

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD  
COLORADO RIVER BASIN REGION

Office  
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Palm Desert, CA 92260

[WaterBoards.ca.gov/Coloradoriver/](http://WaterBoards.ca.gov/Coloradoriver/)

**ORDER R7-2022-0020**  
**NPDES No. CA 0105181**



**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS**  
**FOR KENT SEATECH, LLC**  
**KENT SEATECH CORPORATION FISH FARM**

**Table 1. Discharger Information**

<b>Discharger</b>	Kent SeaTech, LLC
<b>Name of Facility</b>	Kent SeaTech Corporation Fish Farm
<b>Facility Address</b>	70775 Buchanan Street, Mecca, CA 92254
<b>County</b>	Riverside County
<b>Prior Order</b>	R7-2016-0035

**Table 2. Discharge Location**

<b>Discharge Point</b>	<b>Effluent Description</b>	<b>Discharge Point Latitude (North)</b>	<b>Discharge Point Longitude (West)</b>	<b>Receiving Water</b>
001	Aquaculture Wastewater	33°, 32', 13" N	116°, 05', 60" W	Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel alias Whitewater Channel

**Table 3. Administrative Information**

This Order was adopted on:	September 13, 2022
This Order shall become effective on:	October 1, 2022
This Order shall expire on:	September 30, 2027
Due Date for Next Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) and Application for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Reissuance:	April 3, 2027 or as soon as possible if planned changes meet the Notice Requirement under 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1).
Discharge Classification by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin Region:	Minor

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I, PAULA RASMUSSEN, Executive Officer, hereby certify that the following is a full, true, and correct copy of the Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin Region, on September 13, 2022.

*Original Signed By* \_\_\_\_\_  
PAULA RASMUSSEN  
Executive Officer

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## 1. FACILITY INFORMATION

Information describing the Kent SeaTech Corporation Fish Farm (Facility) is summarized on the cover page and in Sections 1 and 2 of the Fact Sheet (Attachment F). Section 1 of the Fact Sheet also includes information regarding the Facility's permit application.

## 2. FINDINGS

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

**2.A. Legal Authorities.** This Order serves as waste discharge requirements (WDRs) pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with section 13260). This Order is also issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit authorizing the Discharger to discharge into waters of the United States at the discharge location described in Table 2, subject to the requirements in this Order.

**2.B. Background and Rationale for Requirements.** The Colorado River Basin 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 G are also incorporated into this Order.

**2.C. Provisions and Requirements Implementing State Law.** The provisions/requirements in Subsections 4.B, 4.C, 5.B, and 6.A.2 are included to implement state law only. These provisions/requirements are not required or authorized under the federal Clean Water Act; consequently, violations of these provisions/requirements are not subject to the enforcement remedies that are available for NPDES violations.

**2.D. Notification of Interested Parties.** The Colorado River Basin Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDRs for the discharge and provided them with an opportunity to submit written comments and recommendations. Details of the notification are provided in the Fact Sheet.

**2.E. Consideration of Public Comment.** The Colorado River Basin Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge. Details of the public hearing are provided in the Fact Sheet.

**THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Order R7-2016-0035 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 Clean Water Act and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order. This action in no way prevents the Colorado River Basin Water Board from taking enforcement action for violations of the previous Order.

**3. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS**

- 3.A.** The discharge of waste to land is prohibited unless authorized in a separate waste discharge permit.
- 3.B.** The discharge of treated wastewater from the Facility at a location or in a manner different from that described in this Order is prohibited.
- 3.C.** The discharge of trash from the Facility to the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel, or any other water of the United States, is prohibited.
- 3.D.** The bypass or overflow of untreated or partially-treated aquaculture wastewater or wastes to the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel is prohibited, except as allowed under Sections 1.G (Bypass) and 1.H (Upset) of Attachment D, Standard Provisions.
- 3.E.** The discharge of waste in excess of the design treatment or disposal capacity of the system, 10.5 million gallons per day (MGD), is prohibited.
- 3.F.** The discharge of waste that causes contamination, pollution, or nuisance as defined in Water Code section 13050, subdivisions (k), (l) and (m), respectively, is prohibited.

**4. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS**

**4.A. Effluent Limitations**

**4.A.1 Final Effluent Limitations for Discharge Point 001**

- 4.A.1.a.** The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at Discharge Point 001, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001, as described in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), Attachment E.

**Table 4. Effluent Limitations (001)**

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Flow	MGD	10.5	---	---	---	---

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
pH	Standard Units	---	---	---	6.0	9.0
Oil and Grease	mg/L	---	---	25	---	---
Oil and Grease	lbs/day <sup>1</sup>	---	---	2,190	---	---

**4.A.1.b. Toxicity:** There shall be no toxicity in the effluent, nor shall the effluent cause any toxicity in the receiving water, as defined in Section 5 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 Colorado River Basin Water Board.

**4.A.1.c. Bacteria:** The bacterial density in the wastewater effluent discharged to the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel, shall not exceed the following values, as measured by the following bacterial indicator:

***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.

**4.A.2. Interim Effluent Limitations – Not Applicable**

**4.B. Land Discharge Specifications:**

The wastewater that enters a settling pond shall not cause a nuisance or pollution as defined by the California Water Code section 13050. The discharge shall not cause the degradation of any water supply. Free board shall not be less than 1 foot. All ponds shall be maintained properly so they will be kept in aerobic conditions. The dissolved oxygen content in the upper zone (one foot) of all basins shall not be less than 5.0 mg/L.

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<sup>1</sup> The mass-based effluent limitations are based on a design capacity of 10.5 MGD.

#### **4.C. Recycling Specifications – Not Applicable**

### **5. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS**

#### **5.A. Surface Water Limitations**

Receiving water limitations are based on water quality objectives contained in the Water Quality Control Plan for the Colorado River Basin Region (Basin Plan) and are a required part of this Order. The discharge from the Facility shall not cause or contribute to the following in the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel:

- 5.A.1. Dissolved Oxygen.** The concentration of dissolved oxygen to fall below 5.0 milligrams per liter (mg/L). When dissolved oxygen in the receiving water is already below 5.0 mg/L, the discharge shall not cause any further depression.
- 5.A.2. Oil, Grease, and Floating Material.** Oil, grease, floating material (liquids, solids, foam and scum) or suspended material in amounts that create a nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
- 5.A.3. Pesticides.** The deposition of pesticides or any combination of pesticides in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses.
- 5.A.4. Color.** Discoloration that creates a nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.
- 5.A.5. Biostimulatory Substances.** Biostimulatory substances in concentrations that promote aquatic growths to the extent that such growths cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
- 5.A.6. Turbidity.** An increase in turbidity that adversely affects beneficial uses.
- 5.A.7. pH.** The normal ambient pH to fall below 6.0 or exceed 9.0 units.
- 5.A.8. Temperature.** An alteration in the natural temperature, unless the Discharger can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Colorado River Basin Water Board that the alteration in temperature does not adversely affect beneficial uses.
- 5.A.9. Settleable Substances.** The deposition of material in amounts that cause a nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
- 5.A.10. Chemical Constituents.** Chemical constituents to be present in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses.
- 5.A.11. Toxicity.** 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.
- 5.A.12. Taste and Odors.** An increase in taste- or odor-producing substances that adversely affects beneficial uses.
- 5.A.13. Total Dissolved Solids.** The concentration of total dissolved solids (TDS) to exceed an annual average concentration of 2,000 mg/L or a maximum daily concentration of 2,500 mg/L.
- 5.A.14. Water Quality Standards.** The violation of any applicable water quality standard for receiving waters adopted by the Colorado River Basin Water Board or the

State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) as required by the federal Clean Water Act and regulations adopted thereunder. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to Clean Water Act section 303 or amendments thereto, the Colorado River Basin Water Board will revise and modify this permit in accordance with such more stringent standard.

## **5.B. Groundwater Limitations – Not Applicable**

## **6. PROVISIONS**

### **6.A. Standard Provisions**

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

**6.A.2. Colorado River Basin 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:

**6.A.2.a.** The Facility 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.

**6.A.2.b.** The Discharger shall ensure that all site-operating personnel are familiar with the contents of this Order and shall maintain a copy of this Order at the site.

**6.A.2.c.** The Discharger's wastewater treatment process shall be supervised and operated by persons possessing certification of the appropriate grade pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 3680.

**6.A.2.d.** The Discharger shall immediately notify 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.

**6.A.2.e.** The Discharger shall provide a report to the Colorado River Basin Water Board upon determining that the treatment process'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.

**6.A.2.f.** In the event of any changes in ownership or management of this operation, the Discharger shall notify the Colorado River Basin Water Board of such change in writing. The Discharger shall also notify the succeeding owner or operator by letter that the new owner or operator must apply for coverage under this Order prior to discharging. The Discharger shall forward a copy of this letter to the



Colorado River Basin Water Board within 30 days of providing the notice to the succeeding owner or operator.

**6.A.2.g.** Prior to any modifications in this Facility which would result in any 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 Colorado River Basin Water Board, and if required by the Colorado River Basin Water Board, obtain revised requirements before any modifications are implemented.

**6.A.2.h.** This Order does not authorize violation of any federal, state, or local laws or regulations.

**6.A.2.i.** 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.

**6.A.2.j.** In the event the Discharger does not comply or will be unable to comply with this Order for any reason, the Discharger shall notify the Colorado River Basin Water Board as follows:

1) For noncompliance with any prohibition, effluent limitation, or receiving water limitation of this Order, or for a spill in excess of 1,000 gallons:

- i. The Discharger shall notify the Colorado River Basin Water Board by email to [RB7-coloradoriver@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:RB7-coloradoriver@waterboards.ca.gov) within 24 hours of having knowledge of such noncompliance.
- ii. The Discharger shall submit a written report within five days of noncompliance, unless this requirement is waived by Colorado River Basin Water Board staff. The written report shall state the nature, time, duration, and cause of the noncompliance, and shall describe the measures being taken to remedy the current noncompliance and prevent recurrence including, where applicable, a schedule of implementation.

2) For all other forms of noncompliance:

The Discharger shall notify the Colorado River Basin Water Board at the time monitoring reports are submitted.

## **6.B. Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) Requirements**

The Discharger shall comply with the MRP in Attachment E of this Order and any future revisions thereto. 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, the number and size of samples to be collected, or minor clarifications on MRP requirements.

## **6.C. Special Provisions**

### **6.C.1. Reopener Provisions**

**6.C.1.a. Standard Revisions.** This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Discharger for an Order modification, revocation and reissuance, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any Order condition. Causes for modification include, but are not limited to, the violation of any term or condition contained in this Order, a material change in the character, location, or volume of discharge, the modification of land application plans, or the adoption of new regulations by the State Water Board or the Colorado River Basin Water Board, including revisions to the Basin Plan.

**6.C.1.b. Whole Effluent Toxicity.** As a result of a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE), this Order may be reopened to include a numeric chronic toxicity limitation, an acute toxicity limitation, and/or a limitation for a specific toxicant identified in the TRE. Additionally, if a numeric chronic toxicity water quality objective is adopted by the State Water Board, this Order may be reopened to include effluent limitations based on that objective.

**6.C.1.c. 303(d)-Listed Pollutants.** If new or revised water quality objectives or Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) come into effect for receiving waters, the effluent limitations in this Order may be modified as necessary to reflect any updated water quality objectives and TMDL waste load allocations.

**6.C.1.d. Reasonable Potential.** This Order may be modified or revoked and reissued if present or future investigations demonstrate that the Discharger is causing or contributing to excursions above any applicable water quality standard or objective, or adversely impacting water quality and/or the beneficial uses of receiving waters.

### **6.C.2. Special Studies, Technical Papers and Additional Monitoring Requirements**

#### **6.C.2.a. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Plan**

The Discharger must review and update the Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Work Plan as defined in Attachment A. The Discharger must conduct a TRE if repeated tests reveal toxicity as a result of waste discharges under this Order. The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to control toxicity once the source of toxicity is identified. Failure to conduct the required toxicity tests or conduct a TRE shall result in the establishment of effluent limitations for chronic toxicity under this Order and/or appropriate enforcement action.

#### **6.C.2.b. Optional Metal Translator Study**

Should the Discharger wish to use a translator for metals and selenium other than the default USEPA conversion factors listed in Tables 2 and 3 of the California Toxics Rule (CTR), the Discharger shall perform studies to determine site-specific metal translators and must submit a written request to the Executive Officer. Otherwise, the USEPA conversion factors shall remain

the default standard used when calculating any water quality-based effluent limitations for selenium and metals. USEPA has developed a guidance manual entitled, *The Metals Translator: Guidance for Calculating a Total Recoverable Permit Limit from a Dissolved Criterion* (USEPA 823-B-96-007, June 1996).

### **6.C.3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention**

#### **6.C.3.a. Pollutant Minimization Program**

The Discharger shall develop and conduct a Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP) when there is evidence that a priority pollutant is present in the effluent above an effluent limitation (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) and either:

- 1) A sample result is reported as DNQ and the effluent limitation is less than the Reporting Level (RL); or
- 2) A sample result is reported as Not Detected (ND) and the effluent limitation is less than the MDL, using definitions described in Attachment A and reporting protocols described in MRP Section 10.B.4.
- 3) The PMP shall include, but not be limited to, the following actions and submittals acceptable to the Colorado River Basin 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 Colorado River Basin 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.

### **6.C.3.b. Spill Response Plan**

The Discharger shall develop and implement a Spill Response Plan (SRP). The Discharger shall review and update the SRP on an annual basis. The Discharger shall submit the updated SRP with each Annual Report. At a minimum, the SRP shall include sections concerning spill cleanup and containment measures, public notifications, monitoring, and the procedures to be carried out if floatable material is visible on the water surface near the discharge point. The Discharger shall make the SRP available for staff review during Colorado River Basin 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.

### **6.C.3.c. Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP)**

The Discharger shall update and implement a Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP) within 90 days of the effective date of this Order. The BMPP shall be developed in accordance with requirements in 40 C.F.R. section 451.11 as described below and shall include a narrative description of actions to be taken by the Discharger to comply. The Colorado River Basin Water Board may direct the Discharger to modify the BMPP based on its exercise of BPJ representing the application of BMPs:

- 1) **Solids control.** The Discharger shall:
  - i. Employ efficient feed management and feeding strategies that limit feed input to the minimum amount reasonably necessary to achieve production goals and sustain targeted rates of aquatic animal growth in order to minimize potential discharges of uneaten feed and waste products to waters of the United States or waters of the state.
  - ii. In order to minimize the discharge of accumulated solids from settling ponds and basins and production systems, identify and implement procedures for routine cleaning of rearing units and off-line settling basins, and procedures to minimize any discharge of accumulated solids during the inventorying, grading, and harvesting of aquatic animals in the production system.
  - iii. Remove and dispose of aquatic animal mortalities properly on a regular basis to prevent discharge to waters of the United States or waters of the state, except in cases where authorized by an NPDES permit or WDRs.
- 2) **BOD control.** The Discharger shall:
  - i. Provide sufficient detention time in the treatment units to allow for maximum removal of BOD prior to discharge.
  - ii. In order to minimize the discharge of oxygen demanding pollutants from settling ponds and basins and production systems, identify and

implement procedures for routine cleaning of rearing units and off-line settling basins, and procedures to minimize any discharge of accumulated solids during the inventorying, grading and harvesting of aquatic animals in the production system.

- iii. Comply with the monitoring schedule outlined in the Monitoring and Reporting Program, Attachment E, of this Order to monitor compliance with the following BOD benchmarks: 30-Day Arithmetic Mean – 45 mg/L; 7-Day Arithmetic Mean-65 mg/L. In the event that either of these benchmarks are exceeded, the Discharger must comply with the accelerated monitoring requirements described in section 9.B.1 of the Monitoring and Reporting Program, Attachment E, of this Order.

**3) Materials storage.** The Discharger shall:

- i. Properly store drugs, pesticides, and feed in a manner designed to prevent spills that may result in the discharge of drugs, pesticides or feed to waters of the United States or waters of the state.
- ii. Implement procedures to properly contain, clean, and dispose of any spilled material.

**4) Operations and Structural Maintenance.** The Discharger shall:

- i. Inspect the production system and the wastewater treatment system on a routine basis in order to identify and promptly repair any damage.
- ii. Conduct regular maintenance of the production system and the wastewater treatment system in order to ensure that they are properly functioning.
- iii. Store and contain drugs, chemicals, fuel, waste oil, or other materials to prevent spillage or release into the aquatic animal production facility, waters of the United States or waters of the state.

**5) Recordkeeping.** The Discharger shall:

- i. Keep records documenting the frequency of cleaning, inspections, maintenance, and repairs.

**6) Training.** The Discharger shall:

- i. Adequately train all relevant facility personnel in spill prevention and how to respond in the event of a spill.
- ii. Train staff on the proper operation and cleaning of production and wastewater treatment systems including training in feeding procedures and proper use of equipment.

#### **6.C.4. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications**

##### **6.C.4.a. Facility and Treatment Operation**

- 1) 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 include effective performance measures, 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 Colorado River Basin Water Board upon demand.

- 2) Temporary power or adequate storage capacity shall be provided to maintain the plant in operation in the event of commercial power failure.
- 3) Adequate measures shall be taken to ensure that unauthorized persons are effectively excluded from contact with the wastewater disposal facilities.
- 4) The Discharger shall implement acceptable operation and maintenance at the Facility so that needed repairs and maintenance are performed in a timely manner.

#### **6.C.4.b. Antidegradation Analysis and Engineering Report for Significant Expansion**

Discharges from a new or an existing facility that will undergo significant expansion<sup>2</sup> within the next 5 years shall be required to submit an anti-degradation analysis report to the Colorado River Basin Water Board's Executive Officer for review and approval. The anti-degradation analysis report shall be developed in accordance with the State Anti-degradation 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 Colorado River Basin 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 anti-degradation policies.

#### **6.C.4.c. Operations Plan for Proposed Plant Expansion**

At least 30 days in advance of the operation of an expanded wastewater treatment system, the Discharger shall submit an Operations Plan, in

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<sup>2</sup> 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 that may result in an incremental increase in pollutants discharged to the receiving water body of greater than 10% of the permitted discharge rates. When a new or existing facility undergoes significant expansion, the discharge shall be evaluated on a pollutant by pollutant basis.

accordance with Water Code section 13385, subdivision (j)(1)(D). The Operations Plan shall describe the actions the Discharger will take during the period of adjusting or testing, including steps to prevent violations and identification of the shortest reasonable time required for the period of adjusting and testing (not to exceed 90 days for a wastewater treatment unit that relies on a biological treatment process and not to exceed 30 days for any other wastewater treatment unit). Upon receipt of the Operations Plan by the Executive Officer, and if the Executive Officer has not objected in writing to the Operations Plan, Water Code section 13385, subdivisions (h) and (i), shall not apply in accordance with subdivision (j)(1) of section 13385 if a violation is caused by the operation of a new or reconstructed wastewater treatment unit during a defined period of adjusting or testing, as described above.

**6.C.5. Special Provisions for Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs Only) – Not Applicable**

**6.C.6. Other Special Provisions**

- 6.C.6.a.** The Discharger may be required to submit technical reports as directed by the Colorado River Basin Water Board’s Executive Officer.
- 6.C.6.b.** No changes in the type or amount of treatment chemicals added to the process water without the written approval of the Colorado River Basin Water Board’s Executive Officer.
- 6.C.6.c.** The Discharger shall exclude from the wastewater treatment process 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.
- 6.C.6.d.** The Discharger shall update the Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) that specifies the quality assurance practices and activities undertaken by the Discharger to ensure the accuracy and reliability of sampling and monitoring activities required in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E). The Discharger shall submit the QAPP to the Colorado River Basin Water Board’s Executive Officer within 90 days of adoption of this Order.

**6.C.7. Special Provisions Reporting Schedules**

**6.C.7.a Deliverables and Due Dates.** The Discharger shall comply with the following compliance schedule as summarized in Table 6:

**Table 6. Compliance Schedule**

Activity	Description	Due Date
Spill Response Plan 6.C.3.b	The Discharger must annually update the Spill Response Plan (SRP), which must include sections on spill cleanup and containment measures.	Annual updates submitted yearly with Annual Report.

Activity	Description	Due Date
Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP) 6.C.3.c	The Discharger shall update the Best Management Practices Plan that provides a narrative description of actions to be taken by the Discharger to comply with the numeric benchmark for TSS and BOD. The Discharger shall update the Best Management Practices Plan that includes site-specific plans, procedures, and practices that address solids control, materials storage, operations and structural maintenance, recordkeeping, and training to minimize the amount of pollutants entering wastewater and stormwater discharges from materials being stored and activities being conducted throughout the entire Facility.	Within 90 days of the effective date of this Order.
TRE Workplan 6.C.2.a	The Discharger must review and update the TRE Work Plan. The Work Plan should include a description of steps the Discharger will take in the event toxicity is detected.	Within 90 days of the effective date of this Order and any time there are staff or operational changes.
Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP) 6.C.3.a	The Discharger must develop a PMP when there is evidence a priority pollutant is present in the effluent above an effluent limitation and either: (1) the sample result is reported as DNQ and the effluent limitation is less than the RL; or (2) a sample result is reported as ND and the effluent limitation is less than the MDL.	Within 90 days after receipt of evidence of a priority pollutant effluent exceedance.
Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) 6.C.6.d	The Discharger shall update the Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) that specifies the quality assurance practices and activities undertaken by the Discharger to ensure the accuracy and reliability of sampling and monitoring activities required in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E). The Discharger shall submit the updated QAPP to the Colorado River Basin Water Board's Executive Officer.	Within 90 days of the adoption of this Order

## 7. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

Compliance with the effluent limitations contained in Section 4 of this Order will be determined as specified below:



### **7.A. Priority Pollutant Effluent Limitations**

Compliance with effluent limitations for priority pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined in the MRP and Section 7 of this Order. For purposes of reporting and administrative enforcement by the Colorado River Basin Water Board or the State Water Board, 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).

### **7.B. Multiple Sample Data**

When determining compliance with an Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL), Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL), and Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (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:

- 7.B.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.
- 7.B.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.

### **7.C. Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL)**

If the average (or when applicable, the median determined by Section 7.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 with respect to AMEL.

### **7.D. Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL)**

If the average (or when applicable, the median determined by Section 7.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 seven days of non-compliance where no data are 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 with respect to AWEL.

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

#### **7.E. Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL)**

If a daily discharge (or when applicable, the median determined by Section 7.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 one day only within the reporting period. For any one day during which no sample is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that day with respect to MDEL.

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 Section 7.B, above.

#### **7.F. Median Monthly Effluent Limitation (MMEL)**

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

#### **7.G. 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.

#### **7.H. 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.

#### **7.I. 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 Section 6.C.3.a), the Discharger shall not be deemed out of compliance.

#### **7.J. Compliance with Single Constituent Effluent Limitation**

Dischargers shall be deemed out of compliance with an effluent limitation if the concentration of a pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reported Minimum Level (ML).

#### **7.K. 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.

#### **7.L. Chronic Toxicity Narrative Effluent Limitation**

Compliance with narrative effluent limitations established in the Order are determined from a chronic toxicity test using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) statistical t-test approach described in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010). The Discharger must report either a "Pass" or a "Fail" and the Percent Effect as required in the MRP, Section 5. If a result is reported as a "Fail," the Discharger must follow the requirements in MRP, Section 5.A, Chronic Toxicity Testing, to initiate an accelerated monitoring schedule or conduct a TRE.

#### **7.M. Bacterial Effluent Limitations**

Compliance with the bacterial effluent limitations established in section 4.A.1.c of this Order shall be determined as follows:

1. If the calculated geometric mean bacterial concentrations for E. coli exceed the 30-day geometric mean effluent limitations summarized in the Effluent Limitations and Discharge Requirements section 4.A.1.c 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 month in which the samples were collected.

2. If the bacterial concentration for E. coli exceeds the maximum bacterial densities summarized in the Effluent Limitations and Discharge Requirements section 4.A.1.c 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.

## 7.N. Chronic Toxicity

The discharge is subject to determination of “Pass” or “Fail” and “Percent Effect” from a chronic toxicity test using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) statistical t-test approach described in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010), Appendix A, Figure A-1, Table A-1, and Appendix B, Table B-1. The null hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) for the TST statistical approach is: Mean discharge In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC) response  $\leq 0.75 \times$  Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as “Pass.” A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as “Fail.” The relative “Percent Effect” at the discharge IWC is defined and reported as:  $((\text{Mean control response} - \text{Mean discharge IWC response}) \div \text{Mean control response}) \times 100$ . This is a t-test (formally Student’s t-Test), a statistical analysis comparing two sets of replicate observations - in the case of Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET), only two test concentrations (i.e., a control and IWC). The purpose of this statistical test is to determine if the means of the two sets of observations are different (i.e., if the IWC or receiving water concentration differs from the control (the test result is either “Pass” or “Fail”)). The Welch’s t-test employed by the TST statistical approach is an adaptation of Student’s t-test and is used with two samples having unequal variances.

The MDEL<sup>3</sup> for chronic toxicity is exceeded and a violation will be flagged when a chronic toxicity test, analyzed using the TST statistical approach, results in “Fail” and the “Percent Effect” is  $\geq 50\%$  .

The MMEL<sup>4</sup> for chronic toxicity is exceeded and a violation will be flagged when half or more of all the independent chronic toxicity tests, conducted within the same calendar month and analyzed using the TST statistical approach, results in “Fail.” The MMEL for chronic toxicity shall only apply when there is a discharge on more than one day in a calendar month period. During such calendar months, up to

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<sup>3</sup> Maximum Daily Effluent Limit (MDEL).

<sup>4</sup> Median Monthly Effluent Limit (MMEL).

three independent toxicity tests may be conducted when one toxicity test results in "Fail."

The chronic toxicity MDEL and MMEL are set at the IWC for the discharge (100% effluent) and expressed in units of the TST statistical approach ("Pass" or "Fail", "Percent Effect"). All NPDES effluent compliance monitoring for the chronic toxicity MDEL and MMEL shall be reported using only the 100% effluent concentration and negative control, expressed in units of the TST. The TST hypothesis ( $H_0$ ) (see above) is statistically analyzed using the IWC and a negative control. Effluent toxicity tests shall be run using a multi-concentration test design when required by Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms (USEPA 2002, EPA-821-R-02-013). The Colorado River Basin Water Board's review of reported toxicity test results will include review of concentration-response patterns as appropriate (see Fact Sheet discussion at IV.C.5). As described in the bioassay laboratory audit correspondence from the State Water Resources Control Board dated August 7, 2014, and from the USEPA dated December 24, 2013, the Percent Minimum Significant Difference (PMSD) criteria only apply to compliance reporting for the No Observable Effect Concentration (NOEC) and the sublethal statistical endpoints of the NOEC, and therefore are not used to interpret TST results. Standard Operating Procedures used by the toxicity testing laboratory to identify and report valid, invalid, anomalous, or inconclusive effluent (and receiving water) toxicity test measurement results from the TST statistical approach, including those that incorporate a consideration of concentration-response patterns, must be submitted to the Colorado River Basin Water Board (40 CFR section 122.41(h)). The Colorado River Basin Water Board will make a final determination as to whether a toxicity test result is valid, and may consult with the Permittee, the USEPA, the State Water Board's Quality Assurance Officer, or the State Water Board's Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) as needed. The Board may consider the results of any TIE/TRE studies in an enforcement action.

#### **7.O. Significant Figures**

The Discharger shall report monitoring and calculation results with regard to significant figures consistent with tabulated values in Table 4 (Effluent Limitations).

## ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS

### **Arithmetic Mean ( $\mu$ )**

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:

$$\text{Arithmetic mean } (\mu) = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

where:  $\sum x$  is the sum of the measured ambient water concentrations, and  $n$  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.

### **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.

### **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.

### **Carcinogenic**

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

### **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.

### **Daily Discharge**

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

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

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

**Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)**

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

**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.

**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 USEPA guidance (Technical Support Document For Water Quality-based Toxics Control, March 1991, second printing, EPA/505/2-90-001).

**Enclosed Bays**

Enclosed Bays means indentations along the coast that enclose an area of oceanic water within distinct headlands or harbor works. Enclosed bays include all bays where the narrowest distance between the headlands or outermost harbor works is less than 75 percent of the greatest dimension of the enclosed portion of the bay. Enclosed bays include, but are not limited to, Humboldt Bay, Bodega Harbor, Tomales Bay, Drake's Estero, San Francisco Bay, Morro Bay, Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor, Upper and Lower Newport Bay, Mission Bay, and San Diego Bay. Enclosed bays do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

**Estimated Chemical Concentration**

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

**Estuaries**

Estuaries means waters, including coastal lagoons, located at the mouths of streams that serve as areas of mixing for fresh and ocean waters. Coastal lagoons and mouths of streams that are temporarily separated from the ocean by sandbars shall be considered estuaries. Estuarine waters shall be considered to extend from a bay or the open ocean to a point upstream where there is no significant mixing of fresh water and seawater. Estuarine waters included, but are not limited to, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, as defined in Water Code section 12220, Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait downstream to the Carquinez Bridge, and appropriate areas of the Smith, Mad, Eel, Noyo, Russian, Klamath, San Diego, and Otay rivers. Estuaries do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

### **Geometric Mean (GM)**

The geometric mean is a type of mean or average that indicates the central tendency or typical value of a set of numbers by using the product of their values (as opposed to the arithmetic mean which uses their sum). The geometric mean is defined as the nth root of the product of n numbers. The formula is expressed as:  $GM = \sqrt[n]{(x_1)(x_2)(x_3)\dots(x_n)}$ , where x is the sample value and n is the number of samples taken.

### **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).

### **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:**

$$\text{median} = \frac{X_{(n+1)}}{2}$$

**If n is even, then:**

$$\text{median} = \frac{\frac{X_n}{2} + \frac{X_{n/2+1}}{2}}{2}$$

(i.e., the midpoint between the (n/2 and ((n/2)+1))).

### **Method Detection Limit (MDL)**

MDL is the minimum concentration of a substance that can be reported with 99 percent confidence that the measured concentration is distinguishable from method blank results, as defined in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). part 136, Attachment B.



**Minimum Level (ML)**

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

**Mixing Zone**

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

**Not Detected (ND)**

Sample results which are less than the laboratory's MDL.

**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 Colorado River Basin 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 Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) or Colorado River Basin Water Board.

**Reporting Level (RL)**

The RL is the ML (and its associated analytical method) chosen by the Discharger for reporting and compliance determination from the MLs included in this Order, including

an additional factor if applicable as discussed herein. The MLs included in this Order correspond to approved analytical methods for reporting a sample result that are selected by the Colorado River Basin 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.

### **Source of Drinking Water**

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

### **Standard Deviation ( $\sigma$ )**

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

$$\text{Standard Deviation } (\sigma) = \frac{\sum(X-\mu)^2}{(n-1)^{0.5}}$$

where: x is the observed value;  $\mu$  is the arithmetic mean of the observed values; and n is the number of samples.

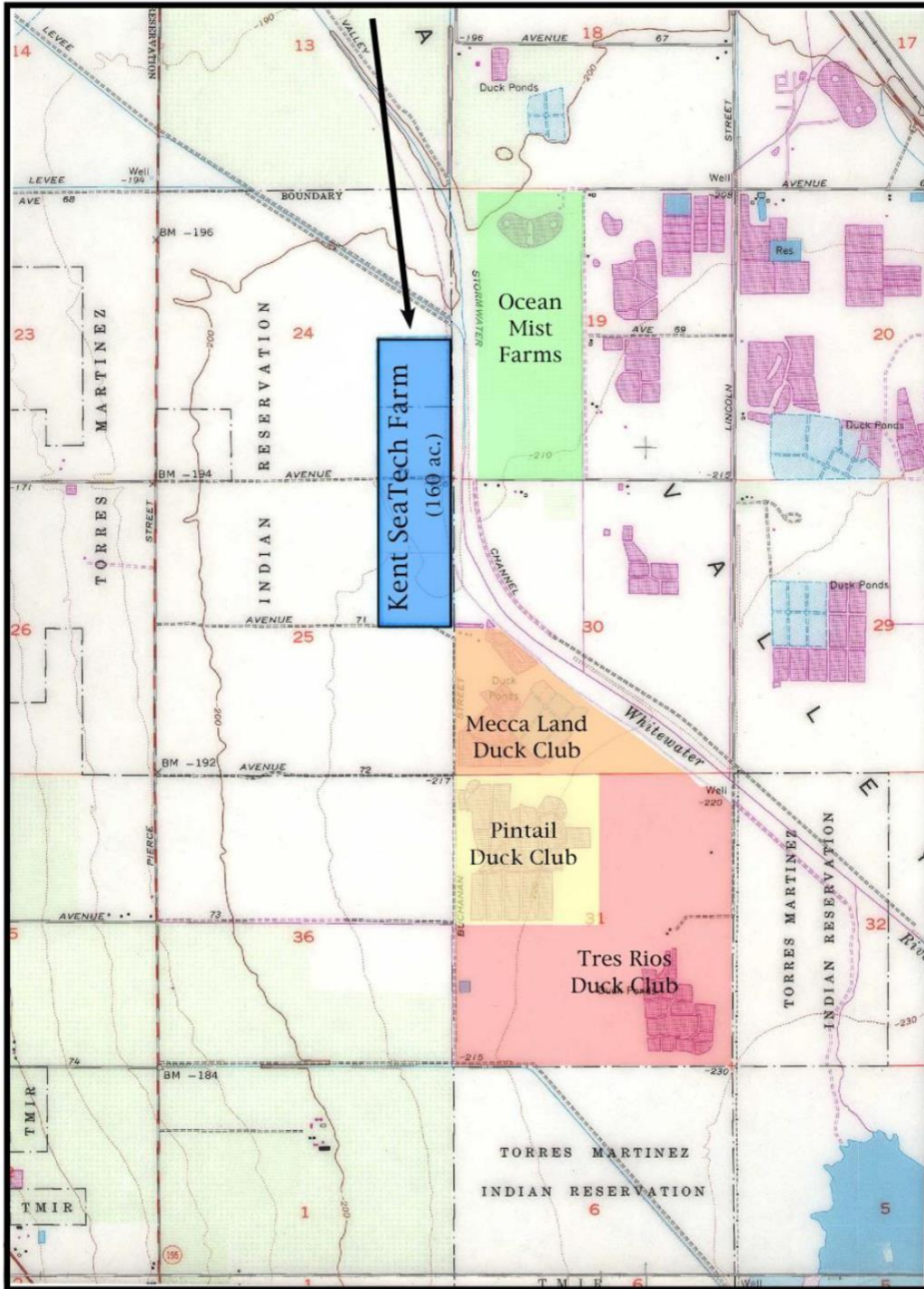
### **Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)**

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.

**ATTACHMENT B – MAP**

**Kent SeaTech Fish Farm**

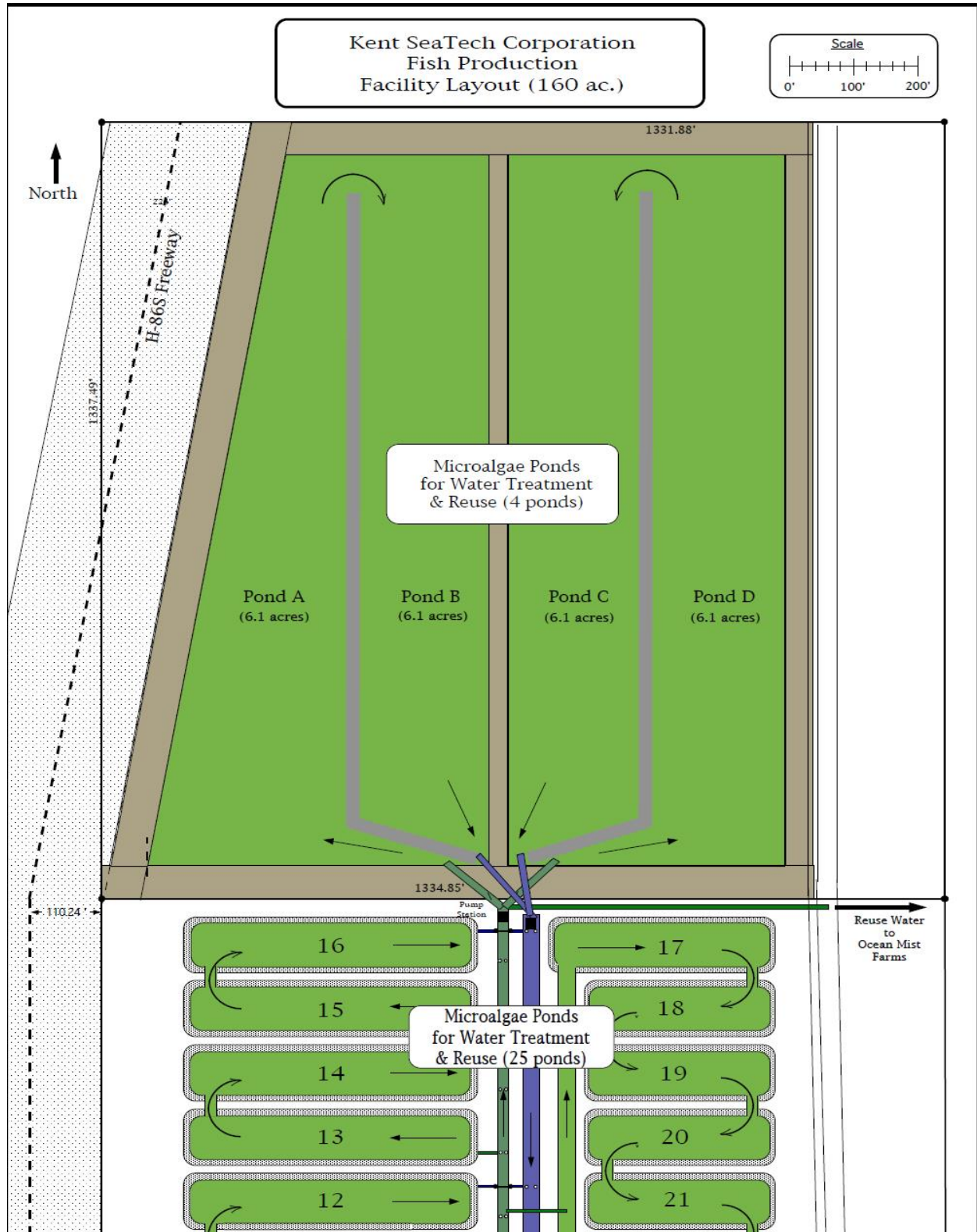
E1/2 of the SE1/4 of Section 24 & E1/2 of the NE1/4 of Section 25  
T7S, R8E, San Bernadino Base and Meridian

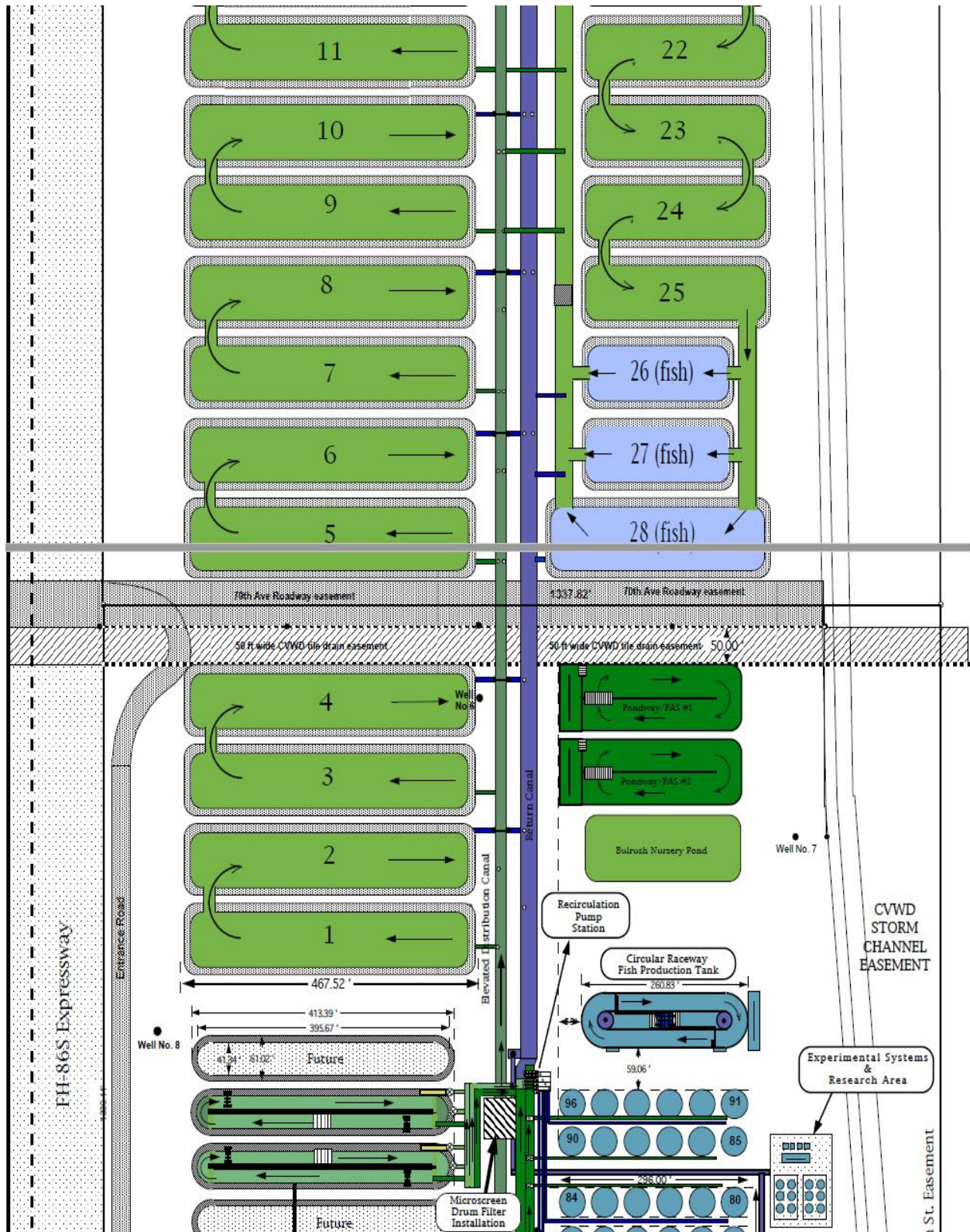


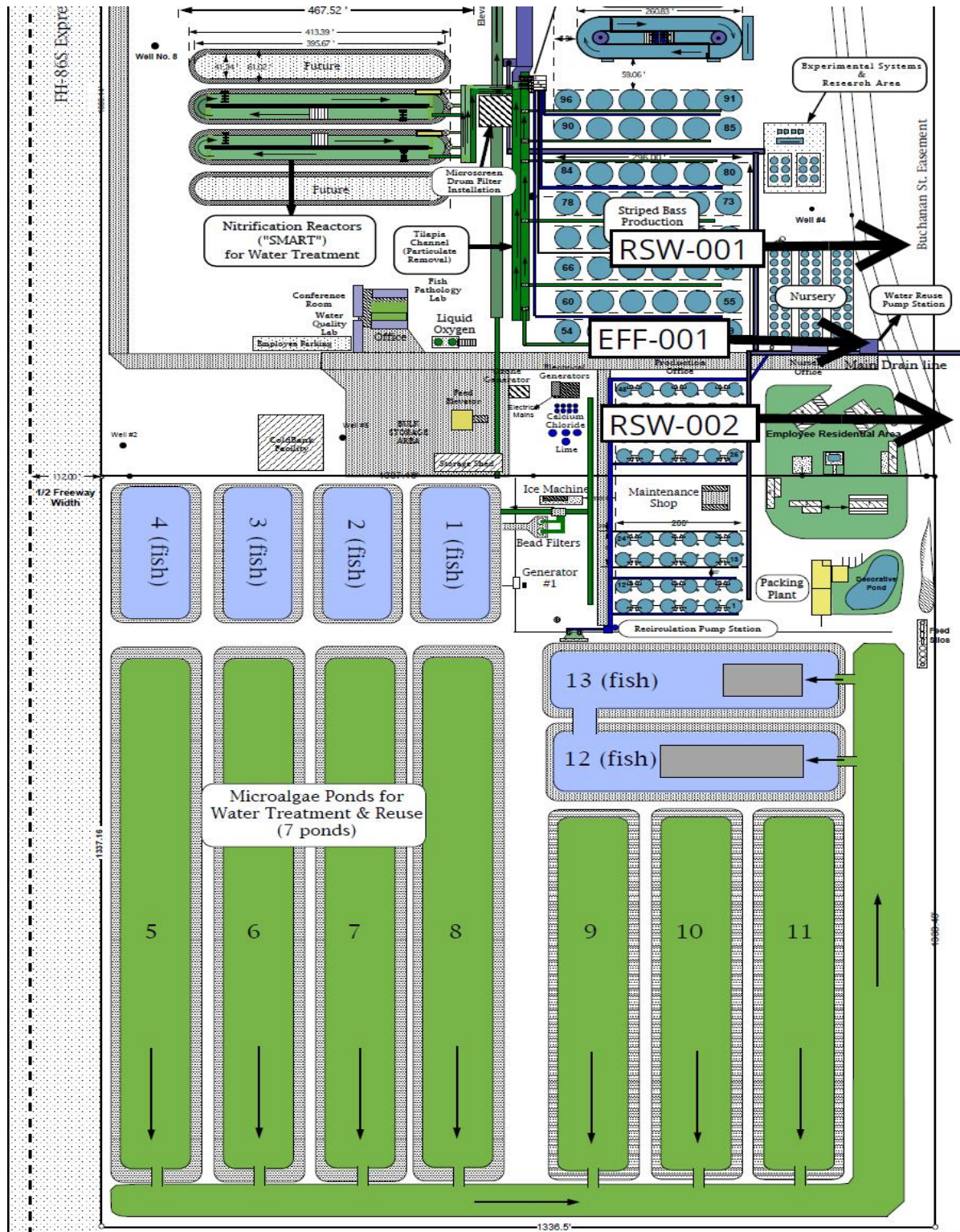
U.S.G.S Mecca Quadrangle, 7.5 Minute Series Map



**ATTACHMENT C – FLOW SCHEMATIC**







ATTACHMENT C – FLOW SCHEMATIC

## **ATTACHMENT D – STANDARD PROVISIONS**

### **1. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE**

#### **1.A. Duty to Comply**

**1.A.1.** The Discharger must comply with all of the terms, requirements, and conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act and the California Water Code and is grounds for enforcement action; permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; denial of a permit renewal application; or a combination thereof. (40 Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) § 122.41(a); Wat. Code, §§ 13261, 13263, 13265, 13268, 13000, 13001, 13304, 13350, 13385.)

**1.A.2.** The Discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this Order has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(a)(1).)

#### **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).)

#### **1.C. Duty to Mitigate**

The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge 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).)

#### **1.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).)

#### **1.E. Property Rights**

**1.E.1.** This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(g).)

**1.E.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).)



## **1.F. Inspection and Entry**

The Discharger shall allow the Colorado River Basin Water Board, State Water Board, USEPA, and/or their authorized representatives (including an authorized contractor acting as their representative), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents, as may be required by law, to (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383):

- 1.F.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 (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B)(i); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(1); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383);
- 1.F.2.** Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B)(ii); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(2); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383);
- 1.F.3.** Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B)(ii); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(3); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383); and
- 1.F.4.** Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring Order compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act or the Water Code, any substances or parameters at any location. (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(4); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383.)

## **1.G. Bypass**

### **1.G.1. Definitions**

- 1.G.1.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).)
- 1.G.1.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).)

**1.G.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 1.7.3, 1.7.4, and 1.7.5 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(2).)

**1.G.3. Prohibition of bypass.** Bypass is prohibited, and the Colorado River Basin Water Board may take enforcement action against a Discharger for bypass, unless (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)):

- 1.G.3.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));
- 1.G.3.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
- 1.G.3.c.** The Discharger submitted notice to the Colorado River Basin Water Boards as required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance 1.7.5 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(C).)
- 1.G.4.** The Colorado River Basin Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Colorado River Basin Water Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance 1.7.3 above. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(ii).)

#### **1.G.5. Notice**

- 1.G.5.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. As of December 21, 2020, all notices must be submitted electronically by the Discharger to the initial recipient, as defined in 40 C.F.R. section 127.2(b), in compliance with this section and 40 C.F.R. part 3 (including, in all cases, subpart D of part 3), section 122.22, and 40 C.F.R. part 127. Part 127 is not intended to undo existing requirements for electronic reporting. Prior to this date, and independent of part 127, the Discharger may be required to report electronically if specified by a particular permit or if required to do so by state law. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(3)(i).)
- 1.G.5.b. Unanticipated bypass.** The Discharger shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting 5.5 below (24-hour notice). As of December 21, 2020, all notices must be submitted electronically by the Discharger to the initial recipient, as defined in 40 C.F.R. section 127.2(b), in compliance with this section and 40 C.F.R. part 3 (including, in all cases, subpart D of part 3), section 122.22, and 40 C.F.R. part 127. Part 127 is not intended to undo existing requirements for electronic reporting. Prior to this date, and independent of part 127, the Discharger may be required to report electronically if specified by a particular permit or if required to do so by state law. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(3)(ii).)

#### **1.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.H.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 1.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).)

**1.H.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)):

**1.H.2.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));

**1.H.2.b.** The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(ii));

**1.H.2.c.** The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.E.2.b below (24-hour notice) (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(iii)); and

**1.H.2.d.** The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance 1.C above. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(iv).)

**1.H.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).)

## **2. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION**

### **2.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).)

### **2.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).)

### **2.C. Transfers**

This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Colorado River Basin Water Board. The Colorado River Basin 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 Clean Water Act and the Water Code. (40 C.F.R. §§ 122.41(l)(3), 122.61.)

### **3. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING**

- 3.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).)
- 3.B.** Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136 for the analyses of pollutants unless another method is required under 40 C.F.R. chapter 1, subchapter N. Monitoring must be conducted according to sufficiently sensitive test methods approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136 for the analysis of pollutants or pollutant parameters or as required under 40 C.F.R. chapter 1, subchapter N. For the purposes of this paragraph, a method is sufficiently sensitive when:
- 3.B.1.** The method minimum level (ML) is at or below the level of the most stringent effluent limitation established in the permit for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter, and either the method ML is at or below the level of the most stringent applicable water quality criterion for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter or the method ML is above the applicable water quality criterion but the amount of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the discharge; or
- 3.B.2.** The method has the lowest ML of the analytical methods approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136 or required under 40 C.F.R. chapter 1, subchapter N for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter. In the case of pollutants or pollutant parameters for which there are no approved methods under 40 C.F.R. part 136, or otherwise required under 40 C.F.R. chapter 1, subchapter N, monitoring must be conducted according to a test procedure specified in this Order for such pollutants or pollutant parameters. (40 C.F.R. §§ 122.21(e)(3), 122.41(j)(4), 122.44(i)(1)(iv).)

### **4. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS**

- 4.A.** 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 Colorado River Basin Water Board Executive Officer at any time. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(2).)
- 4.B.** Records of monitoring information shall include:
- 4.B.1.** The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(i));
- 4.B.2.** The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(ii));
- 4.B.3.** The date(s) analyses were performed (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(iii));
- 4.B.4.** The individual(s) who performed the analyses (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(iv));

- 4.B.5.** The analytical techniques or methods used (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(v)); and
- 4.B.6.** The results of such analyses. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(vi).)
- 4.C.** Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)):
  - 4.C.1.** The name and address of any permit applicant or Discharger (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)(1)); and
  - 4.C.2.** Permit applications and attachments, permits and effluent data. (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)(2).)

## **5. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING**

### **5.A. Duty to Provide Information**

The Discharger shall furnish to the Colorado River Basin Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA within a reasonable time, any information which the Colorado River Basin Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order or to determine compliance with this Order. Upon request, the Discharger shall also furnish to the Colorado River Basin Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA copies of records required to be kept by this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(h); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383.)

### **5.B. Signatory and Certification Requirements**

- 5.B.1.** All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Colorado River Basin Water Board, State Water Board, and/or USEPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2.2, 5.2.3, 5.2.4, 5.2.5, and 5.2.6 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(k).)
- 5.B.2.** All permit applications shall be signed by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(a)(1).)
  - 5.B.2.a.** All permit applications shall be signed by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(a)(2).)

- 5.B.2.b.** All permit applications shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this provision, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes: (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of USEPA). (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(a)(3).)
- 5.B.3.** All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Colorado River Basin Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA shall be signed by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.B.2 above, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
- 5.B.3.a.** The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.B.2 above (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(1));
- 5.B.3.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
- 5.B.3.c.** The written authorization is submitted to the Colorado River Basin Water Board and State Water Board. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(3).)
- 5.B.4.** If an authorization under Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.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 5.B.3 above must be submitted to the Colorado River Basin 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.B.5.** Any person signing a document under Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.B.2 or 5.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).)
- 5.B.6.** Any person providing the electronic signature for documents described in Standard Provisions – 5.2.1, 5.2.2, or 5.2.3 that are submitted electronically shall

meet all relevant requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2, and shall ensure that all relevant requirements of 40 C.F.R. part 3 (Cross-Media Electronic Reporting) and 40 C.F.R. part 127 (NPDES Electronic Reporting Requirements) are met for that submission. (40 C.F.R § 122.22(e).)

### **5.C. Monitoring Reports**

- 5.C.1.** Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4).)
- 5.C.2.** Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Colorado River Basin Water Board or State Water Board. As of December 21, 2016, all reports and forms must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.10 and comply with 40 C.F.R. part 3, 40 C.F.R. section 122.22, and 40 C.F.R. part 127. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(i).)
- 5.C.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. chapter 1, subchapter N, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or reporting form specified by the Colorado River Basin Water Board or State Water Board. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(ii).)
- 5.C.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).)

### **5.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).)

### **5.E. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting**

- 5.E.1.** The Discharger shall report any noncompliance which 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 report shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The report 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.

For noncompliance events related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events, these reports must include the data described above (with the exception of time of discovery) as well as the type of event (i.e.,

combined sewer overflow, sanitary sewer overflow, or bypass event), type of overflow structure (e.g., manhole, combined sewer overflow outfall), discharge volume untreated by the treatment works treating domestic sewage, types of human health and environmental impacts of the event, and whether the noncompliance was related to wet weather.

As of December 21, 2023, all reports related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events must be submitted to the Colorado River Basin Water Board and must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.10 The reports shall comply with 40 C.F.R. part 3, 40 C.F.R. section 122.22, and 40 C.F.R. part 127. The Colorado River Basin Water Board may also require the Discharger to electronically submit reports not related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events under this section. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(i).)

**5.E.2.** The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours:

**5.E.2.a.** Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A).)

**5.E.2.b.** Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B).)

**5.E.3.** The Colorado River Basin Water Board may waive the above required written report on a case-by-case basis if an oral report has been received within 24 hours. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B).)

## **5.F. Planned Changes**

The Discharger shall give notice to the Colorado River Basin 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)):

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

**5.F.2.** The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are not subject to effluent limitations in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)(ii).); or

**5.F.3.** The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are subject neither to effluent limitations in this Order nor to notification requirements under section 122.42(a)(1) (see Additional Provisions—Notification Levels 7.1.1). (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)(ii).)



### **5.G. Anticipated Noncompliance**

The Discharger shall give advance notice to the Colorado River Basin 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).)

### **5.H. Other Noncompliance**

The Discharger shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.3, 5.4, and 5.5 above at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Standard Provision – Reporting 5.5 above. For noncompliance events related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events, these reports shall contain the information described in Standard Provision – Reporting 5.5 and the applicable required data in appendix A to 40 C.F.R. part 127. The Colorado River Basin Water Board may also require the Discharger to electronically submit reports not related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events under this section. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(7).)

### **5.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 Colorado River Basin Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA, the Discharger shall promptly submit such facts or information. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(8).)

### **5.J. Identification of the Initial Recipient for Electronic Reporting Data**

The owner, operator, or the duly authorized representative is required to electronically submit NPDES information specified in appendix A to 40 C.F.R. part 127 to the initial recipient defined in 40 C.F.R. section 127.2(b). USEPA will identify and publish the list of initial recipients on its website and in the Federal Register, by state and by NPDES data group [see 40 C.F.R. section 127.2(c)]. USEPA will update and maintain this listing. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(9).)

## **6. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT**

**6.A.** The Colorado River Basin Water Board is authorized to enforce the terms of this permit under several provisions of the Water Code, including, but not limited to, sections 13268, 13385, 13386, and 13387.

## **7. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS**

### **7.A. Non-Municipal Facilities**

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

**7.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)):

- 7.A.1.a.** 100 micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(1)(i));
- 7.A.1.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 ( $\text{mg/L}$ ) for antimony (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(1)(ii));
- 7.A.1.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
- 7.A.1.d.** The level established by the Colorado River Basin Board in accordance with section 122.44(f). (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(1)(iv).)
- 7.A.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)):
  - 7.A.2.a.** 500 micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)(i));
  - 7.A.2.b.** 1 milligram per liter ( $\text{mg/L}$ ) for antimony (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)(ii));
  - 7.A.2.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
  - 7.A.2.d.** The level established by the Colorado River Basin Board in accordance with section 122.44(f). (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)(iv).)
- 7.B Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) – Not Applicable**

**ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM**

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## ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Section 308 of the federal Clean Water Act and 40 Code of Federal Regulations (40 C.F.R.) sections 122.41(h), (j)-(l), 122.44(i), and 122.48 require that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Colorado River Basin Water Board to establish monitoring, inspection, entry, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. This MRP establishes monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements that implement the federal and California laws and/or regulations.

### 1. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

**1.A. Sample Volume and Monitoring Locations.** 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 the Colorado River Basin Water Board.

**1.B. Instrumentation and Calibration.** 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. All flow measurement devices shall be calibrated at least once per year or more frequently as per the factory stipulated requirements, to ensure continued accuracy of the devices. Devices selected shall be capable of measuring flows with a maximum deviation of less than  $\pm 10$  percent from true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes.

**1.C. Laboratory Certification.** All analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) through the State Water Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) in accordance with Water Code section 13176, and must include quality assurance/quality control data with their reports. A copy of the laboratory certification shall be provided in the Annual Report due to the Colorado River Basin Water Board each time a new certification and/or renewal of the certification is obtained from ELAP.

**1.D. Monitoring Test Procedures.** The collection, preservation and holding times of all samples shall be in accordance with the test procedures under 40 C.F.R. part 136 (amended May 18, 2012) *Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants*, promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), unless otherwise specified in this MRP. In addition, the Colorado River Basin Water Board and/or USEPA, at their discretion, may specify test methods that are more sensitive than those specified in 40 C.F.R part 136.

**1.E. General Analytical Testing Methods.** The Discharger must utilize analytical methods as follows:

- 1.E.1. A test procedure listed in 40 C.F.R. section 136.3; or
- 1.E.2. An alternative test procedure approved by USEPA as provided in 40 C.F.R. sections 136.4 or 136.5; or
- 1.E.3. A test procedure listed in 40 C.F.R. part 136, with modifications allowed by USEPA as provided in 40 C.F.R. section 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).

**1.F. Minimum Levels (ML) and Analytical Method Selection.** USEPA published regulations for the Sufficiently Sensitive Methods Rule (SSM Rule), which became effective September 18, 2015. When more than one test procedure is approved under 40 CFR part 136 for the analysis of a pollutant or pollutant parameter, the test procedure must be sufficiently sensitive as defined at 40 C.F.R. sections 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv). A USEPA-approved analytical method is sufficiently sensitive where:

- a. The ML is at or below both the level of the applicable water quality criterion/objective and the permit limitation for the measured pollutant of pollutant parameter; or
- b. In permit applications, the ML is above the applicable water quality criterion/objective, but the amount of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in a facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the discharge; or
- c. The method has the lowest ML of the USEPA-approved analytical methods where none of the USEPA-approved analytical methods for a pollutant can achieve the MLs necessary to assess the need for effluent limitations or to monitor compliance with a permit limitation.

The MLs in SIP Appendix 4 of the State Implementation Plan (SIP) remain applicable. However, there may be situations when analytical methods are published with MLs that are more sensitive than the MLs for analytical methods listed in the SIP. For instance, USEPA Method 1631E for mercury is not currently listed in SIP Appendix 4, but it is published with an ML of 0.5 nanograms/liter (ng/L), which makes it a sufficiently sensitive analytical method. Similarly, USEPA Method 245.7 for mercury is published with an ML of 5 ng/L.

For priority pollutants, the Discharger shall require its testing laboratory to calibrate the analytical system down to the minimum levels (MLs) specified in 40 C.F.R. part 136, unless an alternative minimum level is approved by the Colorado River Basin Water Board's Executive Officer.

**1.G. Analytical Testing Methods for Metals.** In conformance with 40 C.F.R. section 122.45(c), analyses to determine compliance with the effluent limitations for metals shall be conducted using the total recoverable method. For copper, the dissolved method in conformance with 40 C.F.R. part 136 shall be used to measure compliance with a copper effluent limitation. For cyanide,<sup>5</sup> analytical test methods in conformance with 40 C.F.R. part 136 shall be used as acceptable methods to measure cyanide.<sup>6</sup>

**1.H. Quality Assurance Plan (QAP).** 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 shall develop and implement a written Quality Assurance Plan (QAP) using USEPA approved instruments and equipment for samples that are analyzed on-site (e.g., pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, and residual chlorine) for the purposes of reporting compliance with effluent limitations contained in the Order. The QAP shall at a minimum address the following steps:

**1.H.1.** Provide a description of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs);

**1.H.2.** Provide an overview of the task description and objectives;

**1.H.3.** Identify the sampling process, method and handling;

**1.H.4.** Identify the instrumentation/equipment testing, inspection and maintenance;

**1.H.5.** Identify the instrumentation/equipment calibration and frequency;

**1.H.6.** Identify the sample analysis methods and calibration range; and

**1.H.7.** Summarize the data review and validation procedures.

**1.I. Failure of Continuous Monitoring Instruments/Devices.** 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 a 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,

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<sup>5</sup> The sample for cyanide measurement shall be collected as a grab sample. Various sample preservation and sample stabilization procedures are available that may resolve analytical interferences associated with cyanide analysis of treated wastewater effluent, ASTM Standard Practice D7365-09a. Further, any technique for removal or suppression of interferences may be employed, provided the laboratory demonstrates that it more accurately measures cyanide through quality control measures described in the analytical test method. Any removal or suppression technique not described in D7365-09a or the analytical test method must be documented with supporting data.

<sup>6</sup> Federal Register, Vol. 77, No. 97, May 18, 2012. Cyanide exists in a variety of forms. It can be free or part of strong or weak complexes with other species. The analytical method employed determines what type of cyanide is measured. Types of cyanide measured include: Total, Available, Amenable to Chlorination, Weak Acid Dissociable, Free, and others.

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.

**1.J. Reporting Intervals.** Monitoring results, including noncompliance, shall be reported at intervals and in a manner specified in this MRP. Whenever the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than is required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the regular discharge monitoring reports.

**1.K. Non-operation of Facility and/or No Discharge.** 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 California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS).

**1.L. Electronic Self-Monitoring Reports (eSMRs).** The Discharger shall submit values in eSMR as required to determine compliance with the permit effluent limit requirements (e.g., AMEL, MDEL, percent removals, geomeans, mass loadings, etc.) in the CIWQS Program, as specified below in Section 10.B. The Discharger shall submit the eSMR in the eSMR module in the CIWQS Program.

**2. MONITORING LOCATIONS**

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

**Table E-1. Monitoring Station Locations**

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
001	EFF-001	Effluent (aquaculture wastewater) discharged from the Facility shall be monitored at the outlet to the receiving water (Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel) where representative samples of the effluent can be obtained; (Latitude 33° 32' 13.2" N and Longitude 116° 05' 60" W).
--	RSW-001	Receiving water (Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel) monitoring location is upstream from the point of discharge into Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel, approximately 200 feet upstream from the point of discharge, (Latitude 33° 32' 14.8" N and Longitude 116° 05' 60" W).
--	RSW-002	Receiving water (Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel) monitoring location is upstream from the point of discharge into Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel, approximately 200 feet downstream from the point of discharge, (Latitude 33° 32' 11.6" N and Longitude 116° 05' 60" W).



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

**3. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE**

**4. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

**4.A.1 Monitoring Locations EFF-001**

The Discharger shall monitor a representative sample of treated wastewater effluent at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as follows. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select from the listed methods and corresponding Minimum Level (ML):

**Table E-2. Effluent Monitoring at EFF-001**

<b>Parameter</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Sample Type</b>	<b>Minimum Sampling Frequency</b>	<b>Required Analytical Test Method and Minimum Level</b>
Flow	MGD	Recorder/Flow Meter Reading	Continuous	See Section I.B of the MRP
pH	Standard Units	Grab	1x/Month	See Section 1.D of the MRP
Temperature	Degree F	Grab	1x/Month	See Section 1.D of the MRP
BOD <sub>5</sub>	mg/L	24-Hr. Composite <sup>7</sup>	1x/Month	See Section 1.D of the MRP
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	24-Hr. Composite	1x/Month	See Section 1.D of the MRP
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Grab	1x/Month	See Section 1.E of the MRP
Oil and Grease, Total <sup>8</sup>	mg/L	24-Hr. Composite/Grab	1x/Month	See Section 1.D of the MRP
Nitrates as N	mg/L	24-Hr. Composite/Grab	1x/Quarter	See Section 1.D of the MRP
Nitrites as N	mg/L	24-Hr. Composite/Grab	1x/Quarter	See Section 1.D of the MRP
Ammonia as N	mg/L	24-Hr. Composite/Grab	1x/Quarter	See Section 1.D of the MRP

<sup>7</sup> 24-hour composite samples shall be time-proportionate composite samples.

<sup>8</sup> Total oil and grease shall include the polar and non-polar fraction of oil and grease materials.

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method and Minimum Level
Total Nitrogen as N	mg/L	24-Hr. Composite/Grab	1x/Quarter	See Section 1.D of the MRP
Total Phosphate as P	mg/L	24-Hr. Composite/Grab	1x/Quarter	See Section 1.D of the MRP
Ortho-Phosphate as P	mg/L	24-Hr. Composite/Grab	1x/Quarter	See Section 1.D of the MRP
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	24-Hr. Composite/Grab	1x/Month	See Section 1.D of the MRP
Sulfates	mg/L	24-Hr. Composite/Grab	1x/Quarter	See Section 1.D of the MRP
Escherichia Coli ( <i>E. Coli</i> )	MPN or cfu/100 ml	Grab	5x/Quarter <sup>9</sup>	See Section 1.D of the MRP
Hardness, Total (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	mg/L	24-Hr. Composite/Grab	1x/Month	See Section 1.D of the MRP
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	1x/Month	See Section 1.D of the MRP
Priority Pollutants <sup>10</sup>	µg/L	24-Hr Composite/Grab	1x/Year	See Section 1.E of the MRP
Chronic Toxicity	Pass/Fail	Grab/24-Hr Composite	2x/Year <sup>11</sup>	EPA 821-R-02-013 (Chronic)

## 5. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

### 5.A. Chronic Toxicity Testing

**Chronic Toxicity Effluent Target.** The discharge is subject to determination of “Pass” or “Fail” and “Percent Effect” from a chronic toxicity test using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) statistical t-test approach. The chronic toxicity effluent

<sup>9</sup> The Discharger will collect five samples equally spaced over a 30-day period within a month each quarter. Two monitoring events shall be at least 60 days apart.

<sup>10</sup> 24-hour composite samples shall be time-proportionate composite samples. All Priority Pollutants as defined by the California Toxics Rule (CTR) codified at 40 C.F.R. section 131.38.

<sup>11</sup> At least six months apart.

target is expressed as “Pass” for the MMET<sup>12</sup> summary results and “Pass” and “<50% Effect” for each MDET<sup>13</sup> individual result. The MDET for chronic toxicity is exceeded and a reasonable potential<sup>14</sup> will be recorded when a chronic toxicity test, analyzed using the TST statistical approach, results in “Fail” and the “Percent Effect” is equal or greater than 50%. The MMET for chronic toxicity is exceeded and a reasonable potential will be recorded when half or more of all the independent chronic toxicity tests, initiated within the same calendar month and analyzed using the TST statistical approach, result in “Fail.”

- 5.A.1. Discharge In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC) for Chronic Toxicity.** The chronic toxicity IWC for this discharge is 100 percent effluent.
- 5.A.2. Sample Volume and Holding Time.** The total sample volume shall be determined by the specific toxicity test method used. Sufficient sample volume shall be collected to perform the required toxicity test. All toxicity tests shall be conducted as soon as possible following sample collection. No more than 36 hours shall elapse before the conclusion of sample collection and test initiation.
- 5.A.3. Test Methods.** The Discharger shall conduct the following chronic toxicity tests on effluent samples at the in-stream waste concentration for the discharge in accordance with species and test protocols in *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms* (EPA 821-R-02-013, 2002).
- 5.A.4. Test Species.** The Discharger 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). In no case shall these species be substituted with another test species unless written authorization from the Colorado River Basin Water Board is received.
- 5.A.5. Discharge Collected at Monitoring Stations.** The Discharger shall conduct chronic toxicity testing on the final effluent measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as follows:

**Table E-3. Whole Effluent Toxicity Test Species**

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<sup>12</sup> Median Monthly Effluent Target (MMET). The MMET for chronic toxicity shall only apply when there is a discharge on more than one day in a calendar month period. During such calendar months, up to three independent toxicity tests may be conducted when one (first) toxicity test results in “Fail.”

<sup>13</sup> Maximum Daily Effluent Target (MDET)

<sup>14</sup> If the discharge demonstrates reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above the water quality objective for chronic toxicity, the effluent limitation for chronic toxicity will be established in the next permit.

Test(s)	Species	Endpoints	Test Length (days)	Reference	Sample Type
Chronic	Fathead Minnow <sup>15</sup> ( <i>Pimephales promelas</i> )	Larval Survival and Growth	7	EPA 821-R-02-013 (Chronic) EPA Method 1000.0	Grab or 24-Hr Composite
Chronic	Water Flea ( <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> )	Survival and Reproduction	6-8 <sup>16</sup>	EPA 821-R-02-013 (Chronic) EPA Method 1002.0	Grab or 24-Hr Composite
Chronic	Green Alga ( <i>Selenastrum capricornutum</i> )	Growth	4	EPA 821-R-02-013 (Chronic) EPA Method 1003.0	Grab or 24-Hr Composite

**5.A.6. Species Sensitivity Screening.** 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.

**5.A.6.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 Colorado River Basin 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.

**5.A.6.b.** The screening phase is completed by selecting the most sensitive species. The most sensitive species is the fish, invertebrate, or algal species which consistently demonstrates the largest percent effect level at the In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC), where:

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<sup>15</sup> 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.

<sup>16</sup> Test duration is determined by production of third brood by control and can be between 6 and 8 days.

IWC percent effect level =  $[(\text{Control mean response} - \text{IWC mean response}) \div \text{Control mean response}] \times 100$

**5.A.6.c.** After the screening phase, the Discharger shall then continue to conduct toxicity testing during the monitoring phase using the single, most sensitive species until the next screening phase. An example of a sensitivity comparison is shown in Table E-4.

**Table E-4. 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	Larval Survival	10	10	$(10 - 10)/10 \times 100 = 0\%$	---
Fathead Minnow	Growth	0.41	0.363	$(0.41 - 0.363)/.41 \times 100 = 11.5\%$	---
Water Flea	Survival	10	9	$(10-9)/10 \times 100 = 10\%$	---
Water Flea <sup>17</sup>	Reproduction	33.4	26.7	$(33.4 - 26.7)/33.4 \times 100 = 20\%$	Highest % effect represents most sensitive species
Green Alga	Growth	197.3	170.1	$(197.3 - 170.1)/197.3 \times 100 = 13.8\%$	---

**5.A.7. Quality Assurance and Additional Requirements.** Quality assurance measures, instructions, and other recommendations and requirements are found in the test methods manual previously referenced. Additional requirements are below.

**5.A.7.a.** The discharge is subject to determination of “Pass” or “Fail” from a chronic toxicity test using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) statistical t-test approach described in *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document* (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010), Appendix A, Figure A-1 and Table A-1 (Chronic Freshwater and East Coast Methods) and Appendix B, Table B-1.

<sup>17</sup> In this example, the water flea represents the most sensitive species. Chronic tests for the water flea shall be conducted as required by measuring and reporting the endpoints for survival and reproduction during the monitoring phase.

**5.A.7.b.** The null hypothesis (H<sub>0</sub>) for the TST statistical approach is:

Mean discharge IWC response ≤ 0.75 x Mean control response.

A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as “Pass.” A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as “Fail.”

**5.A.7.c.** The relative “Percent Effect” at the discharge IWC is defined and reported as:

Percent Effect = ((Mean control response – Mean discharge IWC response) / Mean control response) x 100.

This is a t-test (formally Student’s t-Test), a statistical analysis comparing two sets of replicate observations, i.e., a control and IWC. The purpose of this statistical test is to determine if the means of the two sets of observations are different (i.e., if the IWC or receiving water concentration differs from the control, the test result is “Pass” or “Fail”). The Welch’s t-test employed by the TST statistical approach is an adaptation of Student’s t-test and is used with two samples having unequal variances.

**5.A.7.d.** If the effluent toxicity test does not meet all test acceptability criteria (TAC) specified in the referenced test method in EPA/821-R-02-013 (see Table E-5), then the Discharger must resample and re-test within 14 days.

**Table E-5. TAC Specified in EPA/821-R-02-013**

<b>Species and End Points</b>	<b>EPA/821-R-02-013 Test Method</b>	<b>Test Acceptability Criteria (TAC)</b>
Fathead Minnow <i>Larval Survival and Growth</i>	1000.0, Table 1	80% or greater survival in controls; average dry weight per surviving organism in control chambers equals or exceeds 0.25 mg. (required)
Water Flea <i>Survival and Reproduction</i>	1000.2, Table 3	80% or greater survival of all control organisms and an average of 15 or more young per surviving female in the control solutions. 60% of surviving control females must produce three broods. (required)
Green Algae <i>Growth</i>	1000.3, Table 3	Mean cell density of at least 1 X 10 <sup>6</sup> cells/mL in the controls; and variability (CV%) among control replicates less than or equal to 20%. (required)

**5.A.7.e.** Dilution water and control water shall be laboratory water prepared and used as specified in the test methods manual. If dilution water and control water is different from test organism culture water, then a second control using culture water shall also be used.

**5.A.7.f.** The Discharger shall perform toxicity tests on final effluent samples. Chlorine in the final effluent sample may be removed prior to conducting toxicity tests in

order to simulate the dechlorination process at the Facility. However, ammonia shall not be removed from the effluent sample prior to toxicity testing, unless explicitly authorized by the Executive Officer.

- 5.A.7.g.** A pH drift during a toxicity test may contribute to artifact toxicity when pH-dependent toxicants (e.g., ammonia, metals) are present in the effluent. To determine whether or not pH drift is contributing to artifact toxicity, the Discharger shall conduct side-by-side toxicity tests 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).

The Discharger can confirm toxicity due to pH drift when the Discharger observes no toxicity above the chronic WET permit limit or trigger in the treatments controlled at the pH of the effluent. Upon this confirmation, the Discharger shall request and, upon written approval by the Colorado River Basin Water Board's Executive Officer, the Discharger 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.

- 5.A.8. Accelerated Monitoring Requirements.** Accelerated monitoring for chronic toxicity is triggered when a chronic toxicity test, analyzed using the TST approach, results in "Fail" and the testing meets all test acceptability criteria. Once the Discharger becomes aware of this result, the Discharger shall implement an accelerated monitoring schedule within seven calendar days for the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* test, and within 5 calendar days for both the *Pimephales promelas* and *Selenastrum capricornutum* tests. The Discharger must initiate one or two accelerated monitoring as MMET compliance test within the same calendar month. If the first MMET compliance test results in a "Fail" at the IWC, then the second MMET compliance test is waived. The MMET for chronic toxicity is exceeded and a reasonable potential will be recorded when half or more of all the independent chronic toxicity tests, initiated within the same calendar month and analyzed using the TST statistical approach, result in "Fail."

- 5.A.8.a. Source of Toxicity is Known.** If the chronic WET testing results are reported as "Fail" and the source of toxicity is known (e.g., a temporary plant upset, ammonia, ionic imbalance or elevated total dissolved solids [TDS]), then the Discharger shall conduct one additional toxicity test. The Discharger 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 as "Fail." If the additional toxicity test result is reported as a "Pass" or it is confirmed that the toxicity is due to temporary plant upset, ammonia, ionic imbalance or elevated TDS, then the Discharger may return to the regular testing frequency.

- 5.A.8.b Source of Toxicity is Not Known.** If the chronic WET testing results are reported as "Fail" and the source of toxicity is not known, then the Discharger shall conduct four additional toxicity tests using the same species and test method, approximately every two weeks, over an eight-week period. This testing shall begin within 14 days of receipt of a test result as "Fail." If none of

the additional toxicity test results are reported as “Fail,” then the Discharger may return to the regular testing frequency.

**5.A.8.c Initiation of Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE).** If any accelerated toxicity test results in “Fail,” the Discharger shall cease accelerated monitoring and begin a TRE (as specified in Section 5.B below) to investigate the cause(s) of effluent toxicity and to identify corrective actions to reduce or eliminate that toxicity.

## **5.B. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Process**

**5.B.1. Preparation of a TRE Work Plan.** The Discharger shall prepare and submit a copy of the Discharger’s Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) work plan to the Colorado River Basin Water Board for approval within 90 days of the effective date of this permit. If the Executive Officer does not disapprove the work plan within 60 days, the work plan shall become effective. The Discharger shall use USEPA manual EPA/833B-99/002 (municipal) as guidance, or most current version. This work plan shall describe the steps that the Discharger intends to follow if toxicity is detected. At a minimum, the work plan shall include:

- 5.B.1.a.** A description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that will be used to identify potential causes and sources of toxicity, effluent variability, and treatment system efficiency.
- 5.B.1.b.** A description of the Facility’s methods of maximizing in-house treatment efficiency and good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in the operation of the Facility, and
- 5.B.1.c.** If a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) is necessary, an indication of the person who would conduct the TIEs (i.e., an in-house expert or an outside contractor).

**5.B.2. Preparation and Implementation of Detailed TRE Work Plan.** If one of the accelerated toxicity tests described in Section 5.A.8, above, results in “Fail,” the Discharger shall immediately initiate the TRE Work Plan developed pursuant to Section 5.B.1 in accordance with USEPA guidance provided in manuals EPA/600/2-88/070 (industrial) or EPA/833B-99/002 (municipal) and, within 30 days, submit to the Colorado River Basin Water Board a Detailed TRE Work Plan, which shall follow the generic TRE Work Plan revised as appropriate for this toxicity event. It shall include the following information, and comply with any additional conditions set by the Executive Officer:

- 5.B.2.a.** Further actions by the Discharger to investigate, identify, and correct the causes of toxicity.
- 5.B.2.b.** Actions the Discharger will take to mitigate the effects of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity.
- 5.B.2.c.** A schedule for these actions, progress reports, and the final report.

**5.B.3. Toxicity Investigation Evaluation (TIE) Implementation.** The Discharger may initiate a TIE as part of a TRE to identify the causes of toxicity using the same



species and test methods and, as guidance, the procedures recommended by the USEPA, which include the following:

- 5.B.3.a.** *Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I* (EPA/600/6-91/005F, 1992);
- 5.B.3.b.** *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures* (EPA/600/6-91/003, 1991);
- 5.B.3.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
- 5.B.3.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).

- 1) Many recommended TRE elements parallel required or recommended efforts for source control, pollution prevention, and storm water control programs. TRE efforts should be coordinated with such efforts. As toxic substances are identified or characterized, the Discharger shall continue the TRE by determining the sources and evaluating alternative strategies for reducing or eliminated the substances from the discharge. All reasonable steps shall be taken to reduce toxicity to levels consistent with toxicity evaluation parameters.
- 2) The Discharger shall continue to conduct routine effluent monitoring for compliance determination purposed while the TIE and/or TRE process is taking place. Additional accelerated monitoring and TRE work plans are not required once a TRE has begun.
- 3) The Colorado River Basin Water Board recognizes that toxicity may be episodic and identification of causes and reduction of sources of toxicity may not be successful in all cases. The TRE may be ended at any stage if monitoring finds there is no longer toxicity.
- 4) The Board may consider the results of any TIE/TRE studies in an enforcement action.

**5.B.4. Evaluation of Ammonia Toxicity.** For discharges where ammonia has been identified as a cause of toxicity, the Discharger shall calculate the response threshold on the basis of unionized and total ammonia. The Discharger 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 Discharger has the following three options to evaluate whether ammonia is causing the toxicity:

- 5.B.4.a.** If toxicity in lab water is similar to that in the effluent, the Discharger 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

- 5.B.4.b.** If toxicity in lab water is not similar to that in the effluent, the Discharger 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
- 5.B.4.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.
- 5.B.4.d.** However, if ammonia is not identified as the toxicant, the Discharger shall take action as described in Section 5.A.8 (Accelerated Monitoring Schedule) of this MRP.

**5.B.5. Evaluation of Ionic Imbalances or Elevated TDS Toxicity.** For discharges where ionic imbalance or elevated TDS has been identified as a cause of toxicity, the Discharger shall conduct the following concurrent tests to characterize the contribution of ionic imbalance or elevated TDS to effluent toxicity. Based on the test results, 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 Discharger has the following two options to evaluate whether ionic imbalance or elevated TDS is causing the toxicity:

- 5.B.5.a.** Conducting a parallel test with synthetic effluent that mimics the ionic imbalance or TDS concentration; or
- 5.B.5.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 Discharger 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 Discharger shall take action as described in Section 5.A.8. Accelerated Monitoring Schedule of this MRP.

### **5.C. Reporting of Toxicity Monitoring Results**

- 5.C.1.** The Discharger shall submit either a summary page or the full laboratory report for all toxicity testing as an attachment to CIWQS for the reporting period (e.g., monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually) and provide the data (i.e., Pass/Fail) in the PET tool for uploading into CIWQS. The laboratory report shall include:
  - 5.C.1.a.** The valid toxicity test results for the TST statistical approach, reported as “Pass” or “Fail” and “Percent Effect” at the toxicity IWC for the discharge, 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 investigations.

**5.C.1.b.** The statistical analysis used in *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document* (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010) Appendix A, Figure A-1 and Table A-1, and Appendix B, Table B-1.

**5.C.1.c.** Statistical program (e.g., TST calculator, CETIS, etc.) output results, including graphical plots, for each toxicity test.

**5.C.2. TRE/TIE results.** The Colorado River Basin Water Board shall be notified no later than 30 days from completion of each aspect of TRE/TIE analyses. Prior to the completion of the final TIE/TRE report, the Discharger shall provide status updates in the monthly monitoring reports, indicating which TIE/TRE steps are underway and which steps have been completed.

**5.C.2.a.** Any additional QA/QC documentation or any additional chronic toxicity-related information, upon written request from the Colorado River Basin Water Board.

**6. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

The Discharger shall monitor the dissolved oxygen in the settling pond quarterly to ensure healthy environment for fish species.

**7. RECYCLING MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE**

**8. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

**8.A. Monitoring Location RSW-001**

**8.A.1.** The Discharger shall monitor the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel as follows. If no receiving water is present at RSW-001, no receiving water monitoring data are required for station RSW-001 and the monitoring report shall state that no flow was present.

**Table E-6. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements – RSW-001**

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
pH	Standard Units	Grab	1x/Quarter	See Section 1.E of the MRP
Temperature	Degree F	Grab	1x/Quarter	See Section 1.E of the MRP
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Grab	1x/Quarter	See Section 1.E of the MRP
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Grab	1x/Quarter	See Section 1.E of the MRP
Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	mg/L	Grab	1x/Quarter	See Section 1.E of the MRP
Nitrates, as N	mg/L	Grab	1x/Quarter	See Section 1.E of the MRP

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Nitrites, as N	mg/L	Grab	1x/Quarter	See Section 1.E of the MRP
Ammonia, as N	mg/L	Grab	1x/Quarter	See Section 1.E of the MRP
Total Nitrogen as N	mg/L	Grab	1x/Quarter	See Section 1.E of the MRP
Total Phosphate as P	mg/L	Grab	1x/Quarter	See Section 1.E of the MRP
Ortho-Phosphate as P	mg/L	Grab	1x/Quarter	See Section 1.D of the MRP
Priority Pollutants <sup>18</sup>	µg/L	Grab	1x/Year	See Section 1.F of the MRP

### 8.B. Monitoring Location RSW-002

8.B.1. The Discharger shall monitor the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel as follows. If no receiving water is present at RSW-001, no receiving water monitoring data are required for station RSW-002 and the monitoring report shall state that no flow was present.

**Table E-7. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements – RSW-002**

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
pH	Standard Units	Grab	1x/Quarter	See Section 1.E of the MRP
Temperature	Degree F	Grab	1x/Quarter	See Section 1.E of the MRP
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Grab	1x/Quarter	See Section 1.E of the MRP
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Grab	1x/Quarter	See Section 1.E of the MRP
Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	mg/L	Grab	1x/Quarter	See Section 1.E of the MRP

<sup>18</sup> All Priority Pollutants as defined by the California Toxics Rule (CTR) codified at 40 CFR section 131.38.

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Nitrates, as N	mg/L	Grab	1x/Quarter	See Section 1.E of the MRP
Nitrites, as N	mg/L	Grab	1x/Quarter	See Section 1.E of the MRP
Ammonia, as N	mg/L	Grab	1x/Quarter	See Section 1.E of the MRP
Total Nitrogen as N	mg/L	Grab	1x/Quarter	See Section 1.E of the MRP
Total Phosphate as P	mg/L	Grab	1x/Quarter	See Section 1.E of the MRP
Ortho-Phosphate as P	mg/L	Grab	1x/Quarter	See Section 1.D of the MRP

**8.C. Visual Monitoring**

**8.C.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 is 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:

- 8.C.1.a.** Floating or suspended matter,
- 8.C.1.b.** Discoloration,
- 8.C.1.c.** Aquatic life (including plants, fish, shellfish, birds),
- 8.C.1.d.** Visible film, sheen, or coating,
- 8.C.1.e.** Fungi, slime, or objectionable growths, and
- 8.C.1.f.** Potential nuisance conditions.

**9. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

**9.A. BOD and TSS Monitoring Requirements**

**9.A.1.** BOD and TSS shall be monitored as outlined in Table E-2 of this Monitoring and Reporting Program.

**9.B. Accelerated Monitoring Requirements**

**9.B.1.** When either of the numeric BOD benchmarks, as defined in the Best Management Plan, Special Provision 6.C.3.b.2 of the Order, is exceeded during

regular BOD monitoring, the Discharger shall initiate accelerated monitoring to confirm the elevated levels of BOD.

- 9.B.1.a.** The Discharger shall implement an accelerated monitoring frequency consisting of 1x/week for 4 weeks from the date the Discharger receives an initial exceedance of the BOD benchmark.
- 9.B.1.b.** The numeric BOD benchmarks are not effluent limitations; rather they are the BOD threshold at which the Discharger is required to perform accelerated monitoring to confirm elevated levels of BOD, as well as, the threshold to initiate an analysis of the effectiveness of deployed BMPs if elevated BOD concentrations are confirmed.
- 9.B.1.c.** In the event elevated BOD concentrations are confirmed, the Discharger shall initiate an analysis of the source of the exceedance. Within 30 days of the initiation of this analysis the Discharger shall submit to the Colorado River Basin Water Board a plan describing the following:
- 1) Cause of the BOD benchmark exceedance.
  - 2) Actions to be taken by the Discharger to reduce BOD in the discharge.
  - 3) Time line for completion of all tasks related to the reduction of BOD in the discharge.
- 9.B.1.d.** As part of the BOD investigation, the Discharger shall be required to take all reasonable steps to control BOD in its discharge once the source is identified. A failure to conduct required accelerated monitoring or the analysis of BMPs within a designated period shall result in the establishment of numerical effluent limitations for BOD in this Order or appropriate enforcement action.
- 9.B.1.e. Reporting**
- 1) The Discharger shall submit the analysis and results of the BOD monitoring, including any accelerated testing in mg/L with the discharge monitoring reports for the month in which the last test is conducted.
  - 2) If accelerated monitoring is conducted the Discharger shall submit the results of the accelerated monitoring with the discharge monitoring reports for the month in which the final report is completed.
  - 3) If the analysis of BMPs has been initiated, the Discharger shall report on the progress of the actions being taken and include this information with each monthly monitoring report.
- 9.B.2.** When the numeric TSS benchmark, as defined in the Best Management Plan, Special Provision 6.C.3.b.1 of the Order, is exceeded during regular TSS monitoring, the Discharger shall initiate accelerated monitoring to confirm the elevated levels of TSS.
- 9.B.2.a.** The Discharger shall implement an accelerated monitoring frequency consisting of 1x/week for 4 weeks from the date the Discharger receives an initial exceedance of the TSS benchmark.

**9.B.2.b.** The numeric TSS benchmarks is not an effluent limitation, rather it is the TSS threshold at which the Discharger is required to perform accelerated monitoring to confirm elevated levels of TSS, as well as, the threshold to initiate an analysis of the effectiveness of deployed BMPs if elevated TSS concentrations are confirmed.

**9.B.2.c.** In the event elevated TSS concentrations are confirmed, the Discharger shall initiate an analysis of the source of the exceedance. Within 30 days of the initiation of this analysis the Discharger shall submit to the Colorado River Basin Water Board a plan describing the following:

- 1) Cause of the TSS benchmark exceedance.
- 2) Actions to be taken by the Discharger to reduce TSS in the discharge.
- 3) Time line for completion of all tasks related to the reduction of TSS in the discharge.

**9.B.2.d.** As part of the TSS investigation, the Discharger shall be required to take all reasonable steps to control TSS in its discharge once the source is identified. A failure to conduct required accelerated monitoring or the analysis of BMPs within a designated period shall result in the establishment of numerical effluent limitations for TSS in this Order or appropriate enforcement action.

**9.B.2.e. Reporting**

- 1) The Discharger shall submit the analysis and results of the TSS monitoring including any accelerated testing in mg/L with the discharge monitoring reports for the month in which the last test is conducted.
- 2) If accelerated monitoring is conducted the Discharger shall submit the results of the accelerated monitoring with the discharge monitoring reports for the month in which the final report is completed.
- 3) If the analysis of BMPs has been initiated, the Discharger shall report on the progress of the actions being taken and include this information with each monthly monitoring report.

**10. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

**10.A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements**

The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions (Attachment D) related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping.

**10.A.1.** The Discharger shall report the results of chronic toxicity testing, TRE, and TIE as required in Section 5, "Effluent Toxicity Testing."

**10.A.2.** The results of any analysis taken more frequently than required using analytical methods and/or monitoring procedures and performed at the locations specified in this MRP shall be reported to the Colorado River Basin Water Board.

**10.A.3.** 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.

**10.A.4.** If there is no discharge during any reporting period, the report shall so state.

**10.B. Electronic Self-Monitoring Reports (eSMRs)**

**10.B.1.** The Discharger shall submit electronic Self-Monitoring Reports (eSMRs) using the State Water Board’s CIWQS Program website:

<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html>. The CIWQS website will provide additional information for eSMR submittal in the event there will be a planned service interruption for electronic submittal.

**10.B.2.** The Discharger shall maintain sufficient staffing and resources to ensure it submits eSMRs 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 eSMRs.

**10.B.3.** The Discharger shall report in the eSMR the results for all monitoring specified in this MRP under Sections 3 through 9. The Discharger shall submit monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, and annual eSMRs including the results of all required monitoring using USEPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. eSMRs are to include all new monitoring results obtained since the last eSMR was submitted. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculations and reporting of the data submitted in the eSMR.

**10.B.4.** Monitoring periods and reporting for all required monitoring shall be completed according to the following schedule:

**Table E-8. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule**

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Beginning	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Continuous	December 1, 2022	All	Submit with Quarterly eSMR
Daily 1x/Day	December 1, 2022	(Midnight through 11:59 PM) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling.	Submit with Quarterly eSMR
Weekly 1x/Week	December 1, 2022	Sunday through Saturday	Submit with Quarterly eSMR
Monthly 1x/Month	December 1, 2022	1 <sup>st</sup> day of calendar month through last day of calendar month	Submit with Quarterly eSMR



Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Beginning	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Quarterly 1x/Quarter 4x/Year	December 1, 2022	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
Annually 1x/Year	December 1, 2022	January 1 through December 31	February 1

**10.B.5. Reporting Protocols.** The Discharger shall follow the procedure in 40 C.F.R. part 136 when reporting the results of analytical determinations of chemical constituents in a sample using the following reporting protocols:

**10.B.5.a.** Sample results greater than or equal to the RL shall be reported as measured by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample). For reporting concentration and calculated values in the PET tool follow these instructions:

- 1) Reporting Concentration - Under the "Qualifier" column select "=" and under the "Result" column report the result (concentration).
- 2) Reporting Calculated Values - Under the "Qualifier" column select "=" and under the "Result" column report the result (calculated value).

**10.B.5.b.** Sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL, shall be reported under the "Qualifier" column as "DNQ" (Detected, but Not Quantified). For the purposes of data collection, the laboratory shall write the estimated chemical concentration under the "Result" column next to DNQ. The laboratory may, if such information is available, include numerical estimates of the data quality for the reported result. Numerical estimates of data quality may be percent accuracy ( $\pm$  a percentage of the reported value), numerical ranges (low to high), or any other means considered appropriate by the laboratory. For reporting concentration and calculated values in the PET tool follow these instructions:

- 1) Reporting Concentration – Under the "Qualifier" column select "DNQ," under the "Result" column report the estimated chemical concentration. In addition, the MDL shall be reported under the "MDL" column and the ML shall be reported under the "ML" column.
- 2) Reporting Calculated Values – Under the "Qualifier" column select "<," under the "Result" column report the calculated value or in the case of mass loading report the average monthly effluent limitation for mass loading.

**10.B.5.c.** Sample results less than the laboratory's MDL shall be reported as "ND" (Not Detected). For reporting concentration and calculated values in the PET tool

follow these instructions:

- 1) Reporting Concentration – Under the “Qualifier” column select “ND” and report the MDL under the “MDL” column.
- 2) Reporting Calculated Values - Under the “Qualifier” column select “<”, under the “Result” column report the calculated value (Flow, MGD x 8.34 x MDL (use correct units)) or in the case of mass loading report the average monthly effluent limitation for mass loading.

**10.B.5.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.

**10.B.6. Multiple Sample Data.** If the Permit an AMEL, AWEL, or 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:

**10.B.6.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.

**10.B.6.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.

**10.B.7. Formatting of eSMRs.** The Discharger shall submit eSMRs in accordance with the following requirements:

**10.B.7.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 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.

**10.B.7.b.** The Discharger shall attach a cover letter to the eSMR. 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. In addition,

the Discharger shall add these violations into CIWQS.

- 10.B.7.c.** The Discharger shall upload the Whole Effluent Toxicity Test result page or entire report for the reporting period under the attachment tab for the reporting period.
- 10.B.7.d.** The Discharger shall upload the laboratory reports for the analysis of the priority pollutant for the reporting period under the attachment tab for the reporting period. The Discharger shall evaluate the results with the criteria and notify the Colorado River Basin Regional Board of any exceedance of the criteria.

### **10.C. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)**

**10.C.1.** DMRs are USEPA reporting requirements. The Discharger shall electronically certify and submit DMRs together with eSMRs using the Electronic Self-Monitoring Reports module eSMR 2.5 or any upgraded version. Electronic DMR submittal shall be in addition to electronic eSMR submittal. Information about electronic DMR submittal is available at the [DMR website](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/discharge_monitoring) at: ([http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water\\_issues/programs/discharge\\_monitoring](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/discharge_monitoring)).

- 10.C.1.a.** The Discharger can obtain and analyze a DMR-QA sample as part of the DMR-QA study; or
- 10.C.1.b.** The Discharger can submit the results of the most recent Water Pollution Performance Evaluation Study from their own laboratories or their contract laboratories.

The Discharger shall submit annually the results of the DMR-QA Study or the results of the most recent Water Pollution Performance Evaluation Study to the State Water Board's Quality Assurance Officer who will send the DMR-QA Study results or the results of the most recent Water Pollution Performance Evaluation Study to USEPA's DMR-QA Coordinator and Quality Assurance Manager.

The key components of the study are listed below.

- 1) The study period is the entire 12 months of each calendar year. However, participation earlier in the year would allow for extra time in the event that sample retesting is necessary.
- 2) Laboratories may use the same sample data that is normally generated under their certification/accreditation obligations.
- 3) Please submit electronic data files along with PDF copies from the approved Proficiency Testing (PT) vendors. The vendor will provide electronic data files (CSV) in the form of the standard EPA data file transfer protocols for uploading into the State Water Board database for this study. You are responsible for ensuring the testing data is received by the State Water Board.

**10.D. Other Reports**

**10.D.1. Special Studies.** The Discharger shall report the results of any special studies required by Special Provisions – 6.C.2. The Discharger shall report the progress in satisfaction of compliance schedule dates specified in Special Provisions – 6.C.7. The Discharger shall submit reports with reports with the eSMR scheduled to be submitted on or immediately following the report due date.

**10.D.2. Chemical Use Report.** The Discharger shall monitor the chemicals used in the facility. Prior to any change in the use of chemicals at the facility, the Discharger must inform the Colorado River Basin Water Board. As specified in Special Provision 6.C.6.b, no changes in the type or amount of chemicals added to the process water shall be made without the written approval of the Colorado River Basin Water Board’s Executive Officer. To comply with this provision the Discharger must submit a complete report of the change to the Colorado River Basin Water Board before the proposed date of change. This requirement does not apply to changes of chemical brand names where the chemical composition and the MSDS information for the new brand is essentially identical to the previous chemical used. The change in brand or manufacturer with a copy of the new MSDS sheet need only be reported to the Colorado River Basin Water Board in the Discharger’s monthly SMRs.

**10.D.3. Operations and Maintenance Report.** The Discharger shall report the following as shown in Table E-9:

**Table E-9. Operations and Maintenance Report**

Activity	Reporting Frequency
The amount of chemical used (i.e., chlorine, de-chlorinating agent, etc.) shall be monitored daily and summarized monthly. The Discharger shall provide a certification statement in the annual report that inspections and documentation of inspections and operation/maintenance problems have been completed.	1x/Month
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

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Reporting Frequency</b>
<p>The Discharger shall maintain documentation of all logbooks (operation and maintenance), chain of custody sheets, laboratory and sampling activities as stated in Standard Provisions Sections 4 and 5 (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.</p>	<p>1x/Year</p>
<p>The Discharger shall conduct an annual review and evaluation of Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP) and update as needed to ensure all actual or potential sources of pollutants in wastewater and stormwater discharged from the facility are addressed in the BMPP. All changes or revisions to the BMPP will be summarized in the annual report.</p>	<p>1x/Year</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>1x/Year</p>

**ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET**

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**ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET**

As described in Section 2.B of this Order, the Colorado River Basin Water Board incorporates this Fact Sheet as findings of the Colorado River Basin 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 the 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.

**1. PERMIT INFORMATION**

The following table summarizes administrative information related to the Facility.

**Table F-1. Facility Information**

<b>WDID</b>	<b>7A 33 5003 001</b>
Discharger	Kent SeaTech, LLC
Name of Facility	Kent SeaTech Corporation Fish Farm
Facility Address	70775 Buchanan Street Mecca, CA 92254 Riverside County
Legally Responsible Official	Wayne Sterud, Vice President of Operations (760) 427-8619 <a href="mailto:wsterud@kentseatech.com">wsterud@kentseatech.com</a>
Facility Contact, Title and Phone	Wayne Sterud, Vice President of Operations (760) 427-8619 <a href="mailto:wsterud@kentseatech.com">wsterud@kentseatech.com</a>  Jonathan Chapman, Water Quality Specialist (760) 972-8079 <a href="mailto:jchapman@kentseatech.com">jchapman@kentseatech.com</a>
Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports	Wayne Sterud, Vice President of Operations (760) 427-8619 <a href="mailto:wsterud@kentseatech.com">wsterud@kentseatech.com</a>
Mailing Address	P.O. Box 757 Mecca, CA 92254
Billing Address	P.O. Box 880 Temecula, CA 92593
Type of Facility	Concentrated Aquatic Animal Production (CAAP) Facility



<b>WDID</b>	<b>7A 33 5003 001</b>
Major or Minor Facility	Minor
Threat to Water Quality	3
Complexity	C
Pretreatment Program	Not Applicable
Recycling Requirements	Not Applicable
Facility Permitted Flow	10.5 million gallons per day (MGD)
Facility Design Flow <sup>19</sup>	10.5 million gallons per day (MGD)
Watershed	West Colorado River Basin
Receiving Water	Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel alias Whitewater Channel
Receiving Water Type	Stormwater Channel

- 1.A.** Kent SeaTech, LLC (Discharger) is the owner and operator of the Kent SeaTech Corporation Fish Farm (Facility), a Concentrated Aquatic Animal Production (CAAP) 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.
- 1.B.** The Facility discharges wastewater to the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel, a water of the United States. The Discharger was previously regulated by Order R7-2016-0035 and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0105181, adopted on November 17, 2016. Attachment B provides a map of the area around the Facility. Attachment C provides a flow schematic of the Facility.
- 1.C.** The Discharger filed a report of waste discharge and submitted an application for reissuance of its WDRs and NPDES permit on March 17, 2022.
- 1.D.** Federal regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 122.46 limit the duration of NPDES permits to a fixed term not to exceed five years. However, pursuant to both 40 C.F.R. section 122.6 and California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 2235.4, the terms and conditions of an expired permit are automatically continued pending reissuance of the permit if the discharger complies with all federal NPDES requirements for continuation of expired permits. The permit expired on November 30, 2021, but it was administratively extended.

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<sup>19</sup> Purported capacity

## 2. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The Discharger owns and operates a fish farm located in Mecca, CA where tilapia, hybrid carp, catfish, bluegill, hybrid bluegill, hybrid striped bass and largemouth bass are currently being produced. The total annual harvestable weight of fish from the Facility is 1.5 million pounds. Under the NPDES program, the Facility is considered a CAAP facility.

Aquaculture wastewater from the Facility includes unused/uneaten food, by-product feces, and ammonia excretions. Other pollutants may include metals which are present in food and deterioration of facility equipment, drugs, and pesticides. According to the federal CAAP final ruling, feedstock is the most important source of pollutants associated with CAAP facility discharges. The permitted maximum daily flow limitation is equal to the design capacity of the Facility which is 10.5 MGD and is located in Section 25, T7S, R8E, SBB&M<sup>20</sup>.

### 2.A. Discharge of Wastewater Treatment and Controls

The Facility consists of 50 ponds, 97 fish production tanks (one raceway, 48 circular fingerling tanks and 48 circular grow-out tanks), 60 hatchery tanks, one "Pondway" fish production system, treatment and distribution systems. Makeup water for the production tanks is currently supplied from 5 functional onsite groundwater wells with an extraction rate of 3,200 gallons per minute (gpm). Ground water from the wells is distributed through a piping manifold to forty-eight 24-foot diameter tanks, forty-eight 40-foot diameter tanks and one circular raceway with a total capacity of approximately 500,000 gallons. Well water is used to control temperature and ammonia levels.

Each tank is supplied with oxygen and is used to grow a variety of fish at various growth rates regulated by temperature and feed rates. The hatchery and fingerling tank operations are fully closed loop systems and wastewater from these operations are routed to the facility treatment system and into the semi-closed environment. Overflow (wastewater) from the raceway and 48 grow-out production tanks consists of treated recycled water and makeup water from the groundwater wells. This overflow is either routed to the facility treatment system or to Discharge Point 001 that is controlled by an overflow weir system in the discharge channel from the tanks.

Water that is diverted to the treatment system flows into an open channel that is referred to as the Tilapia Channel. The Tilapia Channel serves as a biological wastewater treatment process. At this first stage of water treatment, about 20-40 percent of the particulate matter is consumed by tilapia and/or carp whose specific purpose is for biological solids removal. At the end of the Tilapia Channel, there are four mechanical microscreen drum filters for additional fine solids removal.

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<sup>20</sup> SBB&M = San Bernardino Base & Meridian

Following the drum filters, there is a provision for water to go through the Suspended Media Ammonia Removal Technology (SMART) system, a type of oxidation ditch system, with a capacity of 750,000 gallon where water could be biologically treated to remove ammonia and nitrites.

The water is currently distributed through a concrete distribution canal to an earthen constructed wetland system that provides further nitrification, denitrification, fine solids polishing, alkalinity restoration, and temperature buffering. One hundred acres of wetlands out of an available 430 acres are currently utilized for treatment.

The wetland is bypassed from the treatment process during the colder winter months to maintain system-wide warm temperatures for the fish. At the end of wetland system, approximately 3,000 gpm of treated water is continuously recirculated back to the production fish tanks for reuse.

Wastewater from the production tanks that is diverted to Discharge Point 001 can be either discharged to the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel or can be pumped to the facility's "Pondway" fish production system through a single 27-inch pipe. The "Pondway" system provides water quality treatment through the managed use of stabilized dense algal populations, the use of secondary fish species for solids removal, the management of algae and solids detention time, and the use of vascular aquatic plants for complementary nitrification. The algal treatment ponds are "U" shaped with water going in one side travelling 350 feet then returning on the other side and draining to an earthen channel that returns it to lift pumps which pump the water into a head tank and into another piping manifold that distributes treated water to the fish tanks. As much treated water is used to minimize extraction and maintain feed rates.

Flow out of the "Pondway" system is to discharge to the Discharge Point 001, which discharges to the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel, or flows by gravity to a duck hunting club located to the southwest of the facility for reuse for the three months of duck season. The Discharger plans to expand its reclamation to provide water for wetlands.

## **2.B. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters**

Final effluent is discharged through Discharge Point 001 at Latitude 33° 32' 13" North and Longitude 116° 05' 60" West to the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel, a tributary to the Salton Sea, and a water of the United States.

## **2.C. Summary of Requirements and Self-Monitoring (SMR) Data**

Effluent limitations for discharges from Discharge Point 001 (Monitoring Location EFF-001) and representative monitoring data follows in Table F-2:

**Table F-2. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Data at Discharge Point 001**

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Average Daily	Maximum Daily	Highest Average Monthly Discharge	Highest Average Weekly Discharge	Highest Daily Discharge
Flow	MGD	---	---	8.1	10.5	9.2	---	10.5
BOD <sub>5</sub>	mg/L	---	---	18	55	---	---	55
TSS	mg/L	---	---	12	84	---	---	84
pH	s.u.	---	---	---	6.0-9.0 <sup>21</sup>	---	---	7.5-7.5 <sup>22</sup>
Oil and Grease	mg/L	---	---	---	25	---	---	47
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	---	---	6.0	7.6	---	---	3.2 <sup>23</sup>
Nitrates as N	mg/L	---	---	---	1.4	---	---	1.4
Nitrites as N	mg/L	---	---	---	0.5	---	---	0.5
Total Nitrogen	mg/L	---	---	0.52	0.66	---	---	0.66
Ammonia as N	mg/L	---	---	0.89	1.4	---	---	1.4
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	mg/L	---	---	2.1	3.0	---	---	3.0
Total Phosphate as P	mg/L	---	---	0.49	0.67	---	---	0.67
Orthophosphate as P	mg/L	---	---	---	2.1	---	---	2.1
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	---	---	238	360	---	---	360
Hardness	mg/L	---	---	32	51	---	---	51
Temperature (winter)	°F	---	---	64	64	---	---	64
Temperature (summer)	°F	---	---	76	82	---	---	82
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (E. coli)	MPN/100 mL	126 <sup>24</sup>	---	---	400 <sup>25</sup>	---	---	1700
Chronic Toxicity	Pass or Fail	See footnote #26	---	---	Pass or Fail	---	---	Pass

<sup>21</sup> This range represents the instantaneous minimum and maximum pH limitations, respectively.

<sup>22</sup> This represents the range of reported pH values.

<sup>23</sup> Minimum observation.

<sup>24</sup> 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.

<sup>25</sup> This effluent limitation is expressed as a maximum single sample value. No sample shall exceed 400 MPN/100 mL.

<sup>26</sup> There shall be no acute or chronic toxicity in the effluent, nor shall the effluent cause any acute or chronic toxicity in the receiving water.

**2.D. Past Compliance Summary**

A review of the available effluent monitoring data, submitted in the Discharger’s Self-Monitoring Reports, indicate that the Discharger exceeded the E. coli average monthly and maximum daily effluent limitations as summarized in Table F-3:

**Table F-3. E. coli Exceedances Report Summary at Discharge Point 001 (11/17/2016 – 3/17/2022)**

Year	Average Monthly Number of Exceedances of 126 MPN/100 mL	Maximum Daily Number of Exceedances of 400 MPN/100 mL	Total Number of Exceedances
2016	1	1	2
2017	7	12	19
2018	5	5	10
2019	1	0	1
2020	1	0	1
2021	1	2	3
2022	1	2	3

A review of the available effluent monitoring data, submitted in the Discharger’s Self-Monitoring Reports, indicate that the Discharger exceeded Oil & Grease maximum daily effluent limitations as summarized in Table F-4:

**Table F-4. Oil & Grease Exceedances Report Summary at Discharge Point 001 (11/17/2016 – 3/17/2022)**

Parameter	Limit Basis	Permit Limitation	Unit	Number of Exceedances <sup>27</sup>
Oil and Grease	Daily Max	25	mg/L	4
Oil and Grease	Daily Max	2190	lbs/day	3

<sup>27</sup> All Oil and Grease exceedances occurred in year 2017.

On January 11, 2021, a conditional settlement offer containing 28 mandatory minimum penalties was sent to the Discharger regarding alleged violations for bacteria and oil and grease. On January 11, 2021, the Discharger accepted the conditional settlement offer and agreed to resolve these alleged violations. On March 9, 2021, Colorado River Basin Water Board approved the conditional settlement offer. An additional enforcement action will be taken for outstanding alleged violations that occurred in 2021 and 2022.

## **2.E. Planned Changes**

The Discharger did not indicate in the Report of Waste Discharge submitted on March 17, 2022, that there are any planned changes at the Facility during the upcoming permit term.

## **3. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS**

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

### **3.A. Legal Authorities**

This Order serves as WDRs pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with section 13260). This Order is also issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act and implementing regulations adopted by the USEPA and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as an NPDES permit for point source discharges from this Facility to waters of the United States.

### **3.B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)**

This Order serves as both an NPDES permit for discharges subject to the Clean Water Act and as WDRs for discharges subject to the California Water Code. Pursuant to Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from CEQA (Public Resources Code section 21000 et seq.). Under California Code of Regulations, title 14, section 15301, the Colorado River Basin Water Board's action in approving those parts of the Order that implement state law is also exempt from CEQA, because the Facility is an existing facility with negligible or no expansion of existing use.

### **3.C. State and Federal Laws, Regulations, Policies, and Plans**

**3.C.1. Water Quality Control Plan.** The Water Quality Control Plan for the Colorado River Basin Region (Basin Plan), which was adopted on November 17, 1993 and amended most recently on January 8, 2019, designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan. The requirements in this Order implement the Basin Plan and protect existing and potential beneficial uses of the receiving water, which are as follows:

**Table F-5. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses**

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001	Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel	Existing: Fresh Water Replenishment (FRSH); Water Contact Recreation (REC I) <sup>28</sup> ; Non-Contact Water Recreation (REC II); Warm Freshwater Habitat (WARM); Wildlife Habitat (WILD); and Preservation of Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species (RARE). <sup>29</sup>

**3.C.2. Thermal Plan.** The State Water Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* (Thermal Plan) on January 7, 1971 and amended this plan on September 18, 1975. The plan contains temperature objectives for surface waters. The Thermal Plan does not specify objectives that apply to the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel.

**3.C.3. National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).** USEPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, and later amended it on May 4, 1995 and November 9, 1999. About forty criteria in the NTR applied in California. On May 18, 2000, USEPA adopted the CTR. The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and, in addition, incorporated the previously adopted NTR criteria that were applicable in the state. The CTR was amended on February 13, 2001. These rules contain federal water quality criteria for priority pollutants.

**3.C.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 USEPA through the NTR and CTR and to the objectives for priority pollutants established by the Colorado River Basin Water Board in the Basin Plan. The SIP became effective on May 18, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the USEPA 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.

<sup>28</sup> Unauthorized use.

<sup>29</sup> 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 Wildlife on its own initiative and/or at the request of the Colorado River Basin Water Board; and such substantiation must be provided within a reasonable time frame as approved by the Colorado River Basin Water Board.

- 3.C.5. Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act.** Water Code section 13263.6(a) requires the Colorado River Basin Water Board to prescribe effluent limitations for Dischargers 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. § 11023) indicate as discharged into the Facility, for which the State Water Board or the Colorado River Basin 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.
- 3.C.6. Stormwater Requirements.** USEPA promulgated federal regulations for stormwater on November 16, 1990 in 40 C.F.R. parts 122, 123, and 124. The NPDES Industrial Stormwater Program does not regulate stormwater discharges from aquaculture facilities.
- 3.C.7. Endangered Species Act Requirements.** This Order does not authorize any act that results in the taking of a threatened or endangered species or any act that is now prohibited, or becomes prohibited in the future, under either the California Endangered Species Act (Fish and Game Code, §§ 2050 to 2097) or the federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. §§ 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.
- 3.C.8 Antidegradation Policy.** Federal Regulation 40 C.F.R. section 131.12 requires that the state water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution 68-16, *Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California*. Resolution 68-16 is deemed to incorporate the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution 68-16 requires that existing water quality of high quality waters be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Colorado River Basin Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the state and federal antidegradation policies. The permitted discharge must be consistent with the antidegradation provisions of 40 C.F.R. section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution 68-16.
- 3.C.9. Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the Clean Water Act and federal regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(l) restrict backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require that effluent limitations in a reissued permit must be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions in which limitations may be relaxed.
- 3.C.10. Statewide Bacteria Provisions.** The State Water Board adopted *Part 3 of the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California Bacteria Provisions and Water Quality Standards Variance Policy* (ISWEBE Plan) through Resolution No. 2018-0038, which was approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on February 4, 2019 and became



effective upon USEPA approval on March 22, 2019. The plan adopts new statewide bacteria objectives for coastal and non-coastal waters designated for water contact recreation (REC 1) and establishes *E. coli* as the sole indicator of pathogens in freshwater. These numeric water quality objectives are already effective statewide and supersede the objectives currently listed in the Basin Plan, except for site specific objectives and narrative water quality objectives.

**3.C.11. Statewide Mercury Provisions.** The State Water Board adopted *Part 2 of the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California - Tribal and Subsistence Fishing Beneficial Uses and Mercury Provisions* (Mercury Provisions) through Resolution No. 2017-0027, which was approved by OAL on June 28, 2017 and became effective upon USEPA approval on July 14, 2017. The Mercury Provisions established one narrative and four numeric water quality objectives for mercury and three new beneficial use definitions, implemented through NPDES permits issued pursuant to Clean Water Act section 402.

**3.C.12. Domestic Water Quality.** In compliance with Water Code section 106.3, it is the policy of the State of California that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. This Order promotes that policy by requiring discharges to meet maximum contaminant levels implemented by the Basin Plan that are designed to protect human health and ensure that water is safe for domestic use.

### **3.D. Impaired Water Bodies on the Clean Water Act Section 303(d) List**

Section 303(d) of the federal Clean Water Act requires states to identify waterbodies that do not meet water quality standards and are not supporting their beneficial uses after implementation of technology-based effluent limitations on point sources. Each state must submit an updated list, the 303(d) List of Impaired Waterbodies (303(d) List) every 2 years. In addition to identifying the waterbodies that are not supporting beneficial uses, the 303(d) List also identifies the pollutant or stressor causing impairment and establishes a schedule for developing a control plan to address the impairment. On June 9, 2021, the USEPA gave final approval to California's 2018 303(d) List for waters in the Colorado River Basin Region.

#### **3.D.1. Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel**

The receiving water for the discharge from the Facility is the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel. The 303(d) List classifies the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel as impaired by Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT), Dieldrin, Disulfoton, Indicator Bacteria (pathogens), nitrogen-ammonia (total ammonia), Dissolved Oxygen, Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), Toxaphene, and toxicity.

A Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for Bacterial Indicators in the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel (Bacterial Indicators TMDL) was adopted by the Colorado River Basin Water Board on March 20, 2014 and was approved by USEPA on July 30, 2015.

The Bacterial Indicators TMDL establishes wasteload allocations for *E. coli* applicable to the discharger as follows:

1. The log mean (geomean) shall not exceed 126 MPN/100 mL, based on a minimum of not less than five samples during a 30-day period; and
2. The single sample maximum shall not exceed 400 MPN/100 mL.

The limitations in this Order implement the requirements of the Bacterial Indicators TMDL.

### **3.D.2. The Salton Sea**

The 303(d) List classifies the Salton Sea as impaired by arsenic, chloride, chlorpyrifos, DDT, enterococcus, low dissolved oxygen, nitrogen-ammonia (total ammonia), nutrients, salinity, and toxicity. The Colorado River Basin Water Board has not developed TMDLs addressing these impairments to date. Tributaries to the Salton Sea, including the receiving water, may be affected by the development of TMDLs for the Salton Sea.

### **3.E. Other Plans, Policies, and Regulations – Not Applicable**

## **4. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS**

### **4.A. General Information**

The Clean Water Act requires point source dischargers to control the amount of conventional, non-conventional, and toxic pollutants that are discharged into the waters of the United States. The control of pollutants discharged is established through effluent limitations and other requirements in NPDES permits. There are two principal bases for effluent limitations in the Code of Federal Regulations: 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable technology-based limitations and standards; and 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(d) requires that permits include water quality-based effluent limitations to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality criteria to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water. 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 USEPA criteria guidance under Clean Water Act section 304(a), supplemented where necessary by other relevant information; or (2) 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. section 122.44(d)(1)(vi).

Effluent and receiving water limitations in this Order are based on the federal Clean Water Act, the Basin Plan, the State Water Board's plans and policies, USEPA guidance and regulations, and best practicable waste treatment technology.

### **4.B. Discharge Prohibitions**

#### **4.B.1. Discharge Prohibition III.A.** *(The discharge of waste to land is prohibited unless authorized in a separate waste discharge permit.)*

This prohibition has been retained from Order R7-2016-0035. The limitations and conditions established by the Order are based on specific information provided by the Discharger (including through the ROWD) and gained by the Colorado River Basin Water Board through site visits, monitoring reports, and by other means. Discharges of a character not contemplated by this Order, such as discharges to land, are inconsistent with Clean Water Act section 402's prohibition against discharges of pollutants except in compliance with the Act's permit requirements, effluent limitations, and other enumerated provisions. This prohibition is also based on the Basin Plan requirements to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water from unpermitted discharges, and it is in keeping with the intent and requirements of Water Code sections 13260 through 13264.

**4.B.2. Discharge Prohibition III.B.** *(The discharge of treated wastewater from the Facility at a location or in a manner different from that described in this Order is prohibited.)*

This prohibition has been retained from Order R7-2016-0035. The limitations and conditions established by the Order are based on specific information provided by the Discharger (including through the ROWD) and gained by the Colorado River Basin Water Board through site visits, monitoring reports, and by other means. Discharges to surface waters at locations not contemplated by this Order, or discharges of a character not contemplated by this Order, are inconsistent with Clean Water Act section 402's prohibition against discharges of pollutants except in compliance with the Act's permit requirements, effluent limitations, and other enumerated provisions. This prohibition is also based on the Basin Plan requirements to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water from unpermitted discharges, and it is in keeping with the intent and requirements of Water Code sections 13260 through 13264.

**4.B.3. Discharge Prohibition III.C.** *(The discharge of trash from the Facility to the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel, or any other water of the United States, is prohibited.)*

This prohibition has been retained from Order R7-2016-0035. The Basin Plan prohibits conditions that create a nuisance.

**4.B.4. Discharge Prohibition III.D.** *(The bypass or overflow of untreated or partially-treated wastewater or wastes to the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel is prohibited, except as allowed under Sections 1.G (Bypass) and 1.H (Upset) of Attachment D, Standard Provisions.)*

This prohibition has been retained from Order R7-2016-0035, with minor modifications. The discharge of untreated or partially-treated wastewater from the Discharger's facility represents an unauthorized bypass pursuant to 40 C.F.R. section 122.41(m) or an unauthorized discharge which poses a threat to human health and/or aquatic life, and therefore is explicitly prohibited by this Order.

**4.B.5. Discharge Prohibition III.E.** *(The Discharge of waste in excess of the design treatment or disposal capacity of the system, 10.5 million gallons per day (MGD), is prohibited.)*

This prohibition has been retained from Order R7-2016-0035 and is based on the

design capacity of the Facility. Exceedance of this capacity may result in effluent violations and/or the need to bypass untreated effluent blended with treated effluent, which is prohibited by this Order.

**4.B.6. Discharge Prohibition III.F.** *(The discharge of waste that causes contamination, pollution, or nuisance as defined in Water Code section 13050, subdivisions (k), (l), and (m), respectively, is prohibited.)*

This prohibition has been retained from Order R7-2016-0035, with minor modifications, and is based on section 13050 of the Water Code. The Basin Plan also prohibits conditions that create a nuisance or cause contamination or pollution.

**4.C. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations**

**4.C.1. Scope and Authority**

Section 301(b) of the Clean Water Act and implementing USEPA permit regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 122.44 require that permits include conditions meeting applicable technology-based requirements at a minimum, and any more stringent effluent limitations necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. The discharge authorized by this Order must meet minimum federal technology-based requirements established based on several levels of controls:

- a. Best practicable treatment control technology (BPT) represents the average of the best existing performance by well-operated facilities within an industrial category or subcategory. BPT standards apply to toxic, conventional, and non-conventional pollutants.
- b. Best available technology economically achievable (BAT) represents the best existing performance of treatment technologies that are economically achievable within an industrial point source category. BAT standards apply to toxic and nonconventional pollutants.
- c. Best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT) represents the control from existing industrial point sources of conventional pollutants including BOD, TSS, fecal coliform, pH, and oil and grease. The BCT standard is established after considering a two-part reasonableness test. The first test compares the relationship between the costs of attaining a reduction in effluent discharge and the resulting benefits. The second test examines the cost and level of reduction of pollutants from the discharge from publicly owned treatment works to the cost and level of reduction of such pollutants from a class or category of industrial sources. Effluent limitations must be reasonable under both tests.
- d. New source performance standards (NSPS) represent the best available demonstrated control technology standards. The intent of NSPS guidelines is to set limitations that represent state-of-the-art treatment technology for new sources.

The Clean Water Act requires USEPA to develop effluent limitations, guidelines, and standards (ELGs) representing application of BPT, BAT, BCT, and NSPS.

Section 402(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act and 40 C.F.R. section 125.3 authorize the use of best professional judgment (BPJ) to derive technology-based effluent limitations on a case-by-case basis where ELGs are not available for certain industrial categories and/or pollutants of concern. Where BPJ is used, the Colorado River Basin Water Board must consider specific factors outlined in 40 C.F.R. section 125.3.

#### **4.C.2. Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations**

This Order includes technology-based effluent limitations based on the ELGs for the Concentrated Aquatic Animal Production point source category (40 CFR part 451) through exercise of BPJ in accordance with 40 C.F.R. section 125.3.

On August 23, 2004, USEPA published ELGs for the Concentrated Aquatic Animal Production (CAAP) facilities (40 CFR part 451), which became effective on September 22, 2004. The ELG regulation establishes national technology-based effluent discharge requirements for flow-through and recirculation systems and for net pens based on BPT, BCT, BAT and NSPS.

In the process of developing the ELG, USEPA identified an extensive list of pollutants of concern in discharges from the aquaculture industry, including several metals, nutrients, solids, BOD<sub>5</sub>, bacteria, drugs, and residuals of federally registered pesticides. USEPA did not include specific numerical limitations in the ELG for any pollutants on this list, believing that best management practices would provide acceptable control of these pollutants.

USEPA concluded during the development of the ELG that control of suspended solids would also effectively control concentrations of other pollutants of concern, such as BOD, metals and nutrients, because other pollutants are either bound to the solids or are incorporated into them. CAAP facilities culture cold-blooded animals (fish, crustaceans, mollusks, etc.) that are unlikely to harbor or foster such pathogens (MacMillan et al., 2002). EPA sampling data also supports this assertion (Tetra Tech, 2001a, 2001b; Tetra Tech, 2002a). Although certain bacteria are found at high levels in effluents from settling basins, USEPA concluded that disinfection is not economically achievable on a broad basis.

USEPA also made clear that its decision not to establish national numeric limits for TSS does not restrict a permitting authority's ability to impose site-specific permit numeric effluent limits on the discharge of TSS or other pollutants in appropriate circumstances in order to comply with applicable water quality standards. (See Section 4.D, below, on Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations discussion for TSS.)

A warm-water CAAP facility is defined in 40 C.F.R. section 122.24 and Appendix C of 40 C.F.R. part 122 as a fish hatchery, fish farm, or other facility that contains, grows, or holds warm-water fish species or other warm-water aquatic animals in ponds, raceways, or other similar structures. In addition, the facility must discharge at least 30 calendar days per year and produce at least 100,000 pounds (9,090 kilograms) harvest weight of aquatic animals per year. A facility that does not meet the above criteria may also be designated a warm-water CAAP facility upon a

determination that the facility is a significant contributor of pollution to waters of the United States. (40 C.F.R. § 122.24(c).)

The Discharger's facility produces 1.5 million pounds harvest weight of fish per year which is more than 100,000 pounds; therefore, it meets the NPDES definition of a warm water, recirculating and flow-through CAAP facility. This Order carries forward the technology-based best management practices from the previous Order established in the ELG at 40 C.F.R. section 451.11 through exercise of BPJ and consistent with 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(k)(4). Section 6.C.3.c of this Order requires the Discharger to update and continue to implement a best management practices plan (BMPP) that satisfies the requirements of 40 C.F.R. section 451.11. The Order also carries forward a technology-based effluent limitation for flow from the prior permit based on the design capacity of the facility. The applicable numeric effluent limitations based on BPJ are summarized below.

**Table F-6. Summary of Applicable Numeric TBELs**

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instant. Minimum	Instant. Maximum
Flow <sup>30</sup>	MGD	10.5	---	---	---	---

**4.D. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)**

**4.D.1. Scope and Authority**

Clean Water Act section 301(b) and 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(d) require that permits include limitations more stringent than applicable federal technology-based requirements where necessary to achieve applicable water quality standards. In this case, a TSS WLA has been properly developed and established for this Discharger, and this Discharger may have to implement additional treatment controls to comply with its WLA. The WLA is a water-quality based effluent limitation.

40 C.F.R. section 122.44(d)(1)(i) requires that permits include effluent limitations for all pollutants that are or may be discharged at levels that have reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard, including numeric and narrative objectives within a standard. Where reasonable potential has been established for a pollutant, but there is no numeric criterion or objective for the pollutant, water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) must be established using: (1) USEPA criteria guidance under Clean Water Act 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

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<sup>30</sup> The design capacity for the facility (effluent discharged through Discharge Point 001) is 10.5 MGD.

section 122.44(d)(1)(vi).

The process for determining reasonable potential and calculating WQBELs when necessary is intended to protect the designated beneficial 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.

**4.D.2. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives**

The Basin Plan establishes the beneficial uses for surface water bodies in the Colorado River Basin Region. The beneficial uses of the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel have been described earlier in the Fact Sheet. The Basin Plan also specifies narrative and numeric water quality objectives applicable to surface waters.

The CTR and SIP contain specific numeric objectives for toxic substances and the procedures used to implement the objectives. Table F-7 summarizes the applicable water quality criteria/objectives for priority pollutants reported in detectable concentrations in the effluent and/or receiving water, as well as those pollutants for which effluent limitations existed in Order R7-2016-0035. The hardness value used to conduct the Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA) was 340 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>. These criteria were used in conducting the RPA for this Order.

**Table F-7. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives**

CTR No.	Parameter	Most Stringent Criteria µg/L	Acute (Freshwater) µg/L	Chronic (Freshwater) µg/L	Organisms Only (Human Health) µg/L
1	Antimony	4,300	---	---	4,300
2	Arsenic	150	340	150	---
3	Beryllium	No Criteria	---	---	Narrative
4	Cadmium	7.31	21.58	7.31	Narrative
5a	Chromium (III)	644.2	5404.62	644.2	Narrative
5b	Chromium (VI)	11.43	16.29	11.43	Narrative
6	Copper	30.5	51.68	30.5	---
7	Lead	18.58	476.82	18.58	Narrative
8	Mercury	0.012	Reserved	0.012	0.051
9	Nickel	168.54	1515.92	168.54	4,600
10	Selenium	5	20	5	Narrative
11	Silver	44.05	44.05	---	---

CTR No.	Parameter	Most Stringent Criteria µg/L	Acute (Freshwater) µg/L	Chronic (Freshwater) µg/L	Organisms Only (Human Health) µg/L
12	Thallium	6.3	---	---	6.3
13	Zinc	387.83	387.83	387.83	---
14	Cyanide	5.2	22	5.2	220,000
15	Asbestos	No Criteria	---	---	---
16	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	0.000000014	---	---	0.000000014
17	Acrolein	780	---	---	780
18	Acrylonitrile	0.66	---	---	0.66
19	Benzene	71	---	---	71
20	Bromoform	360	---	---	360
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	4.4	---	---	4.4
22	Chlorobenzene	21,000	---	---	21,000
23	Chlorodibromomethane	34	---	---	34
24	Chloroethane	No Criteria	---	---	---
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether	No Criteria	---	---	---
26	Chloroform	No Criteria	---	---	---
27	Dichlorobromomethane	46	---	---	46
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	No Criteria	---	---	---
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	99	---	---	99
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	3.2	---	---	3.2
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	39	---	---	39
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene	1,700	---	---	1,700
33	Ethylbenzene	29,000	---	---	29,000
34	Methyl Bromide	4,000	---	---	4,000
35	Methyl Chloride	No Criteria	---	---	---
36	Methylene Chloride	1,600	---	---	1,600
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	11	---	---	11
38	Tetrachloroethylene	8.9	---	---	8.85
39	Toluene	200,000	---	---	200,000
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	140,000	---	---	140,000
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	No Criteria	---	---	---
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	42	---	---	42
43	Trichloroethylene	81	---	---	81
44	Vinyl Chloride	525	---	---	525
45	Chlorophenol	400	---	---	400
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	790	---	---	790
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	2,300	---	---	2,300



CTR No.	Parameter	Most Stringent Criteria µg/L	Acute (Freshwater) µg/L	Chronic (Freshwater) µg/L	Organisms Only (Human Health) µg/L
48	2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	765	---	---	765
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	14,000	---	---	14,000
50	2-Nitrophenol	No Criteria	---	---	---
51	4-Nitrophenol	No Criteria	---	---	---
52	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	No Criteria	---	---	---
53	Pentachlorophenol	8.18	11	8.18	8.2
54	Phenol	4,600,000	---	---	4,600,000
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	6.5	---	---	6.5
56	Acenaphthene	2,700	---	---	2,700
57	Acenaphthylene	No Criteria	---	---	---
58	Anthracene	110,000	---	---	110,000
59	Benzidine	0.00054	---	---	0.00054
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	0.049	---	---	0.049
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	0.049	---	---	0.049
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	0.049	---	---	0.049
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	No Criteria	---	---	---
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	0.049	---	---	0.049
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy) Methane	No Criteria	---	---	---
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl) Ether	1.4	---	---	1.4
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) Ether	170,000	---	---	170,000
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	5.9	---	---	5.9
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	No Criteria	---	---	---
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	5,200	---	---	5,200
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	4,300	---	---	4,300
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	No Criteria	---	---	---
73	Chrysene	0.049	---	---	0.049
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	0.049	---	---	0.049
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	17,000	---	---	17,000
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	2,600	---	---	2,600
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	2,600	---	---	2,600
78	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	0.08	---	---	0.077
79	Diethyl Phthalate	120,000	---	---	120,000
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	2,900,000	---	---	2,900,000

CTR No.	Parameter	Most Stringent Criteria µg/L	Acute (Freshwater) µg/L	Chronic (Freshwater) µg/L	Organisms Only (Human Health) µg/L
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	12,000	---	---	12,000
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	9.1	---	---	9.1
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	No Criteria	---	---	---
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	No Criteria	---	---	---
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	0.54	---	---	0.54
86	Fluoranthene	370	---	---	370
87	Fluorene	14,000	---	---	14,000
88	Hexachlorobenzene	0.00077	---	---	0.00077
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	50	---	---	50
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	17,000	---	---	17,000
91	Hexachloroethane	8.9	---	---	8.9
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd) Pyrene	0.049	---	---	0.049
93	Isophorone	600	---	---	600
94	Naphthalene	No Criteria	---	---	---
95	Nitrobenzene	1,900	---	---	1,900
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	8.1	---	---	8.1
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	1.4	---	---	1.4
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	16	---	---	16
99	Phenanthrene	No Criteria	---	---	---
100	Pyrene	11,000	---	---	11,000
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	No Criteria	---	---	---
102	Aldrin	0.00014	3	---	0.00014
103	alpha-BHC	0.013	---	---	0.013
104	beta-BHC	0.046	---	---	0.046
105	gamma-BHC	0.063	0.95	---	0.063
106	delta-BHC	No Criteria	---	---	---
107	Chlordane	0.00059	2.4	0.0043	0.00059
108	4,4-DDT	0.00059	1.1	0.001	0.00059
109	4,4-DDE	0.00059	---	---	0.00059
110	4,4-DDD	0.00084	---	---	0.00084
111	Dieldrin	0.00014	0.24	0.056	0.00014
112	alpha-Endosulfan	0.056	0.22	0.056	240
113	beta-Endosulfan	0.056	0.22	0.056	240
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	240	---	---	240
115	Endrin	0.036	0.086	0.036	0.81
116	Endrin Aldehyde	0.81	---	---	0.81
117	Heptachlor	0.00021	0.52	0.0038	0.00021
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	0.00011	0.52	0.0038	0.00011

CTR No.	Parameter	Most Stringent Criteria µg/L	Acute (Freshwater) µg/L	Chronic (Freshwater) µg/L	Organisms Only (Human Health) µg/L
119-125	PCBs sum	0.00017	---	0.014	0.00017
126	Toxaphene	0.0002	0.73	0.0002	0.00075

**4.D.3. Determining the Need for WQBELs for Priority Pollutants**

NPDES regulations at 40 C.F.R. 122.44(d) require effluent limitations to control all pollutants which are or may be discharged at a level which will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any state water quality standard.

The SIP, a statewide policy that became effective on May 22, 2000, establishes procedures to implement water quality criteria from the NTR and CTR and for priority, toxic pollutant objectives established in the Basin Plan. The implementation procedures of the SIP include methods to determine reasonable potential (for pollutants to cause or contribute to excursions above state water quality standards) and to establish numeric effluent limitations, if necessary, for those pollutants that show reasonable potential.

Section 1.3 of the SIP requires the Colorado River Basin Water Board to use all available, valid, relevant, and representative effluent and receiving water data and information to conduct a reasonable potential analysis. The reasonable potential analysis was performed based on available priority pollutant monitoring data collected by the Discharger during the permit term (November 2016 through March 2022).

Some freshwater water quality criteria for metals are hardness dependent, i.e., as hardness decreases, the toxicity of certain metals increases and the applicable water quality criteria become correspondingly more stringent. The hardness value used to conduct the RPA was 340 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub><sup>31</sup>.

To conduct the RPA, the Colorado River Basin Water Board identified the maximum observed effluent concentration (MEC) and background (B) concentrations for each priority pollutant from receiving water and effluent data provided by the Discharger and compared this data to the most stringent applicable water quality criterion (C) for each pollutant from the NTR, CTR, and Basin Plan. Section 1.3 of the SIP establishes three triggers for a finding of reasonable potential:

- a. Trigger 1 – If the MEC is greater than or equal to the CTR water quality criteria or applicable objective (C), a limit is needed.

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<sup>31</sup> Lowest receiving water hardness value. If the lowest receiving water hardness value is >400 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub>, a hardness value of 400 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub> is used to conduct the RPA.

- b. Trigger 2 – If background water quality (B) > C and the pollutant is detected in the effluent; a limit is needed.
- c. 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.

**4.D.3.a. Discharge Point 001**

The RPA was performed on available priority pollutant monitoring data collected by the Discharger for all priority pollutants as sampled from November 2016 through March 2022, as reported in the Discharger’s ROWD. In addition, the RPA was based on other available information provided by the Discharger in accordance with SIP procedure Section 1.3 step 7. “Other information” that may be used to aid in determining if a WQBEL is required includes, but is not limited to, the Discharger’s ROWD and any data from previous permits.

The Colorado River Basin Water Board has determined that no parameters have reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to, an exceedance of water quality objectives in the receiving water. However, this Order includes a reopener provision allowing the Colorado River Basin Water Board to reopen the Order to establish WQBELs in the event that future monitoring data indicates that reasonable potential may exist.

Data evaluated in the RPA for priority pollutants reported in detectable concentrations in the receiving water and/or the effluent (Discharge Point 001), including those pollutants for which effluent limitations existed in Order R7-2016-0035, are summarized in Table F-8.

**Table F-8. Summary of Reasonable Potential Analysis (001)**

CTR No.	Priority Pollutant	Applicable Water Quality Criteria (C) µg/L	Max. Effluent Concentration (MEC) µg/L	Max. Detected Receiving Water Concentration (B) µg/L	RPA Result – Effluent Limit Required?	Reason
1	Antimony	4,300	ND <sup>32</sup>	ND	No	ND
2	<b>Arsenic</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>MEC &lt; C &amp; no B</b>
3	Beryllium	No Criteria	ND	ND	No	ND
4	Cadmium	7.31	ND	ND	No	ND
5a	<b>Chromium (III)</b>	<b>644.2</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>MEC &amp; B &lt; C</b>
5b	<b>Chromium (VI)</b>	<b>11.43</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>No MEC &amp; B &lt; C</b>
6	<b>Copper</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>MEC &amp; B &lt; C</b>

<sup>32</sup> Not Detected (ND).

CTR No.	Priority Pollutant	Applicable Water Quality Criteria (C) µg/L	Max. Effluent Concentration (MEC) µg/L	Max. Detected Receiving Water Concentration (B) µg/L	RPA Result – Effluent Limit Required?	Reason
7	Lead	18.58	ND	1.2	No	No MEC & B < C
8	Mercury	0.012	ND	0.53	No	No MEC; B > C
9	Nickel	168.54	0.54	2.4	No	MEC & B < C
10	Selenium	5	ND	1.4	No	No MEC & B < C
11	Silver	44.05	ND	ND	No	ND
12	Thallium	6.3	ND	ND	No	ND
13	Zinc	387.83	38	34	No	MEC & B < C
14	Cyanide	5.2	2.8	0.0038	No	MEC & B < C
15	Asbestos	No Criteria	ND	ND	No	ND
16	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	0.000000014	ND	ND	No	ND
17	Acrolein	780	ND	ND	No	ND
18	Acrylonitrile	0.66	ND	ND	No	ND
19	Benzene	71	ND	ND	No	ND
20	Bromoform	360	ND	ND	No	ND
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	4.4	ND	ND	No	ND
22	Chlorobenzene	21,000	ND	ND	No	ND
23	Chlorodibromomethane	34	ND	ND	No	ND
24	Chloroethane	No Criteria	ND	ND	No	ND
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether	No Criteria	ND	ND	No	ND
26	Chloroform	No Criteria	ND	0.76	No	No Criteria
27	Dichlorobromomethane	46	ND	ND	No	ND
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	No Criteria	ND	ND	No	ND
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	99	ND	ND	No	ND
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	3.2	ND	ND	No	ND
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	39	ND	ND	No	ND
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene	1,700	ND	ND	No	ND
33	Ethylbenzene	29,000	ND	ND	No	ND
34	Methyl Bromide	4,000	ND	ND	No	ND
35	Methyl Chloride	No Criteria	ND	ND	No	ND
36	Methylene Chloride	1,600	ND	ND	No	ND
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	11	ND	ND	No	ND
38	Tetrachloroethylene	8.9	ND	ND	No	ND

CTR No.	Priority Pollutant	Applicable Water Quality Criteria (C) µg/L	Max. Effluent Concentration (MEC) µg/L	Max. Detected Receiving Water Concentration (B) µg/L	RPA Result – Effluent Limit Required?	Reason
<b>39</b>	<b>Toluene</b>	<b>200,000</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>MEC &lt; C &amp; no B</b>
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	140,000	ND	ND	No	ND
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	No Criteria	ND	ND	No	ND
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	42	ND	ND	No	ND
43	Trichloroethylene	81	ND	ND	No	ND
44	Vinyl Chloride	525	ND	ND	No	ND
45	Chlorophenol	400	ND	ND	No	ND
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	790	ND	ND	No	ND
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	2,300	ND	ND	No	ND
48	2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	765	ND	ND	No	ND
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	14,000	ND	ND	No	ND
50	2-Nitrophenol	No Criteria	ND	ND	No	ND
51	4-Nitrophenol	No Criteria	ND	ND	No	ND
52	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	No Criteria	ND	ND	No	ND
53	Pentachlorophenol	8.18	ND	ND	No	ND
54	Phenol	4,600,000	ND	ND	No	ND
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	6.5	ND	ND	No	ND
56	Acenaphthene	2,700	ND	ND	No	ND
57	Acenaphthylene	No Criteria	ND	ND	No	ND
58	Anthracene	110,000	ND	ND	No	ND
59	Benzidine	0.00054	ND	ND	No	ND
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	0.049	ND	ND	No	ND
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	0.049	ND	ND	No	ND
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	0.049	ND	ND	No	ND
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	No Criteria	ND	ND	No	ND
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	0.049	ND	ND	No	ND
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy) Methane	No Criteria	ND	ND	No	ND
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl) Ether	1.4	ND	ND	No	ND
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) Ether	170,000	ND	ND	No	ND
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	5.9	ND	ND	No	ND
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	No Criteria	ND	ND	No	ND
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	5,200	ND	ND	No	ND

CTR No.	Priority Pollutant	Applicable Water Quality Criteria (C) µg/L	Max. Effluent Concentration (MEC) µg/L	Max. Detected Receiving Water Concentration (B) µg/L	RPA Result – Effluent Limit Required?	Reason
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	4,300	ND	ND	No	ND
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	No Criteria	ND	ND	No	ND
73	Chrysene	0.049	ND	ND	No	ND
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	0.049	ND	ND	No	ND
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	17,000	ND	ND	No	ND
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	2,600	ND	ND	No	ND
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	2,600	ND	ND	No	ND
78	3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	0.08	ND	ND	No	ND
79	Diethyl Phthalate	120,000	ND	ND	No	ND
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	2,900,000	ND	ND	No	ND
<b>81</b>	<b>Di-n-Butyl Phthalate</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>MEC &amp; B &lt; C</b>
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	9.1	ND	ND	No	ND
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	No Criteria	ND	ND	No	ND
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	No Criteria	ND	ND	No	ND
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	0.54	ND	ND	No	ND
86	Fluoranthene	370	ND	ND	No	ND
87	Fluorene	14,000	ND	ND	No	ND
88	Hexachlorobenzene	0.00077	ND	ND	No	ND
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	50	ND	ND	No	ND
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	17,000	ND	ND	No	ND
91	Hexachloroethane	8.9	ND	ND	No	ND
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd) Pyrene	0.049	ND	ND	No	ND
93	Isophorone	600	ND	ND	No	ND
94	Naphthalene	No Criteria	ND	ND	No	ND
95	Nitrobenzene	1,900	ND	ND	No	ND
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	8.1	ND	ND	No	ND
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	1.4	ND	ND	No	ND
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	16	ND	ND	No	ND
99	Phenanthrene	No Criteria	ND	ND	No	ND
100	Pyrene	11,000	ND	ND	No	ND
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	No Criteria	ND	ND	No	ND
102	Aldrin	0.00014	ND	ND	No	ND
103	alpha-BHC	0.013	ND	ND	No	ND
104	beta-BHC	0.046	ND	ND	No	ND
105	gamma-BHC	0.063	ND	ND	No	ND
106	delta-BHC	No Criteria	ND	ND	No	ND

CTR No.	Priority Pollutant	Applicable Water Quality Criteria (C) µg/L	Max. Effluent Concentration (MEC) µg/L	Max. Detected Receiving Water Concentration (B) µg/L	RPA Result – Effluent Limit Required?	Reason
107	Chlordane	0.00059	ND	ND	No	ND
108	4,4-DDT	0.00059	ND	ND	No	ND
109	4,4-DDE	0.00059	ND	ND	No	ND
110	4,4-DDD	0.00084	ND	ND	No	ND
111	Dieldrin	0.00014	ND	ND	No	ND
112	alpha-Endosulfan	0.056	ND	ND	No	ND
113	beta-Endosulfan	0.056	ND	ND	No	ND
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	240	ND	ND	No	ND
115	Endrin	0.036	ND	ND	No	ND
116	Endrin Aldehyde	0.81	ND	ND	No	ND
117	Heptachlor	0.00021	ND	ND	No	ND
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	0.00011	ND	ND	No	ND
119-125	PCBs sum	0.00017	ND	ND	No	ND
126	Toxaphene	0.0002	ND	ND	No	ND

#### 4.D.4. WQBEL Calculations for Priority Pollutants

Final WQBELs for priority pollutants are based on monitoring results and following the calculation process outlined in Section 1.4 of the SIP.

##### 4.D.4.a. WQBELs Calculation Example

This Order does not contain WQBELs based on aquatic life or human health water quality objectives and, therefore, no WQBEL calculations were performed. WQBELs developed on the basis of aquatic life and human health objectives when required are developed in accordance with the procedures contained in Section 1.4 of the SIP.

#### 4.D.5. WQBELs for Non-Priority Pollutants

Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(d), the Colorado River Basin Water Board must establish effluent limitations to control non-priority pollutants that have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above any state water quality standard.

##### 4.D.5.a. Oil and Grease

In the Section for Aesthetic Qualities (Chapter 3 – Water Quality Objectives), the Basin Plan states: “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.”

Oil and grease and floating material are pollutants that may be found in discharges from fish hatcheries. Based on information included in self-monitoring



reports submitted by the Discharger, effluent samples for oil and grease indicate their presence in the effluent from Discharge Point 001 (concentrations ranging from 1.5 to 47 mg/L). Therefore, the discharge demonstrates a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to receiving water excursion above the Basin Plan's narrative objective for oil and grease and floating material.

This Order includes the effluent limitation for oil and grease from the previous Order R7-2016-0035 and establishes a maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) for oil and grease to implement the narrative water quality objective contained in the Basin Plan and protect the beneficial uses of the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel. The effluent limitation for oil and grease is based on the numeric limitation (MDEL) included in the adopted General Order R7-2015-0006, *NPDES Permit for Low Threat Discharges to Surface Waters Within the Colorado River Basin Region*.

#### **4.D.5.b. TSS, BOD, and Nutrients**

Effluent Limitations for TSS, BOD, and nutrients are not included in this Order because the control of suspended solids through Best Management Practices would effectively control not only concentrations of TSS, but also concentrations of other pollutants, such as BOD and nutrients. BOD and nutrients are either bound to the solids or are incorporated into them. Water quality data, submitted by the discharger on March 17, 2022, as a part of ROWD, supports this determination that minimal concentrations of these pollutants are present in the effluent.

#### **4.D.5.c. pH**

In the Section for pH (Chapter 3 – Water Quality Objectives), the Basin Plan states that since the regional waters are somewhat alkaline, pH shall range from 6.0-9.0 standard units (s.u.). Discharges shall not cause any changes in pH detrimental to beneficial water uses.

Hydrogen Ion (pH) is a measure of Hydrogen Ion concentration in the water. A pH range specified between 6.0 and 9.0 s.u. ensures suitability for biological life. This water quality objective has been adopted in the Basin Plan of the Region. Therefore, this Order places an effluent limitation on pH, such that the pH in the effluent discharged from Discharge Point 001 must range between 6.0-9.0 s.u.

#### **4.D.5.d. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)**

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing protects the receiving water quality from the aggregate toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in the effluent. An acute toxicity test is conducted over a short time period and measures mortality. A chronic toxicity test is conducted over a longer period of time and may measure mortality, reproduction, and growth. Chronic toxicity is a more stringent requirement than acute toxicity. A chemical at a low concentration can have chronic effects but no acute effects until it gets to the higher level.

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 aquatic

organisms or that produce other detrimental response(s) in aquatic organisms. A 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 SIP requires the use of short-term chronic toxicity tests to determine compliance with the narrative toxicity objectives for aquatic life in the Basin Plan. The SIP requires that the Discharger demonstrate the presence or absence of chronic toxicity using tests on the fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas*, the water flea, *Ceriodaphnia dubia*, and the freshwater alga, *Selenastrum capricornutum* (also named *Raphidocelis subcapitata*). The MRP (Attachment E of this Order) requires toxicity monitoring once per year to demonstrate compliance with the narrative toxicity objective.

This Order includes the effluent target for chronic toxicity because no chronic toxicity effluent limitation was included in the Order No. R7-2016-0035 and the chronic toxicity monitoring data collected did not demonstrate reasonable potential.

**Chronic Toxicity Effluent Target.** The discharge is subject to determination of “Pass” or “Fail” and “Percent Effect” from a chronic toxicity test using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) statistical t-test approach. The chronic toxicity effluent target is expressed as “Pass” for the MMET<sup>33</sup> summary results and “Pass” and “<50% Effect” for each MDET<sup>34</sup> individual result. The MDET for chronic toxicity is exceeded and a reasonable potential<sup>35</sup> will be recorded when a chronic toxicity test, analyzed using the TST statistical approach, results in “Fail” and the “Percent Effect” is equal or greater than 50%. The MMET for chronic toxicity is exceeded and reasonable potential will be recorded when half or more of all the independent chronic toxicity tests, initiated within the same calendar month and analyzed using the TST statistical approach, result in “Fail.”

#### 4.D.5.e. Bacteria

A Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for Bacterial Indicators in the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel (Bacterial Indicators TMDL) was adopted by the Regional Board on May 16, 2007, with revision later adopted by the Regional Board on June 17, 2010. The TMDL was subsequently approved by the State Board on July 19, 2011, approved by the Office of Administrative Law on February 2, 2012, and approved by USEPA on April 27, 2012.

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<sup>33</sup> Median Monthly Effluent Target (MMET). The MMET for chronic toxicity shall only apply when there is a discharge on more than one day in a calendar month period. During such calendar months, up to three independent toxicity tests may be conducted when one (first) toxicity test results in “Fail.”

<sup>34</sup> Maximum Daily Effluent Target (MDET)

<sup>35</sup> If the discharge demonstrates reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above the water quality objective for chronic toxicity, the effluent limitation for chronic toxicity will be established in the next permit.

The Bacterial Indicators TMDL establishes wasteload allocations for *E. coli* applicable to the discharger as follows:

1. The log mean (geomean) shall not exceed 126 MPN/100 mL, based on a minimum of not less than five samples during a 30-day period; and
2. The single sample maximum shall not exceed 400 MPN/100 mL.

The limitations in this Order implement the requirements of the Bacterial Indicators TMDL.

#### 4.D.6. Summary of Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations

**Table F-9. Summary of Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations (001)**

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Oil and grease, Total	mg/L	---	---	25	---	---
Oil and grease, Total	lbs/day	---	---	2,190	---	---
<i>Escherichia coli</i> <sup>36</sup> ( <i>E. coli</i> )	MPN/100 mL	126	---	400	---	---

#### 4.E. Final Effluent Limitation Considerations

##### 4.E.1. Anti-Backsliding Requirements

The Clean Water Act specifies that a revised permit may not include effluent limitations that are less stringent than the previous permit, unless a less stringent limitation is justified based on exceptions to the anti-backsliding provisions contained in Clean Water Act sections 402(o) or 303(d)(4), or, where applicable, 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(l).

The Colorado River Basin Water Board has determined that no priority pollutants, have reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to, an exceedance of water quality objectives in the receiving water. However, this Order includes a reopener provision allowing the Colorado River Basin Water Board to reopen the Order to establish WQBELs in the event that future monitoring data indicates that reasonable potential may exist.

The R7-2016-0035 Order contained narrative effluent limitations for chronic toxicity. This Order contains a numeric effluent target for chronic toxicity. This change from the R7-2016-0035 Order does not constitute backsliding.

The effluent limitations in the Order are consistent with the anti-backsliding

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<sup>36</sup> This limitation is established to implement the requirements of the Indicator Bacteria TMDL, as described in section 3.D.1 of the Fact Sheet.

requirements of the Clean Water Act and federal regulations.

#### **4.E.2. Antidegradation Policies**

Section 131.12 of the code of federal regulation 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 discharge from the Facility as permitted herein reflects best practicable treatment and control (BPTC) for the subject wastewater. The control is intended to ensure that the discharge does not create a condition of pollution or nuisance and that the "background" water quality will be maintained. The Facility incorporates:

- 1) Technology to treat aquaculture wastewater;
- 2) Best management practices in compliance with 40 C.F.R. section 451.11, including site-specific plans, procedures, and practices that address solids control, materials storage, operations and structural maintenance, and recordkeeping;
- 3) Operation and maintenance procedures;
- 4) Staffing to assure proper operation and maintenance; and
- 5) 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, which is an important benefit to the state. The Discharger also supports the economic prosperity of the community by the employment of full-time and part-time personnel at the Facility. Any limited degradation of groundwater within water quality objectives by some of the waste constituents typically associated with aquatic animal production facilities is to the maximum benefit of the people of the state. Based on the foregoing, the discharge as permitted herein is consistent with the federal and state antidegradation policies.

#### **4.E.3. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants**

This Order contains both technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations for individual pollutants. 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 40 C.F.R. section 131.38. The scientific procedures for calculating the individual WQBELs for toxic pollutants are based on the CTR-SIP, which was approved by the USEPA 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 USEPA. Collectively, this Order's restrictions on individual pollutants are no more stringent than required to implement the requirements of the Clean Water Act.

#### **4.F. Interim Effluent Limitations – Not Applicable**

#### **4.G. Final Effluent Limitations**

Table F-10 below summarize the proposed effluent limitations for the discharge from the facility through Discharge Points 001. Proposed effluent limitations are based on ELGs for the concentrated aquatic animal production (CAAP) point source category, the California Toxics Rule, and Colorado River Basin Plan water quality standards.

The previous Order (R7-2016-0035) established technology based effluent limitations for the discharge from the Facility for flow as well as best management practices required in 40 C.F.R. 451.11. These effluent limitations have been carried over to the Order.

In addition, this Order established effluent limitations for E. coli, based on Basin Plan water quality objectives and the Indicator Bacteria TMDL, as discussed in Section 3.D of the Fact Sheet.

This Order establishes effluent limitations for oil and grease for discharges from the treatment system, to implement the narrative water quality objective for aesthetic qualities (i.e., waters free from substances such as debris, scum, grease, and oil), which is based on the limitation included in the adopted General Order R7-2015-0006, NPDES Permit for Low Threat Discharges to Surface Waters Within the Colorado River Basin Region. The Colorado River Basin Water Board determined the measurement of oil and grease helps to ensure that the Discharger is practicing proper operation and maintenance of the Facility and additionally, that the receiving stream and its intended uses are protected.

#### **4.G.1 Mass-based Effluent Limitations**

40 C.F.R. section 122.45(f)(1) requires effluent limitations be expressed in terms of mass, with some exceptions, and section 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. section 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)

#### 4.G.2. Final Effluent Limitations

**4.G.2.a. Discharge Point 001.** 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.

**Table F-10. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations (001)**

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instant. Min.	Instant. Max.	Basis
Flow	MGD	10.5	---	---	---	BPJ
pH	Standard Units	---	---	6.0	9.0	Basin Plan
Oil and Grease	mg/L	---	25	---	---	Basin Plan
Oil and Grease	lbs/day <sup>37</sup>	---	2,190	---	---	Basin Plan
<i>Escherichia coli</i> (E. coli)	MPN/100 mL	126 <sup>38</sup>	400 <sup>39</sup>	---	---	TMDL

<sup>37</sup> The mass-based effluent limitations are based on a design capacity of 10.5 MGD.

<sup>38</sup> 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.

<sup>39</sup> A maximum single sample value. No sample shall exceed 400 MPN/100 ml.

**4.G.2.b. Toxicity:** There shall be no toxicity in the effluent, nor shall the effluent cause any toxicity in the receiving water, as defined in Section 5 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 Colorado River Basin Water Board.

**4.G.2.c. Bacteria:** The bacterial concentrations in the wastewater effluent discharged to the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel shall not exceed the following concentrations, as measured by the following bacterial indicators:

***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 an MPN of 126 per 100 milliliters, nor shall any sample exceed the maximum allowable bacterial density of a MPN of 400 per 100 milliliters.

#### **4.H. Land Discharge Specifications**

The wastewater that enters a settling pond shall not cause a nuisance or pollution as defined by the California Water Code, section 13050. The discharge shall not cause the degradation of any water supply. Free board shall not be less than 1 foot. All ponds shall be maintained properly so they will be kept in aerobic conditions. The dissolved oxygen content in the upper zone (one foot) of all basins shall not be less than 5.0 mg/L.

#### **4.I. Recycling Specifications – Not Applicable**

### **5. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS**

#### **5.A. Surface Water**

Clean Water Act section 303, subdivisions (a) through (c), require states to adopt water quality standards, including water quality criteria where necessary to protect beneficial uses. The Colorado River Basin Water Board adopted water quality criteria as water quality objectives in the Basin Plan. The Basin Plan includes numeric and narrative water quality objectives for various beneficial uses and water bodies. This Order contains receiving surface water limitations based on the Basin Plan numerical and narrative water quality objectives for biostimulatory substances, color, chemical constituents, dissolved oxygen, oil, grease and floating material, pH, pesticides, settleable substances, tastes and odors, temperature, toxicity, and turbidity.

#### **5.B. Groundwater – Not Applicable**

### **6. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS**

#### **6.A. Standard Provisions**

**6.A.1.** The Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with 40 C.F.R. section 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories

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

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

## **6.B. Special Provisions**

### **6.B.1. Reopener Provisions**

This section is based on 40 C.F.R. parts 122 through 124. The Colorado River Basin Water Board may reopen the permit to modify permit conditions and requirements. Causes for modification include, but are not limited to, the promulgation of new regulations, modification in sludge use or disposal practices, or the adoption of new regulations by the State Water Board or Colorado River Basin Water Board, including revisions to the Basin Plan.

### **6.B.2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements**

**6.B.2.a. TRE Work Plan.** This provision is based on the SIP, Section 4, Toxicity Control Provisions.

**6.B.2.b. Optional Translator Study.** This provision is based on the SIP and allows the Discharger to conduct an optional translator study, based on the SIP and 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.

### **6.B.3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention**

**6.B.3.a. Pollutant Minimization Program.** This provision is based on the requirements of Section 2.4.5 of the SIP.

**6.B.3.b. Spill Response Plan.** This provision is based on the requirements of 40 C.F.R. section 122.41(e) and the previous Order.

**6.B.3.c. Best Management Practices Plan.** This provision is based on the narrative ELG required for CAAP facilities in 40 CFR 451.3.d.

### **6.B.4. Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications**

**6.B.4.a. Facility and Treatment Operation.** This provision is based on the requirements of 40 C.F.R. section 122.41(e) and the previous Order.



#### **6.B.4.b. Anti-degradation Analysis and Engineering Report for Significant**

**Expansion.** This anti-degradation analysis and engineering report 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 anti-degradation policy.

#### **6.B.5. Special Provisions for Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) – Not Applicable**

#### **6.B.6. Other Special Provisions**

Special Provisions 6.C.6.a and 6.C.6.b are included to ensure compliance with requirements established in this Order, and are based on the previous Order, the Clean Water Act, USEPA regulations, California Water Code, and Colorado River Basin Water Board plans and policies.

#### **6.B.7. Special Provision Reporting Schedules**

The reporting schedules specify the deliverables and due dates for the Spill Response Plan, TRE Workplan, BMPP, and PMP.

### **7. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

Clean Water Act section 308 and 40 C.F.R. sections 122.41(h), (j)-(l), 122.44(i), and 122.48 require that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Colorado River Basin Water Board to establish monitoring, inspection, entry, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), Attachment E of this Order establishes monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements that implement federal and state requirements. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in the MRP for this Facility.

#### **7.A. Influent Monitoring – Not Applicable**

#### **7.B. Effluent Monitoring**

The Discharger is required to conduct monitoring of the permitted discharges in order to evaluate compliance with permit conditions as per the MRP. This provision requires compliance with the MRP, and is based on 40 C.F.R. sections 122.44(i), 122.62, 122.63, and 124.5. The MRP is a standard requirement in NPDES permits (including this Order) issued by the Colorado River Basin 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 Water Code, and the Colorado River Basin Water Board and State Water Board's plans and policies. The MRP also contains sampling programs specific to the Discharger's 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 the 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, at Monitoring Location EFF-001, will be required as shown in the proposed MRP and as required by the SIP.

Effluent monitoring requirements for E. coli, flow, oil and grease, pH, and TDS are established at Monitoring Location EFF-001 in order to demonstrate compliance with effluent limitations established in this Order, and monitoring requirements for BOD and TSS are necessary to establish the performance of BMPs developed by the Discharger to comply with Special Provision 6.C.3.c of the Order. Further, monitoring for priority pollutants is needed to develop the RPA based on CTR water quality objectives during permit reissuance. Also, monitoring for dissolved oxygen, sulfates, temperature, and turbidity is necessary to develop the RPA based on basin plan objectives. Monitoring for nitrite, nitrate, ammonia nitrogen, total nitrogen, total phosphate and orthophosphate has been established to characterize the effluent which is discharged to the Coachella Valley Stormwater Channel, a tributary to the Salton Sea. The Salton Sea is impaired by these nutrients.

### **7.C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements**

**7.C.1.** 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 it 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.

**7.C.2.** This requirement establishes conditions and protocols by which compliance with the Basin Plan narrative water quality objective for toxicity will be demonstrated. The permit includes monitoring and evaluation of the effluent for chronic toxicity and provides monitoring triggers that, when the test results in "Fail," require the Discharger to initiate accelerated testing, TRE, and TIE procedures. The WET testing requirements in this Order include a screening phase and a monitoring phase of species testing. Screening is required during the first and fourth years of the permit term, to determine the most sensitive species that the Discharger will continue to use during the monitoring phase. This Order also includes specific procedures to evaluate toxicity caused by ammonia, ionic imbalance, and elevated TDS concentrations.

**7.C.3.** The WET testing requirements contained in the MRP, Section 5 were developed based on the *Draft National Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Implementation Guidance Under the NPDES Program (EPA 832-B-04-003)*, the *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document (EPA 833-R-10-003)*, and *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control (EPA 833-5-91-100)*. This is the most current

guidance available to the Colorado River Basin Water Board.

**7.C.4.** USEPA has developed a statistical approach that evaluates the WET measurement of wastewater effects on specific test organisms' ability to survive, grow, and reproduce. The 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 USEPA's *Technical Support Document* [EPA 833-5-91-100] and implemented under USEPA's WET 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. This Order requires the Discharger to utilize the TST approach to evaluate the WET data.

**7.C.5.** 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 WET reasonable potential and permit compliance determinations. Once the WET test has been conducted, the TST approach is 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 influent water concentration (IWC) or receiving water concentration (RWC) compared to a control concentration. Using the TST approach, permitting authorities like the Colorado River Basin Water Board have more confidence when making 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 USEPA'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 (USEPA 1995, 2002a, 2002b, 2002c) by the approved USEPA 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.

## **7.D. Receiving Water Monitoring**

### **7.D.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. Receiving water monitoring requirements have been established in the MRP consistent with these objectives. This Order establishes monitoring for nutrients in the receiving water in order to characterize the receiving water, which is a tributary to the Salton Sea. The Salton Sea is impaired by nutrients. Additionally, monitoring for priority pollutants in the upstream receiving water has been continued, as required in accordance with the SIP.

### **7.D.2. Groundwater – Not Applicable**

## **7.E. Other Monitoring Requirements**

### **7.E.1. BOD and TSS monitoring**

BOD and TSS monitoring is required to determine compliance with and effectiveness of BMPs implemented in accordance with 40 CFR sections 451.3(d) and 451.11. The numeric BOD and TSS benchmarks stated in Sections 6.C.3.b.1 and 6.C.3.b.2 of the Order serve as the threshold at which the Discharger is required to perform accelerated monitoring to confirm elevated levels of BOD and TSS, as well as, the threshold to initiate an analysis of the effectiveness of deployed BMPs if elevated BOD and TSS concentrations are confirmed.

## **8. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

The Colorado River Basin Water Board has considered the issuance of WDRs that will serve as an NPDES permit for the Kent SeaTech Corporation Fish Farm. As a step in the adoption process, the Colorado River Basin Water Board staff has developed tentative WDRs and has encouraged public participation in the WDRs adoption process.

### **8.A. Notification of Interested Persons**

The Colorado River Basin 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 Colorado River Basin Water Board's website and electronic listserv, where the public had access to the agenda and any changes in dates and locations of the adoption hearing:

[https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/coloradoriver/board\\_info/agenda/](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/coloradoriver/board_info/agenda/)

### **8.B. Written Comments**

Interested persons were invited to submit written comments concerning tentative WDRs as provided through the notification process. Comments were due either by:

- (1) mail to the Attn: Fatima Alrahem, Colorado River Basin Water Board at 73-720 Fred Waring Drive, Suite 100, Palm Desert, CA 92260;
- (2) email to Fatima Alrahem at [Fatima.Alrahem@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:Fatima.Alrahem@waterboards.ca.gov); or
- (3) fax to the Colorado River Basin Water Board office at (760) 341-6820, Attn: Fatima Alrahem.

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Colorado River Basin Water Board, the written comments were due at the Colorado River Basin Water Board office by 5:00 p.m. on August 15, 2022.

### **8.C. Public Hearing**

The Colorado River Basin Water Board held a public hearing on the tentative WDRs during its regular Board meeting at the following date and time, which was held by video and teleconference only:

Date: September 13, 2022  
Time: 10:00 a.m.  
Location: 73-720 Fred Waring Drive, Suite 100  
Palm Desert, CA 92260  
(with virtual public participation available)

The public may participate either in person at the physical meeting location or virtually via the Zoom meeting platform. Instructions concerning how to participate virtually are available on the Colorado River Basin Water Board's website.

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

#### **8.D. Reconsideration of Waste Discharge Requirements**

Any person aggrieved by this action of the Colorado River Basin Water Board may petition the State Water Board to review the action in accordance with Water Code section 13320 and California Code of Regulations, title 23, sections 2050 and following. The State Water Board must receive the petition by 5:00 p.m., within 30 calendar days of the date of adoption of this Order at the following address, except that if the thirtieth day following the date of this Order falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or state holiday, the petition must be received by the State Water Board by 5:00 p.m. on the next business day:

State Water Resources Control Board  
Office of Chief Counsel  
P.O. Box 100, 1001 I Street  
Sacramento, CA 95812-0100  
Or by email at [waterqualitypetitions@waterboards.ca.gov](mailto:waterqualitypetitions@waterboards.ca.gov)

For [instructions on how to file a water quality petition for review](#), see:  
([https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public\\_notices/petitions/water\\_quality/wqpetition\\_instr.shtml](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality/wqpetition_instr.shtml))

#### **8.E. Information and Copying**

The Report of Waste Discharge, other supporting documents, and comments received are on file and may be inspected at the address above at any time between 8:30 a.m. and 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the Colorado River Basin Water Board by calling (760) 346-7491.

#### **8.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 Colorado River Basin Water Board, reference this Facility, and provide a name, address, and phone number.

#### **8.G. Additional Information**

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this Order should be directed to Fatima Alrahem at (760) 313-1290.

KENT SEATECH, LLC  
KENT SEATECH CORPORATION FISH FARM

ORDER R7-2022-0020  
NPDES NO. CA0105181

**ATTACHMENT G – SUMMARY OF WQBELs CALCULATIONS**

No WQBELs were calculated for this Order.