4500-CI G |
| Chromium | EPA 200.7/ 200.8/ 200.9 / SM3111B / SM3111C / SM3113B / SM3120B |
| Chromium (VI) | EPA 218.6 / SM3111C / SM3500-Cr B (21 st) / SM3500-Cr B (20 th) / SM3500-Cr D (18 th /19 th) / SM3500-Cr C (20 th) / SM3500-Cr E / ASTM D5257-97 |
| Chromium, Total | SM3500-Cr B (20 th) / SM3500-Cr D (18 th /19 th) |
| Cobalt | EPA 200.7/ 200.8/ 200.9 / SM3111B / SM3111C / SM3113B / SM3120B |
| Conductivity | EPA 120.1 / SM2510B / ASTM D1125-95A |
| Copper | EPA 200.7/ 200.8/ 200.9 / SM3111B / SM3111C / SM3113B / SM3120B / SM3500-Cu B (20 th) / SM3500-Cu D (18 th /19 th) / SM3500-Cu E (18 th /19 th) / SM3500-Cu C (20 th) / SM3500-Cu E |
| Cyanide | Kelada-01 / Quickchem 10-204-00-1-X |
| Cyanide, amenable | SM4500-CN G / ASTM D2036-98B / ASTM D6888-04 / Kelada-01 / OIA-1677 |
| Cyanide, Manual Distillation | SM4500-CN C |
| Cyanide, Total | EPA 335.4 / SM4500-CN D / SM4500-CN E / SM4500-CN F / ASTM D2036-98A |
| Dioxins | EPA 1613B |
| Dissolved Oxygen | SM4500-O C / SM4500-O G / ASTM D888-92A / ASTM D888-92B |
| Dissolved Silica | SM4500-Si D (18 th /19 th) / ASTM D859-94 |
| <i>E. coli</i> | SM9223 |
| Enterococci | SM9230B / SM9230C (MF/ME) / SM9230C (MF/m-Enterococcus) / Enterolert / EPA 1106.1/ 1600 |
| Fecal Coliform | SM9221C,E (MTF/EC) / SM9221C,E (A-1) / SM9222D |
| Fecal Streptococci | SM9230B / SM9230C (MF/ME) / SM9230C (MF/m-Enterococcus) |
| Fluoride | EPA 300.0/ 300.1 / SM4110B / SM4500-F C / SM4500-F D / SM4500-F E / SM4500-F B / ASTM D1179-93A / ASTM D1179-93B / ASTM D4327-97 |
| Gamma | EPA 901.1 / SM7120 / ASTM D3649-91 / DOE 4.5.2.3 |
| Gold | EPA 200.8/ 231.2 / SM3111B |
| Gross Alpha | EPA 900.0 / SM7110B / ASTM D1943-90 / USGS 76-177, p.75 & 78 |
| Gross Beta | EPA 900.0 / SM7110B / ASTM D1890-90 / USGS 76-177, p.75 & 78 |
| Haloethers | EPA 611 |
| Halogenated Hydrocarbons | EPA 624 / SM6210B |
| Halogenated Volatiles | EPA 601 / SM6230B |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Hardness | EPA 130.1 / SM2340C / ASTM D1126-86(92) / ASTM D1126-86 |
| Hardness (calc.) | EPA 200.7 / SM2340B / SM3111B / SM3120B |
| Herbicides | SM6410B |
| Heterotrophic Bacteria | SM9215B |
| Iodine | EPA (March, 1979), p92 / EPA 901.1 / 902.0 / SM7120 / SM7500-I C / ASTM D3649-91 / ASTM D4785-88 / DOE 4.5.2.3 |
| Iridium | EPA 235.2 / SM3111B |
| Iron | EPA 200.7/ 200.8/ 200.9 / SM3111B / SM3111C / SM3113B / SM3120B / SM3500-Fe B (20 th) / SM3500-Fe D (18 th /19 th) |
| Kjeldahl Nitrogen | EPA 351.1/ 351.2 / SM4500-NH3 C (18 th) / SM4500-NH3 C (19 th /20 th) / SM4500-NH3 D or E (19 th /20 th) / SM4500-NH3 F or G (18 th) / SM4500-NH3 E (18 th) / ASTM D3590-89A / ASTM D3590-89B |
| Lead | EPA 200.7/ 200.8/ 200.9 / SM3111B / SM3111C / SM3113B / SM3120B / SM3500-Pb D (18 th /19 th) / SM3500-Pb B (20 th) |
| Magnesium | EPA 200.7/ 200.8/ SM3111B / SM3120B / ASTM D6919-03 / SM3500-Mg D / ASTM D511-93B |
| Manganese | EPA 200.7/ 200.8/ 200.9 / SM3111B / SM3113B / SM3120B / SM3500-Mn D (18 th /19 th) / SM3500-Mn B (20 th) |
| Mercury | EPA 245.1/ 245.2/ 245.7/ 1631E / SM3112B |
| Molybdenum | EPA 200.7/ 200.8 / SM3111D / SM3113B / SM3120B |
| Nickel | EPA 200.7/ 200.8/ 200.9 / SM3111B / SM3111C / SM3113B / SM3120B / SM3500-Ni D (17 th) |
| Nitrate | EPA 300.0/ 300.1/ 353.1 / SM4110B / SM4500-NO3 D / ASTM D4327-97 |
| Nitrate-nitrite | EAP 300.0/ 300.1/ 353.2 / SM4110B / SM4500-NO3 E / SM4500-NO3 F / SM4500-NO3 H / ASTM D3867-99B / ASTM D3867-99A / ASTM D4327-97 |
| Nitrite | EPA 300.0/ 300.1/ 353.2 / SM4110B / SM4500-NO2 B / SM4500-NO3 E / SM4500-NO3 F / HACH8507 / ASTM D3867-99B / ASTM D3867-99B / ASTM D3867-99A / ASTM D4327-97 |
| Nitroaromatics and Cyclic Ketones | EPA 609 |
| Nitrosamines | EPA 607 |
| Oil and Grease | EPA 1664A / SM5520B (20 th) / EPA 413.1 |
| Organochlorine Pesticides | EPA 608 / SM6630B / SM6630C |
| Osmium | EPA 252.2 / SM3111D |
| Other Extractables | EPA 625 / SM6410B |
| Other Volatile Organics | EPA 624 / SM6210B |
| Oxygenates | EPA 624 / SM6210B |
| Palladium | EPA 253.2 / SM3111B |
| PCBs | EPA 625/ 608 / SM6410B / SM6630B / SM6630C |
| Pesticides | EPA 625 / SM6410B |
| pH | EPA 150.2 / SM4500-H+ B / ASTM D1293-84 |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Phenols | EPA 604 / SM6420B |
| Phenols, Total | EPA 420.1/ 420.4 |
| Phosphate, Ortho | EPA 300.0/ 300.1/ 365.1/ 365.3 / SM4110B / SM4500-P E / SM4500-P F / HACH8048 / ASTM D515-88A / ASTM D4327-97 |
| Phosphorus, Total | EPA 365.1/ 365.3/ 365.4 / SM4500-P E / SM4500-P F / HACH8190 / ASTM D515-88A / ASTM D515-88B |
| Phthalate Esters | EPA 606 |
| Phthalates | EPA 625 / SM6410B |
| Platinum | EPA 255.2 / SM3111B |
| Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons | EPA 625 / SM6410B |
| Polynuclear Aromatics | EPA 610 / SM6440B |
| Potassium | EPA 200.7/ 200.8 / SM3111B / SM3120B / ASTM D6919-03 / SM3500-K D (18 th /19 th) / SM317B (14 th) / SM3500-K B (20 th) |
| Radium-226 | EPA 903.1 / SM7500-Ra C / ASTM D3454-91 / USGS 76-177, p.81 / |
| Radium-228 | EPA (1976), p24 / EPA (March, 1979), p19 / EPA 904.0 / EPA Ra-05 / SM304 / USGS R-1142-76 |
| Residue, Filterable | SM2540C |
| Residue, Non-filterable | SM2540D |
| Residue, Settleable | SM2540F |
| Residue, Total | SM2540B |
| Residue, Volatile | EPA 160.4 |
| Rhodium | EPA 265.2 / SM3111B |
| Ruthenium | EPA 267.2 / SM3111B |
| Selenium | EPA 200.7/ 200.8/ 200.9 / SM3113B / SM3114B / SM3120B |
| Semi-volatile Organics | EPA 1625 |
| Silica | EPA 200.7/ 200.8 / SM3120B / SM4500-SiO2 C (20 th) |
| Silver | EPA 200.7/ 200.8/ 200.9 / SM3111B / SM3111C / SM3113B / SM3120B |
| Sodium | EPA 200.7/ 200.8 / SM3111B / SM3120B / ASTM D6919-03 / SM3500-Na D (18 th /19 th) / SM3500-Na B (20 th) |
| Strontium | EPA (March, 1979), p65 / EPA 905.0 / EPA Sr-0 / SM303 / USGS R-1160-76 / DOE Sr-01 / DOE Sr-02 |
| Sulfate | EPA 300.0/ 300.1/ 375.2 / SM4110B / SM4500-SO4 C / SM4500-SO4 D / ASTM D516-90 / ASTM D4327-97 |
| Sulfide | SM4500-S=D / SM4500-S=E(18 th) / SM4500-S=F(19 th /20 th) / SM4500-S=G / ASTM D4658-03 |
| Sulfite | SM4500-SO3 B |
| Surfactants | SM5540C |
| Tannin and Lignin | SM5550B (18 th /19 th) |
| Thallium | EPA 200.7/ 200.8/ 200.9/ 279.2 / SM3111B / SM3120B |

| | |
|--|---|
| Tin | EPA 200.7/ 200.8/ 200.9 / SM3111B / SM3113B |
| Titanium | EPA 200.8/ 283.2 / SM3111D |
| Total Alpha Radium | EPA 903.0 / SM7500-Ra B / ASTM D2460-90 |
| Total Coliform | SM9221B / SM9222B |
| Total Organic Carbon | SM5310B / SM5310C / SM5310D |
| Total Organic Halides | SM5320B |
| Total Recoverable Petroleum Hydrocarbons | EPA 418.1 |
| Tritium | EPA 906.0 |
| Turbidity | EPA 180.1 / SM2130B / ASTM D1889-94 |
| Uranium | EPA (March, 1979), p33 / EPA 00-07 / EPA 908.0 / SM7500-U C / ASTM D3972-90 / USGS R-1180-76 / USGS R-1181-76 / USGS R-1182-76 / DOE U-02 / DOE U-04 |
| Vanadium | EPA 200.7/ 200.8 / SM3111D / SM3120B / SM3500-V B (20 th) / SM3500-V D (18 th /19 th) |
| Volatile Organic Compounds | EPA 1624 |
| Zinc | EPA 200.7/ 200.8/ 289.2 / SM3111B / SM3111C / SM3120B / SM3500-Zn B (20 th) / SM3500-Zn E (18 th /19 th) / SM3500-Zn F (18 th /19 th) |

Notes:

All ammonia analyses must be preceded by manual distillation as described in methods EPA 350.1 and SM4500-NH3 B.

All fluoride and cyanide analyses must be preceded by manual distillation as described in SM4500-F B and 4500-CN-C, respectively.

Please refer to 40 C.F.R. part 136.3 Table IB for more information concerning NPDES distillation requirement.

Unless otherwise noted, SM refers to 18th, 19th, 20th editions of Standard Methods.

Please refer to 40 C.F.R. part 136 for the currently approved version of the test methods (March 12, 2007 FRN).

Methods cited from SM 300 series are from the 13th edition.

ATTACHMENT H – LIST OF PRIORITY POLLUTANTS

**Adapted from the Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (State Implementation Policy or SIP)*

Table H-1. List of Priority Pollutants

| CTR Number | Parameter | CAS Number | Suggested Analytical Methods |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | Antimony | 7440360 | EPA 6020/200.8 |
| 2 | Arsenic | 7440382 | EPA 1632 |
| 3 | Beryllium | 7440417 | EPA 6020/200.8 |
| 4 | Cadmium | 7440439 | EPA 1638/200.8 |
| 5a | Chromium (III) | 16065831 | EPA 6020/200.8 |
| 5b | Chromium (VI) | 18540299 | EPA 7199/1636 |
| 6 | Copper | 7440508 | EPA 6020/200.8 |
| 7 | Lead | 7439921 | EPA 1638 |
| 8 | Mercury | 7439976 | EPA 1669/1631 |
| 9 | Nickel | 7440020 | EPA 6020/200.8 |
| 10 | Selenium | 7782492 | EPA 6020/200.8 |
| 11 | Silver | 7440224 | EPA 6020/200.8 |
| 12 | Thallium | 7440280 | EPA 6020/200.8 |
| 13 | Zinc | 7440666 | EPA 6020/200.8 |
| 14 | Cyanide | 57125 | EPA 9012A |
| 15 | Asbestos | 1332214 | EPA 100.1 |
| 16 | 2,3,7,8-TCDD | 1746016 | EPA 8290 (HRGC) MS |
| 17 | Acrolein | 107028 | EPA 8260B |
| 18 | Acrylonitrile | 107131 | EPA 8260B |
| 19 | Benzene | 71432 | EPA 8260B |
| 20 | Bromoform | 75252 | EPA 8260B |
| 21 | Carbon Tetrachloride | 56235 | EPA 8260B |
| 22 | Chlorobenzene | 108907 | EPA 8260B |
| 23 | Chlorodibromomethane | 124481 | EPA 8260B |
| 24 | Chloroethane | 75003 | EPA 8260B |
| 25 | 2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether | 110758 | EPA 8260B |
| 26 | Chloroform | 67663 | EPA 8260B |
| 27 | Dichlorobromomethane | 75274 | EPA 8260B |
| 28 | 1,1-Dichloroethane | 75343 | EPA 8260B |

| CTR Number | Parameter | CAS Number | Suggested Analytical Methods |
|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 29 | 1,2-Dichloroethane | 107062 | EPA 8260B |
| 30 | 1,1-Dichloroethylene | 75354 | EPA 8260B |
| 31 | 1,2-Dichloropropane | 78875 | EPA 8260B |
| 32 | 1,3-Dichloropropylene | 542756 | EPA 8260B |
| 33 | Ethylbenzene | 100414 | EPA 8260B |
| 34 | Methyl Bromide | 74839 | EPA 8260B |
| 35 | Methyl Chloride | 74873 | EPA 8260B |
| 36 | Methylene Chloride | 75092 | EPA 8260B |
| 37 | 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | 79345 | EPA 8260B |
| 38 | Tetrachloroethylene | 127184 | EPA 8260B |
| 39 | Toluene | 108883 | EPA 8260B |
| 40 | 1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene | 156605 | EPA 8260B |
| 41 | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 71556 | EPA 8260B |
| 42 | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | 79005 | EPA 8260B |
| 43 | Trichloroethylene | 79016 | EPA 8260B |
| 44 | Vinyl Chloride | 75014 | EPA 8260B |
| 45 | 2-Chlorophenol | 95578 | EPA 8270C |
| 46 | 2,4-Dichlorophenol | 120832 | EPA 8270C |
| 47 | 2,4-Dimethylphenol | 105679 | EPA 8270C |
| 48 | 2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol | 534521 | EPA 8270C |
| 49 | 2,4-Dinitrophenol | 51285 | EPA 8270C |
| 50 | 2-Nitrophenol | 88755 | EPA 8270C |
| 51 | 4-Nitrophenol | 100027 | EPA 8270C |
| 52 | 3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol | 59507 | EPA 8270C |
| 53 | Pentachlorophenol | 87865 | EPA 8270C |
| 54 | Phenol | 108952 | EPA 8270C |
| 55 | 2,4,6-Trichlorophenol | 88062 | EPA 8270C |
| 56 | Acenaphthene | 83329 | EPA 8270C |
| 57 | Acenaphthylene | 208968 | EPA 8270C |
| 58 | Anthracene | 120127 | EPA 8270C |
| 59 | Benzidine | 92875 | EPA 8270C |
| 60 | Benzo(a)Anthracene | 56553 | EPA 8270C |
| 61 | Benzo(a)Pyrene | 50328 | EPA 8270C |
| 62 | Benzo(b)Fluoranthene | 205992 | EPA 8270C |
| 63 | Benzo(ghi)Perylene | 191242 | EPA 8270C |
| 64 | Benzo(k)Fluoranthene | 207089 | EPA 8270C |

| CTR Number | Parameter | CAS Number | Suggested Analytical Methods |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 65 | Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane | 111911 | EPA 8270C |
| 66 | Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether | 111444 | EPA 8270C |
| 67 | Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether | 108601 | EPA 8270C |
| 68 | Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate | 117817 | EPA 8270C |
| 69 | 4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether | 101553 | EPA 8270C |
| 70 | Butylbenzyl Phthalate | 85687 | EPA 8270C |
| 71 | 2-Chloronaphthalene | 91587 | EPA 8270C |
| 72 | 4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether | 7005723 | EPA 8270C |
| 73 | Chrysene | 218019 | EPA 8270C |
| 74 | Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene | 53703 | EPA 8270C |
| 75 | 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | 95501 | EPA 8260B |
| 76 | 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | 541731 | EPA 8260B |
| 77 | 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | 106467 | EPA 8260B |
| 78 | 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine | 91941 | EPA 8270C |
| 79 | Diethyl Phthalate | 84662 | EPA 8270C |
| 80 | Dimethyl Phthalate | 131113 | EPA 8270C |
| 81 | Di-n-Butyl Phthalate | 84742 | EPA 8270C |
| 82 | 2,4-Dinitrotoluene | 121142 | EPA 8270C |
| 83 | 2,6-Dinitrotoluene | 606202 | EPA 8270C |
| 84 | Di-n-Octyl Phthalate | 117840 | EPA 8270C |
| 85 | 1,2-Diphenylhydrazine | 122667 | EPA 8270C |
| 86 | Fluoranthene | 206440 | EPA 8270C |
| 87 | Fluorene | 86737 | EPA 8270C |
| 88 | Hexachlorobenzene | 118741 | EPA 8260B |
| 89 | Hexachlorobutadiene | 87863 | EPA 8260B |
| 90 | Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 77474 | EPA 8270C |
| 91 | Hexachloroethane | 67721 | EPA 8260B |
| 92 | Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene | 193395 | EPA 8270C |
| 93 | Isophorone | 78591 | EPA 8270C |
| 94 | Naphthalene | 91203 | EPA 8260B |
| 95 | Nitrobenzene | 98953 | EPA 8270C |
| 96 | N-Nitrosodimethylamine | 62759 | EPA 8270C |
| 97 | N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine | 621647 | EPA 8270C |
| 98 | N-Nitrosodiphenylamine | 86306 | EPA 8270C |
| 99 | Phenanthrene | 85018 | EPA 8270C |
| 100 | Pyrene | 129000 | EPA 8270C |

| CTR Number | Parameter | CAS Number | Suggested Analytical Methods |
|-------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 101 | 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 120821 | EPA 8260B |
| 102 | Aldrin | 309002 | EPA 8081A |
| 103 | alpha-BHC | 319846 | EPA 8081A |
| 104 | beta-BHC | 319857 | EPA 8081A |
| 105 | gamma-BHC | 58899 | EPA 8081A |
| 106 | delta-BHC | 319868 | EPA 8081A |
| 107 | Chlordane | 57749 | EPA 8081A |
| 108 | 4,4'-DDT | 50293 | EPA 8081A |
| 109 | 4,4'-DDE | 72559 | EPA 8081A |
| 110 | 4,4'-DDD | 72548 | EPA 8081A |
| 111 | Dieldrin | 60571 | EPA 8081A |
| 112 | alpha-Endosulfan | 959988 | EPA 8081A |
| 113 | beta-Endosulfan | 33213659 | EPA 8081A |
| 114 | Endosulfan Sulfate | 1031078 | EPA 8081A |
| 115 | Endrin | 72208 | EPA 8081A |
| 116 | Endrin Aldehyde | 7421934 | EPA 8081A |
| 117 | Heptachlor | 76448 | EPA 8081A |
| 118 | Heptachlor Epoxide | 1024573 | EPA 8081A |
| 119 | PCB-1016 | 12674112 | EPA 8082 |
| 120 | PCB-1221 | 11104282 | EPA 8082 |
| 121 | PCB-1232 | 11141165 | EPA 8082 |
| 122 | PCB-1242 | 53469219 | EPA 8082 |
| 123 | PCB-1248 | 12672296 | EPA 8082 |
| 124 | PCB-1254 | 11097691 | EPA 8082 |
| 125 | PCB-1260 | 11096825 | EPA 8082 |
| 126 | Toxaphene | 8001352 | EPA 8081A |

ATTACHMENT I – STATE WATER BOARD MINIMUM LEVELS

The State Water Board Minimum Levels (MLs) in this appendix are for use in reporting and compliance determination purposes in accordance with section 2.4 of the State Implementation Policy. These MLs were derived from data for priority pollutants provided by State certified analytical laboratories in 1997 and 1998. These MLs shall be used until new values are adopted by the State Water Board and become effective. The following tables (Tables 2a - 2d) present MLs for four major chemical groupings: volatile substances, semi-volatile substances, inorganics, and pesticides and PCBs. The MLs in this appendix are in parts per billion (µg/L).

Table I-1. Volatile Substances

| Table 2a - VOLATILE SUBSTANCES* | GC | GCMS |
|--|-----------|-------------|
| 1,1 Dichloroethane | 0.5 | 1 |
| 1,1 Dichloroethylene | 0.5 | 2 |
| 1,1,1 Trichloroethane | 0.5 | 2 |
| 1,1,2 Trichloroethane | 0.5 | 2 |
| 1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane | 0.5 | 1 |
| 1,2 Dichlorobenzene (volatile) | 0.5 | 2 |
| 1,2 Dichloroethane | 0.5 | 2 |
| 1,2 Dichloropropane | 0.5 | 1 |
| 1,3 Dichlorobenzene (volatile) | 0.5 | 2 |
| 1,3 Dichloropropene (volatile) | 0.5 | 2 |
| 1,4 Dichlorobenzene (volatile) | 0.5 | 2 |
| Acrolein | 2.0 | 5 |
| Acrylonitrile | 2.0 | 2 |
| Benzene | 0.5 | 2 |
| Bromoform | 0.5 | 2 |
| Methyl Bromide | 1.0 | 2 |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | 0.5 | 2 |
| Chlorobenzene | 0.5 | 2 |
| Chlorodibromo-methane | 0.5 | 2 |
| Chloroethane | 0.5 | 2 |
| Chloroform | 0.5 | 2 |
| Chloromethane | 0.5 | 2 |
| Dichlorobromo-methane | 0.5 | 2 |
| Dichloromethane | 0.5 | 2 |
| Ethylbenzene | 0.5 | 2 |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 0.5 | 2 |
| Toluene | 0.5 | 2 |
| Trans-1,2 Dichloroethylene | 0.5 | 1 |
| Trichloroethene | 0.5 | 2 |
| Vinyl Chloride | 0.5 | 2 |

*The normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1; therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance.

Table I-2. Semi-Volatile Substances

| Table 2b - SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES* | GC | GCMS | LC | COLOR |
|---|-----------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| Benzo (a) Anthracene | 10 | 5 | | |
| 1,2 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile) | 2 | 2 | | |
| 1,2 Diphenylhydrazine | | 1 | | |
| 1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene | 1 | 5 | | |
| 1,3 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile) | 2 | 1 | | |
| 1,4 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile) | 2 | 1 | | |
| 2 Chlorophenol | 2 | 5 | | |
| 2,4 Dichlorophenol | 1 | 5 | | |
| 2,4 Dimethylphenol | 1 | 2 | | |
| 2,4 Dinitrophenol | 5 | 5 | | |
| 2,4 Dinitrotoluene | 10 | 5 | | |
| 2,4,6 Trichlorophenol | 10 | 10 | | |
| 2,6 Dinitrotoluene | | 5 | | |
| 2- Nitrophenol | | 10 | | |
| 2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether | 1 | 1 | | |
| 2-Chloronaphthalene | | 10 | | |
| 3,3' Dichlorobenzidine | | 5 | | |
| Benzo (b) Fluoranthene | | 10 | 10 | |
| 3-Methyl-Chlorophenol | 5 | 1 | | |
| 4,6 Dinitro-2-methylphenol | 10 | 5 | | |
| 4- Nitrophenol | 5 | 10 | | |
| 4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether | 10 | 5 | | |
| 4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether | | 5 | | |
| Acenaphthene | 1 | 1 | 0.5 | |
| Acenaphthylene | | 10 | 0.2 | |
| Anthracene | | 10 | 2 | |
| Benzidine | | 5 | | |
| Benzo(a) pyrene | | 10 | 2 | |
| Benzo(g,h,i)perylene | | 5 | 0.1 | |
| Benzo(k)fluoranthene | | 10 | 2 | |
| bis 2-(1-Chloroethoxyl) methane | | 5 | | |
| bis(2-chloroethyl) ether | 10 | 1 | | |
| bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) ether | 10 | 2 | | |
| bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate | 10 | 5 | | |
| Butyl benzyl phthalate | 10 | 10 | | |
| Chrysene | | 10 | 5 | |
| di-n-Butyl phthalate | | 10 | | |
| di-n-Octyl phthalate | | 10 | | |
| Dibenzo(a,h)-anthracene | | 10 | 0.1 | |
| Diethyl phthalate | 10 | 2 | | |
| Dimethyl phthalate | 10 | 2 | | |
| Fluoranthene | 10 | 1 | 0.05 | |
| Fluorene | | 10 | 0.1 | |
| Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene | 5 | 5 | | |
| Hexachlorobenzene | 5 | 1 | | |

| Table 2b - SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES* | GC | GCMS | LC | COLOR |
|---|-----------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| Hexachlorobutadiene | 5 | 1 | | |
| Hexachloroethane | 5 | 1 | | |
| Indeno(1,2,3,cd)-pyrene | | 10 | 0.05 | |
| Isophorone | 10 | 1 | | |
| N-Nitroso diphenyl amine | 10 | 1 | | |
| N-Nitroso-dimethyl amine | 10 | 5 | | |
| N-Nitroso -di n-propyl amine | 10 | 5 | | |
| Naphthalene | 10 | 1 | 0.2 | |
| Nitrobenzene | 10 | 1 | | |
| Pentachlorophenol | 1 | 5 | | |
| Phenanthrene | | 5 | 0.05 | |
| Phenol ** | 1 | 1 | | 50 |
| Pyrene | | 10 | 0.05 | |

*With the exception of phenol by colorimetric technique, the normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1,000; therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance multiplied by 1,000.

**Phenol by colorimetric technique has a factor of 1.

Table I-3. Inorganics

| Table 2c – INORGANICS* | FAA | GFAA | ICP | ICPMS | SPGFAA | HYDRIDE | CVAA | COLOR | DCP |
|-------------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| Antimony | 10 | 5 | 50 | 0.5 | 5 | 0.5 | | | 1,000 |
| Arsenic | | 2 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | 20 | 1,000 |
| Beryllium | 20 | 0.5 | 2 | 0.5 | 1 | | | | 1,000 |
| Cadmium | 10 | 0.5 | 10 | 0.25 | 0.5 | | | | 1,000 |
| Chromium (total) | 50 | 2 | 10 | 0.5 | 1 | | | | 1,000 |
| Chromium VI | 5 | | | | | | | 10 | |
| Copper | 25 | 5 | 10 | 0.5 | 2 | | | | 1,000 |
| Cyanide | | | | | | | | 5 | |
| Lead | 20 | 5 | 5 | 0.5 | 2 | | | | 10,000 |
| Mercury | | | | 0.5 | | | 0.2 | | |
| Nickel | 50 | 5 | 20 | 1 | 5 | | | | 1,000 |
| Selenium | | 5 | 10 | 2 | 5 | 1 | | | 1,000 |
| Silver | 10 | 1 | 10 | 0.25 | 2 | | | | 1,000 |
| Thallium | 10 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 5 | | | | 1,000 |
| Zinc | 20 | | 20 | 1 | 10 | | | | 1,000 |

*The normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1; therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance.

Table I-4. Pesticides and PCBs

| Table 2d – PESTICIDES – PCBs* | GC |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| 4,4'-DDD | 0.05 |
| 4,4'-DDE | 0.05 |
| 4,4'-DDT | 0.01 |
| a-Endosulfan | 0.02 |
| alpha-BHC | 0.01 |
| Aldrin | 0.005 |
| b-Endosulfan | 0.01 |
| Beta-BHC | 0.005 |
| Chlordane | 0.1 |
| Delta-BHC | 0.005 |
| Dieldrin | 0.01 |
| Endosulfan Sulfate | 0.05 |
| Endrin | 0.01 |
| Endrin Aldehyde | 0.01 |
| Heptachlor | 0.01 |
| Heptachlor Epoxide | 0.01 |
| Gamma-BHC (Lindane) | 0.02 |
| PCB 1016 | 0.5 |
| PCB 1221 | 0.5 |
| PCB 1232 | 0.5 |
| PCB 1242 | 0.5 |
| PCB 1248 | 0.5 |
| PCB 1254 | 0.5 |
| PCB 1260 | 0.5 |
| Toxaphene | 0.5 |

*The normal method-specific factor for these substances is 100; therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance multiplied by 100.

Techniques:

- GC - Gas Chromatography
- GCMS - Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry
- HRGCMS - High Resolution Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (i.e., EPA 1613, 1624, or 1625)
- LC - High Pressure Liquid Chromatography
- FAA - Flame Atomic Absorption
- GFAA - Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption
- HYDRIDE - Gaseous Hydride Atomic Absorption
- CVAA - Cold Vapor Atomic Absorption
- ICP - Inductively Coupled Plasma
- ICPMS - Inductively Coupled Plasma/Mass Spectrometry
- SPGFAA - Stabilized Platform Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption (i.e., EPA 200.9)
- DCP - Direct Current Plasma
- COLOR – Colorimetric

ATTACHMENT J – SUMMARY OF WQBELS CALCULATIONS

The WQBELS developed for this Order are summarized below and were calculated as described in the methodology summarized in Attachment F, Fact Sheet and are contained in section IV.A.1.a of this Order.

Table J-1. Summary of WQBELS Calculations

| CTR # | Parameter | Human Health Calculations | | | | Aquatic Life Calculations | | | | | | | | | | Effluent Limitations | |
|-------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------|
| | | Organism Only | | | | Saltwater | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | AMEL HH = ECA = C HH only | MDEL/ AMEL multiplier | MDEL HH | ECA acute = C acute | ECA acute multiplier | LTA acute | ECA chronic = C chronic | ECA chronic multiplier | LTA chronic | Lowest LTA | AMEL multiplier 95 | AMEL aquatic life | MDEL multiplier 99 | MDEL aquatic life | AMEL | MDEL |
| µg/L | | µg/L | µg/L | | µg/L | µg/L | | µg/L | µg/L | | | | | µg/L | µg/L | | |
| 14 | Free Cyanide | 220,000 | 2.01 | 441,362 | 1.0 | 0.32 | 0.32 | 1.0 | 0.53 | 0.53 | 0.32 | 1.55 | 0.5 | 3.11 | 1 | 0.5 | 1.0 |

Notes:

C = Water Quality Criteria

HH = Human health

AMEL = Average monthly effluent limitation

MDEL = Maximum daily effluent limitation

ECA = Effluent concentration allowance

LTA = Long-term average concentration