

- D. The Discharger shall not allow pollutant-free wastewater to be discharged into the collection, treatment, and disposal system in amounts that significantly diminish the system's capability to comply with this Order. Pollutant-free wastewater means rainfall, groundwater, cooling waters, and condensates that are essentially free of pollutants.

IV. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001

1. Final Effluent Limitations – 1 May – 31 October – Discharge Point 001

The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations from May 1 through October 31 when discharging to Old Alamo Creek at Discharge Point 001, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as described in the attached MRP (Attachment E).

- a. The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the effluent limitations specified in Table 6:

Table 6. Effluent Limitations (Tertiary – 1 May to 31 October)

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
BOD 5-day 20°C	mg/L	10	15	20	--	--
	lbs/day ¹	1252	1878	2504	--	--
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	10	15	20	--	--
	lbs/day ¹	1252	1878	2504	--	--
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	--	0.2	--	--
pH	std units	--	--	--	6.5	8.5
Ammonia as N (total)	mg/L	1.3		3.2		
	lbs/day ¹	163		400		
Cyanide (total recoverable)	µg/L	4.1		8.9		
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	0.41		0.86		
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	0.63		0.99		
Nitrate (as N) (total recoverable)	mg/L	17	--	--	--	--
Turbidity	NTU	--	--	--	--	10
Total Coliform	MPN/100 mL	--	--	--	--	240
Total Trihalomethanes ²	µg/L	--	--	122	--	--

¹ Based upon a design average dry weather flow (ADWF) of 15 mgd.

² The total THMs concentration shall be the sum of bromoform, chloroform, chlorodibromomethane, and dichlorobromomethane.

- b. **Percent Removal:** The average monthly percent removal of BOD 5-day 20°C and total suspended solids shall not be less than 85 percent.
- c. **Acute Whole Effluent Toxicity.** Survival of aquatic organisms in 96-hour bioassays of undiluted waste shall be no less than:
 - i. 70%, minimum for any one bioassay; and
 - ii. 90%, median for any three consecutive bioassays.
- d. **Total Residual Chlorine.** Effluent total residual chlorine shall not exceed:
 - i. 0.01 mg/L, as a 4-day average; and
 - ii. 0.02 mg/L, as a 1-hour average.
- e. **Turbidity.** Effluent turbidity shall not exceed:
 - i. 2 NTU, as a daily average; and
 - ii. 5 NTU, more than 5% of the time within a 24-hour period.
- f. **Total Coliform Organisms.** Effluent total coliform organisms shall not exceed:
 - i. 2.2 most probable number (MPN) per 100 mL, as a 7-day median; and
 - ii. 23 MPN/100 mL, more than once in any 30-day period.
- g. **Average Dry Weather Flow.** The Average Dry Weather Flow shall not exceed 15 mgd.

2. Final Effluent Limitations – 1 November – 30 April-Discharge Point 001

The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations between November 1 through April 30 when discharging to Old Alamo Creek at Discharge Point 001, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as described in the attached MRP (Attachment E).

- a. The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the effluent limitations specified in Table 6:

Table 7. Effluent Limitations (Secondary – 1 November to 30 April)

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
BOD 5-day 20°C	mg/L	20	25	30	--	--
	lbs/day ¹	2504	3129	3755	--	--
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	30	45	50	--	--
	lbs/day ¹	3755	5633	6259	--	--
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	--	0.2	--	--

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
pH	std units	--	--	--	6.5	8.5
Ammonia as N (total)	mg/L	1.3	--	3.2	--	--
	lbs/day ¹	163	--	400	--	--
Cyanide (total recoverable)	µg/L	4.1	--	8.9	--	--
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	0.41	--	0.86	--	--
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	0.63	--	0.99	--	--
Nitrate (as N) (total recoverable)	mg/L	17	--	--	--	--
Total Coliform	MPN/100 mL	--	--	--	--	240
Total Trihalomethanes ²	µg/L	--	--	122	--	--

1 Based upon a design average dry weather flow (ADWF) of 15 mgd.

2. The total THMs concentration shall be the sum of bromoform, chloroform, chlorodibromomethane, and dichlorobromomethane.

- b. **Percent Removal:** The average monthly percent removal of BOD 5-day 20°C and total suspended solids shall not be less than 85 percent.
- c. **Acute Whole Effluent Toxicity.** Survival of aquatic organisms in 96-hour bioassays of undiluted waste shall be no less than:
 - i. 70%, minimum for any one bioassay; and
 - ii. 90%, median for any three consecutive bioassays.
- d. **Total Residual Chlorine.** Effluent total residual chlorine shall not exceed:
 - h. 0.01 mg/L, as a 4-day average; and
 - ii. 0.02 mg/L, as a 1-hour average.
- e. **Total Coliform Organisms.** Effluent total coliform organisms shall not exceed:
 - i. 23 most probable number (MPN) per 100 mL, as a 30-day median.
- f. **Average Daily Discharge Flow (Wet Weather).** The Average Daily Discharge Flow shall not exceed 55 mgd.

3. Interim Effluent Limitations

- a. **Effective immediately and ending on 18 May 2010,** the Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following limitations at Discharge Point 001, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as described in the attached MRP. These interim effluent limitations shall apply in lieu of the

corresponding final effluent limitations specified in Effluent Limitations IV.A.1 for the same parameters during the time period indicated in this provision.

Table 8. Interim Effluent Limitations (CTR Constituents)

Parameter	Units	Sample Count	Standard Deviation	Mean	MEC	Maximum Daily Effluent Limit
Cyanide (total recoverable)	µg/L	37	4.4	6.3	17	21
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	36	2.6	3.9	14	14
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	36	6.0	17.4	43	43

- b. **Effective immediately and ending on 1 May 2015 or upon completion of tertiary treatment in accordance with Provision VI.C.7.a., whichever is sooner**, the Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following limitations at Discharge Point 001, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as described in the attached MRP. These interim effluent limitations shall apply in lieu of the corresponding final effluent limitations specified in Effluent Limitations IV.A.1 for the same parameters during the time period indicated in this provision.

Table 9. Interim Effluent Limitations (Non-CTR Constituents)

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
BOD 5-day 20°C	mg/L	20	25	30	--	--
	lbs/day ¹	2504	3129	3755	--	--
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	30	45	50	--	--
	lbs/day ¹	3755	5633	6259	--	--

¹ Based upon a design ADWF of 15 mgd.

- c. **Turbidity. Effective immediately and ending on 1 May 2015 or upon completion of tertiary treatment in accordance with Provision VI.C.7.a., whichever is sooner**, the final effluent limitations for turbidity (Final Effluent Limitations IV.A.1.a. and IV.A.1.e.) are not required.
- d. **Total Coliform Organisms. Effective immediately and ending on 1 May 2015 or upon completion of tertiary treatment in accordance with Provision VI.C.7.a., whichever is sooner**, the effluent total coliform organisms shall not exceed:
- i. 23 most probable number (MPN) per 100 mL, as a 30-day median; and
 - ii. 240 MPN/100 mL at any time.

These interim effluent limitations shall apply in lieu of Final Effluent Limitations IV.A.1.a. and IV.A.1.f. for total coliform organisms.

- e. **Mercury: Effective immediately**, the total annual mass discharge of total mercury shall not exceed 2.1 lbs. This interim performance-based limitation shall be in effect until the Regional Water Board establishes final effluent limitations after adoption of the final Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Methylmercury TMDL.
- f. **Electrical Conductivity:** The effluent electrical conductivity shall not exceed 1320 $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ on a monthly average. This interim performance-based limitation shall be in effect until the Regional Water Board establishes final effluent limitations based on the EC study required in Section VI.C.2.b.

B. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable

C. Reclamation Specifications – Not Applicable

V. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water Limitations

Receiving water limitations are based on water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan and are a required part of this Order. The discharge shall not cause the following in the immediate receiving waters (Old Alamo Creek and New Alamo Creek), tributary to Ulatis Creek, and tributary to Cache Slough:

1. **Bacteria.** The fecal coliform concentration, based on a minimum of not less than five samples for any 30-day period, to exceed a geometric mean of 200 MPN/100 mL, nor more than ten percent of the total number of fecal coliform samples taken during any 30-day period to exceed 400 MPN/100 mL.
2. **Biostimulatory Substances.** Water to contain biostimulatory substances which promote aquatic growths in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
3. **Chemical Constituents.** Chemical constituents to be present in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses.
4. **Color.** Discoloration that causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.
5. **Dissolved Oxygen:**
 - a. The dissolved oxygen concentration to be reduced below 5.0 mg/L for Old Alamo Creek and below 7.0 mg/L for New Alamo Creek at any time.
6. **Floating Material.** Floating material to be present in amounts that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.

7. **Oil and Grease.** Oils, greases, waxes, or other materials to be present in concentrations that cause nuisance, result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the water or on objects in the water, or otherwise adversely affect beneficial uses.
8. **pH.**
 - a. For Old Alamo Creek, the pH to be depressed below 6.5 or raised above 8.5 pH units.
 - b. For New Alamo Creek, the pH to be depressed below 6.5, raised above 8.5, nor the annual average to be changed by more than 0.5 units.
9. **Pesticides:**
 - a. Pesticides to be present, individually or in combination, in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses;
 - b. Pesticides to be present in bottom sediments or aquatic life in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses;
 - c. Total identifiable persistent chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides to be present in the water column at concentrations detectable within the accuracy of analytical methods approved by USEPA or the Executive Officer.
 - d. Pesticide concentrations to exceed those allowable by applicable antidegradation policies (see State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16 and 40 CFR §131.12.).
 - e. Pesticide concentrations to exceed the lowest levels technically and economically achievable.
 - f. For New Alamo Creek only, pesticides to be present in concentration in excess of the maximum contaminant levels set forth in California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 15.
 - g. For New Alamo Creek only, Thiobencarb to be present in excess of 1.0 µg/L.
10. **Radioactivity:**
 - a. Radionuclides to be present in concentrations that are harmful/deleterious to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life nor that result in the accumulation of radionuclides in the food web to an extent that presents a hazard to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life.
 - b. For New Alamo Creek only, radionuclides to be present in excess of the maximum contaminant levels specified in Table 4 (MCL Radioactivity) of Section 64443 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations.
11. **Suspended Sediments.** The suspended sediment load and suspended sediment discharge rate of surface waters to be altered in such a manner as to cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
12. **Settleable Substances.** Substances to be present in concentrations that result in the deposition of material that causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.

13. **Suspended Material.** Suspended material to be present in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.

14. **Taste and Odors.** Taste- or odor-producing substances to be present in concentrations that cause nuisance, or otherwise adversely affect beneficial uses.

15. **Temperature.**

- a. The water temperature in Old Alamo Creek, as measured at RSW-002, to rise above 83 °F at any time.
- b. The annual average temperature in New Alamo Creek, as measured at RSW-004 (the Brown Alamo Dam), to increase more than 5 °F compared to the annual average background temperature, as measured at RSW-003 (Lewis Road).
- c. New Alamo Creek temperatures, as measured at RSW-004 (the Brown-Alamo Dam), to exceed the following:
 - i. 5 °F over the ambient background temperature, as a monthly average during the period of March through August;
 - ii. 72 °F as period average during September 1 through October 14;
 - iii. 70 °F as period average during October 15 through October 31;
 - iv. 66 °F as monthly average for November; and
 - v. 60 °F as monthly average for the months of December through February.

16. **Toxicity.** Toxic substances to be present, individually or in combination, in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, animal, or aquatic life.

17. **Turbidity.** For New Alamo Creek only, the 30-day average for turbidity to increase as follows based on measurements taken at R3 and R4:

- a. More than 1 Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) where natural turbidity is between 0 and 5 NTUs.
- b. More than 20 percent where natural turbidity is between 5 and 50 NTUs.
- c. More than 10 NTU where natural turbidity is between 50 and 100 NTUs.
- d. More than 10 percent where natural turbidity is greater than 100 NTUs.

B. Groundwater Limitations

1. Groundwater limitations are based on water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan and are a required part of this Order. The Basin Plan designates all groundwater, including the shallow groundwater in the vicinity of the Facility, to have the beneficial uses of MUN, AGR, IND and PRO. The discharge shall not cause the groundwater to exceed water quality objectives, unreasonably affect beneficial uses, or cause a condition of pollution or nuisance.
2. Release of waste constituents from any storage, treatment, or disposal component associated with the Facility shall not, in combination with other sources of the waste constituents, cause groundwater within influence of the Facility to contain waste

constituents in concentrations in excess of natural background quality or that listed below, whichever is greater. Since the natural background quality has not been adequately characterized, these groundwater limitations are **effective within 42 months of adoption of this Order or upon completion of the Groundwater Water Quality Characterization Study (see Section VI.C.2.d.), whichever is sooner:**

- a. Fecal coliform organisms median of 2.2 MPN/100 mL over any seven-day period.
- b. Chemical constituents in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses, including the constituent concentrations listed below:

Parameter	Units	Limitation
Ammonia, Total (as NH ₄)	mg/L	1.5
Total Dissolved Solids ¹	mg/L	450
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	10

¹ A cumulative constituent comprised of dissolved matter consisting mainly of inorganic salts, small amounts of organic matter, and dissolved gases (e.g., ammonia, bicarbonate alkalinity, boron, calcium, chloride, copper, iron, magnesium, manganese, nitrate, phosphorus, potassium, sodium, silica, sulfate, total alkalinity).

- c. Exhibit a pH of less than 6.5 or greater than 8.5 pH units.
- d. Impart taste, odor, toxicity, or color that creates nuisance or impairs any beneficial use.

VI. PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions included in Attachment D of this Order.
2. The Discharger shall comply with the following provisions:
 - a. If the Discharger's wastewater treatment plant is publicly owned or subject to regulation by California Public Utilities Commission, it shall be supervised and operated by persons possessing certificates of appropriate grade according to Title 23, CCR, Division 3, Chapter 26.
 - b. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this Order may be terminated or modified for cause, including, but not limited to:
 - i. violation of any term or condition contained in this Order;

- ii. obtaining this Order by misrepresentation or by failing to disclose fully all relevant facts;
- iii. a change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge; and
- iv. a material change in the character, location, or volume of discharge.

The causes for modification include:

- *New regulations.* New regulations have been promulgated under Section 405(d) of the Clean Water Act, or the standards or regulations on which the permit was based have been changed by promulgation of amended standards or regulations or by judicial decision after the permit was issued.
- *Land application plans.* When required by a permit condition to incorporate a land application plan for beneficial reuse of sewage sludge, to revise an existing land application plan, or to add a land application plan.
- *Change in sludge use or disposal practice.* Under 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 122.62(a)(1), a change in the Discharger's sludge use or disposal practice is a cause for modification of the permit. It is cause for revocation and reissuance if the Discharger requests or agrees.

The Regional Water Board may review and revise this Order at any time upon application of any affected person or the Regional Water Board's own motion.

- c. If a toxic effluent standard or prohibition (including any scheduled compliance specified in such effluent standard or prohibition) is established under Section 307(a) of the CWA, or amendments thereto, for a toxic pollutant that is present in the discharge authorized herein, and such standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation upon such pollutant in this Order, the Regional Water Board will revise or modify this Order in accordance with such toxic effluent standard or prohibition.

The Discharger shall comply with effluent standards and prohibitions within the time provided in the regulations that establish those standards or prohibitions, even if this Order has not yet been modified.

- d. This Order shall be modified, or alternately revoked and reissued, to comply with any applicable effluent standard or limitation issued or approved under Sections 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(2), and 307(a)(2) of the CWA, if the effluent standard or limitation so issued or approved:
 - i. contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any effluent limitation in the Order; or
 - ii. controls any pollutant limited in the Order.

The Order, as modified or reissued under this paragraph, shall also contain any other requirements of the CWA then applicable.

- e. The provisions of this Order are severable. If any provision of this Order is found invalid, the remainder of this Order shall not be affected.
- f. The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize any adverse effects to waters of the State or users of those waters resulting from any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this Order. Reasonable steps shall include such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the non-complying discharge or sludge use or disposal.
- g. The Discharger shall ensure compliance with any existing or future pretreatment standard promulgated by USEPA under Section 307 of the CWA, or amendment thereto, for any discharge to the municipal system.
- h. The discharge of any radiological, chemical or biological warfare agent or high-level, radiological waste is prohibited.
- i. A copy of this Order shall be maintained at the discharge facility and be available at all times to operating personnel. Key operating personnel shall be familiar with its content.
- j. Safeguard to electric power failure:
 - i. The Discharger shall provide safeguards to assure that, should there be reduction, loss, or failure of electric power, the discharge shall comply with the terms and conditions of this Order.
 - ii. Upon written request by the Regional Water Board the Discharger shall submit a written description of safeguards. Such safeguards may include alternate power sources, standby generators, retention capacity, operating procedures, or other means. A description of the safeguards provided shall include an analysis of the frequency, duration, and impact of power failures experienced over the past five years on effluent quality and on the capability of the Discharger to comply with the terms and conditions of the Order. The adequacy of the safeguards is subject to the approval of the Regional Water Board.
 - iii. Should the treatment works not include safeguards against reduction, loss, or failure of electric power, or should the Regional Water Board not approve the existing safeguards, the Discharger shall, within ninety days of having been advised in writing by the Regional Water Board that the existing safeguards are inadequate, provide to the Regional Water Board and USEPA a schedule of compliance for providing safeguards such that in the event of reduction, loss, or failure of electric power, the Discharger shall comply with the terms

and conditions of this Order. The schedule of compliance shall, upon approval of the Regional Water Board, become a condition of this Order.

- k. The Discharger, upon written request of the Regional Water Board, shall file with the Board a technical report on its preventive (failsafe) and contingency (cleanup) plans for controlling accidental discharges, and for minimizing the effect of such events. This report may be combined with that required under Regional Water Board Standard Provision VI.A.2.m.

The technical report shall:

- i. Identify the possible sources of spills, leaks, untreated waste by-pass, and contaminated drainage. Loading and storage areas, power outage, waste treatment unit outage, and failure of process equipment, tanks and pipes should be considered.
- ii. Evaluate the effectiveness of present facilities and procedures and state when they became operational.
- iii. Predict the effectiveness of the proposed facilities and procedures and provide an implementation schedule containing interim and final dates when they will be constructed, implemented, or operational.

The Regional Water Board, after review of the technical report, may establish conditions which it deems necessary to control accidental discharges and to minimize the effects of such events. Such conditions shall be incorporated as part of this Order, upon notice to the Discharger.

- l. A publicly owned treatment works (POTW) whose waste flow has been increasing, or is projected to increase, shall estimate when flows will reach hydraulic and treatment capacities of its treatment and disposal facilities. The projections shall be made in January, based on the last three years' average dry weather flows, peak wet weather flows and total annual flows, as appropriate. When any projection shows that capacity of any part of the facilities may be exceeded in four years, the Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board by 31 January. A copy of the notification shall be sent to appropriate local elected officials, local permitting agencies and the press. Within 120 days of the notification, the Discharger shall submit a technical report showing how it will prevent flow volumes from exceeding capacity or how it will increase capacity to handle the larger flows. The Regional Water Board may extend the time for submitting the report.
- m. The Discharger shall submit technical reports as directed by the Executive Officer. All technical reports required herein that involve planning, investigation, evaluation, or design, or other work requiring interpretation and proper application of engineering or geologic sciences, shall be prepared by or under the direction of persons registered to practice in California pursuant to California Business and Professions Code, sections 6735, 7835, and 7835.1. To

demonstrate compliance with Title 16, CCR, sections 415 and 3065, all technical reports must contain a statement of the qualifications of the responsible registered professional(s). As required by these laws, completed technical reports must bear the signature(s) and seal(s) of the registered professional(s) in a manner such that all work can be clearly attributed to the professional responsible for the work.

- n. Laboratories that perform sample analyses must be identified in all monitoring reports submitted to the Regional Water Board and USEPA.
- o. The Discharger shall conduct analysis on any sample provided by USEPA as part of the Discharge Monitoring Quality Assurance (DMQA) program. The results of any such analysis shall be submitted to USEPA's DMQA manager.
- p. Effluent samples shall be taken downstream of the last addition of wastes to the treatment or discharge works where a representative sample may be obtained prior to mixing with the receiving waters. Samples shall be collected at such a point and in such a manner to ensure a representative sample of the discharge.
- q. All monitoring and analysis instruments and devices used by the Discharger to fulfill the prescribed monitoring program shall be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary, at least yearly, to ensure their continued accuracy.
- r. The Discharger shall file with the Regional Water Board technical reports on self-monitoring performed according to the detailed specifications contained in the Monitoring and Reporting Program attached to this Order.
- s. The results of all monitoring required by this Order shall be reported to the Regional Water Board, and shall be submitted in such a format as to allow direct comparison with the limitations and requirements of this Order. Unless otherwise specified, discharge flows shall be reported in terms of the monthly average and the daily maximum discharge flows.
- t. The Regional Water Board is authorized to enforce the terms of this permit under several provisions of the CWC, including, but not limited to, sections 13385, 13386, and 13387.
- u. For POTWs, prior to making any change in the point of discharge, place of use, or purpose of use of treated wastewater that results in a decrease of flow in any portion of a watercourse, the Discharger must file a petition with the State Water Board, Division of Water Rights, and receive approval for such a change. (CWC section 1211)
- v. In the event the Discharger does not comply or will be unable to comply for any reason, with any prohibition, maximum daily effluent limitation, 1-hour average effluent limitation, or receiving water limitation contained in this Order, the Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board by telephone (916) 464-3291 within 24 hours of having knowledge of such noncompliance, and shall confirm

this notification in writing within five days, unless the Regional Water Board waives confirmation. The written notification shall include the information required by Attachment D, Section V.E.1 [40 CFR section 122.41(I)(6)(i)].

B. Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) Requirements

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

C. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

- a. **New or revised Water Quality Standards and/or new information.** Conditions that necessitate a major modification of a permit are described in 40 CFR section 122.62, including:
 - i. If new or amended applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to Section 303 of the CWA, or amendments thereto, this permit may be reopened and modified in accordance with the new or amended standards.
 - ii. When new information, that was not available at the time of permit issuance, would have justified different permit conditions at the time of issuance.
- b. **Mercury.** If a TMDL program is adopted, this Order shall be reopened and the total mercury interim mass effluent limitation modified (higher or lower) or an effluent concentration limitation for total and/or methyl mercury imposed.
- c. **Pollution Prevention.** This Order requires the Discharger to prepare and implement pollution prevention plans following CWC section 13263.3(d)(3) for cyanide, chlorodibromomethane, and Dichlorobromomethane, and continue to implement its salinity and mercury pollution prevention plans. Based on a review of the pollution prevention plans and success of the implementation of pollution prevention plans for salinity and mercury, this Order may be reopened for addition and/or modification of effluent limitations and requirements for these constituents.
- d. **Whole Effluent Toxicity.** As a result of a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE), this Order may be reopened to include a chronic toxicity limitation, a new acute toxicity limitation, and/or a limitation for a specific toxicant identified in the TRE. Additionally, if the State Water Board revises the SIP's toxicity control provisions that would require the establishment of numeric chronic toxicity effluent limitations, this Order may be reopened to include a numeric chronic toxicity effluent limitation based on the new provisions.
- e. **Diazinon, chloropyrifos, and EC TMDL.** This Order may be reopened, as necessary, and establish new final effluent limitations for diazinon, chloropyrifos,

and EC based upon a waste load allocation derived from TMDLs established for the northwestern Delta, which includes Ulatis Creek immediately downstream of Old and New Alamo Creeks.

- f. **EC and pH site-specific study.** This Order requires the Discharger to conduct a site-specific study for EC and pH and develop site-specific objectives for the protection of the local AGR beneficial use. This Order may be reopened to establish new effluent and groundwater limitations based on site-specific water quality objectives for EC and pH for protection of AGR.
- g. **New Alamo Creek and Ulatis Creek Basin Plan Amendment.** Surveys to determine if the municipal and domestic supply beneficial use (MUN) exists or is attainable in New Alamo Creek and Ulatis Creek have been conducted. Requiring protection of MUN would require costly controls that are more stringent than required under the Clean Water Act and may be unnecessary for the protection of human health. If the Regional Water Board adopts a Basin Plan amendment that removes or redefines the MUN beneficial use for the lower segments of New Alamo Creek and Ulatis Creek and/or adopts site-specific objectives for one or more human health constituents, this Order may be reopened to modify or remove effluent limitations consistent with any water quality standards refinements adopted and approved for lower New Alamo Creek and Ulatis Creek.
- h. **Cyanide Study.** The Discharger may conduct a study of the analytical procedures for laboratory analyses of cyanide. Past investigations indicate possible interference of other compounds causing false positive results in de-chlorinated effluent. This Order may be reopened to modify or remove the effluent limitation for cyanide pending the results of this study.
- i. **Chlorodibromomethane and Dichlorobromomethane.** The Discharger applied for a case-by-case exception from the CTR for chlorodibromomethane and dichlorobromomethane. The Regional Water Board's Basin Planning Unit supports and submitted the exception to the State Water Resources Control Board 1 June 2007. The exception needs approval by both the State Water Resources Control Board and USEPA. Should the exception be granted, this Order may be reopened to remove chlorodibromomethane and dichlorobromomethane effluent limitations.
- j. **Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate.** This Order requires the Discharger to collect and analyze effluent bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate samples using a clean technique. Should the results of that sampling show bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate in concentrations that exceed the applicable water quality criteria, this Order may be reopened to establish new effluent limitations.
- k. **Human Health Criteria Dilution Study.** This Order requires the Discharger to conduct a Human Health Criteria Dilution Study to determine the available dilution for human health criteria in New Alamo Creek. Based on the findings of

the study, this Order may be reopened to modify the effluent limitations that may receive a human health dilution credit.

- I. **Litigation-related issues.** Issues that may affect this Order are pending in the case of *City of Vacaville v. State Water Resources Control Board* (Contra Costa County Case No. CIV MSN 03-0956). This Order will be reopened as necessary to ensure compliance with any final, non-appealable decision in that case.

2. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements

- a. **Chronic Whole Effluent Toxicity.** For compliance with the Basin Plan's narrative toxicity objective, this Order requires the Discharger to conduct chronic whole effluent toxicity testing, as specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E, Section V.). Furthermore, this Provision requires the Discharger to investigate the causes of, and identify corrective actions to reduce or eliminate effluent toxicity. If the discharge exhibits a pattern of toxicity exceeding the toxicity numeric monitoring trigger established in this Provision, the Discharger is required to initiate a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE), in accordance with an approved TRE Work Plan, and take actions to mitigate the impact of the discharge and prevent reoccurrence of toxicity. A TRE is a site-specific study conducted in a stepwise process to identify the source(s) of toxicity and the effective control measures for effluent toxicity. TREs are designed to identify the causative agents and sources of whole effluent toxicity, evaluate the effectiveness of the toxicity control options, and confirm the reduction in effluent toxicity. This Provision includes requirements for the Discharger to develop and submit a TRE Work Plan and includes procedures for accelerated chronic toxicity monitoring and TRE initiation.

- i. **Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Work Plan.** Within 90 days of the effective date of this Order, the Discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board a TRE Work Plan for approval by the Executive Officer. The TRE Work Plan shall outline the procedures for identifying the source(s) of effluent toxicity, and the procedures for reducing or eliminating effluent toxicity. The TRE Work Plan should be developed in accordance with EPA guidance² and be of adequate detail to allow the Discharger to immediately initiate a TRE as required in this Provision.

- ii. **Accelerated Monitoring and TRE Initiation.** When the numeric toxicity monitoring trigger is exceeded during regular chronic toxicity monitoring, and the testing meets all test acceptability criteria, the Discharger shall initiate accelerated monitoring as required in the Accelerated Monitoring Specifications. WET testing results exceeding the monitoring trigger during accelerated monitoring demonstrate a pattern of toxicity and require the Discharger to initiate a TRE to address the effluent toxicity.

² See Attachment F (Fact Sheet) Section VII.B.2.a. for a list of EPA guidance documents that must be considered in development of the TRE Work Plan.

- iii. **Numeric Monitoring Trigger.** The numeric toxicity monitoring trigger is $> 1 \text{ TUc}$ (where $\text{TUc} = 100/\text{NOEC}$). The monitoring trigger is not an effluent limitation; it is the toxicity threshold at which the Discharger is required to begin accelerated monitoring and initiate a TRE when the effluent exhibits a pattern of toxicity.
- iv. **Accelerated Monitoring Specifications.** If the monitoring trigger is exceeded during regular chronic toxicity testing, within 14-days of notification by the laboratory of the test results, the Discharger shall initiate accelerated monitoring. Accelerated monitoring shall consist of four (4) chronic toxicity tests in a six-week period (i.e. one test every two weeks) using the species that exhibited toxicity. The following protocol shall be used for accelerated monitoring and TRE initiation:
- a) If the results of four (4) consecutive accelerated monitoring tests do not exceed the monitoring trigger, the Discharger may cease accelerated monitoring and resume regular chronic toxicity monitoring. However, notwithstanding the accelerated monitoring results, if there is adequate evidence of a pattern of effluent toxicity, the Executive Officer may require that the Discharger initiate a TRE.
 - b) If the source(s) of the toxicity is easily identified (i.e. temporary plant upset), the Discharger shall make necessary corrections to the facility and shall continue accelerated monitoring until four (4) consecutive accelerated tests do not exceed the monitoring trigger. Upon confirmation that the effluent toxicity has been removed, the Discharger may cease accelerated monitoring and resume regular chronic toxicity monitoring.
 - c) If the result of any accelerated toxicity test exceeds the monitoring trigger, the Discharger shall cease accelerated monitoring and initiate a TRE to investigate the cause(s) of, and identify corrective actions to reduce or eliminate effluent toxicity. Within thirty (30) days of notification by the laboratory of the test results exceeding the monitoring trigger during accelerated monitoring, the Discharger shall submit a TRE Action Plan to the Regional Water Board including, at minimum:
 - 1) Specific actions the Discharger will take to investigate and identify the cause(s) of toxicity, including TRE WET monitoring schedule;
 - 2) Specific actions the Discharger will take to mitigate the impact of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity; and
 - 3) A schedule for these actions.
- b. **Electrical Conductivity (EC) and pH Study.** The Discharger shall complete and submit to the Regional Water Board a report on the results of a site-specific investigation of appropriate EC and pH levels to protect the beneficial use of agricultural supply for the most salt sensitive crops in areas irrigated with Old Alamo Creek, New Alamo Creek, and Ulatis Creek waters in the vicinity of the

discharge under reasonable worst-case conditions. The study shall determine the sodium adsorption ratio of soils in the affected area, the alkalinity of soils to whether site specific conditions would reduce fluoride impacts, the effects of rainfall and flood-induced leaching, and background water quality (Old Alamo, New Alamo and Ulatis Creeks and groundwater). The study shall evaluate how climate, soil chemistry, background water quality (surface water and groundwater), rainfall, and flooding affect salinity (EC) and pH requirements. Based on these factors, as well as economic and environmental impacts (such as increased irrigation water usage, groundwater hydraulics and degraded water quality), the study shall recommend site-specific numeric values for EC and pH that provide reasonable protection for the agricultural supply use designation in Old and New Alamo Creek and Ulatis Creek. The Regional Water Board will evaluate the recommendations, select appropriate values, re-evaluate reasonable potential for EC and pH, including consideration of the secondary MCL for EC for the protection of MUN in New Alamo Creek and Ulatis Creek and reopen the Order, as necessary, to revise effluent limitations for EC and/or the groundwater limitations for TDS and pH. The Discharger shall comply with the following time schedule to complete the study and annual progress reports shall be submitted to the Executive Officer in accordance with the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E, Section X.D.1):

<u>Task</u>	<u>Compliance Date</u>
Submit Work Plan	6 Months from Adoption of this Order
Submit Completed Study Report	3 Years from Adoption of this Order

- c. **Groundwater Monitoring Work Plan.** To determine compliance with Groundwater Limitations V.B. this provision requires the Discharger to evaluate its groundwater monitoring network to ensure there are one or more background monitoring wells and a sufficient number of designated monitoring wells downgradient of every treatment, storage, and disposal unit that does or may release waste constituents to groundwater. Currently, there are no groundwater monitoring wells downgradient of the asphalt-lined sludge drying beds and lined aerated lagoons. Additionally, the background monitoring wells may have been influenced by previous disposal or treatment practices or influenced by the effluent discharge to Old Alamo Creek. **Within 6 months following adoption of this Order**, the Discharger shall submit a Groundwater Monitoring Work Plan prepared in accordance with, and including the items listed in, the first section of Attachment I: *“Requirements for Monitoring Well Installation Work Plans and Monitoring Well Installation Reports.”* All monitoring wells shall comply with the appropriate standards as described in California Well Standards Bulletin 74-90 (June 1991) and Water Well Standards: State of California Bulletin 74-81 (December 1981), and any more stringent standards adopted by the Discharger or County pursuant to CWC section 13801.

- d. **Groundwater Water Quality Characterization.** The Discharger, after 2 years of monitoring, shall characterize natural background quality of monitored constituents in a technical report, to be submitted **within 42 months following adoption of this Order.** For each groundwater monitoring parameter/constituent identified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program, the report shall present a summary of monitoring data, calculation of the concentration in background monitoring wells, and a comparison of background groundwater quality to that in wells used to monitor the facility. Determination of background quality shall be made using the methods described in Title 27 California Code of Regulations Section 20415(e)(10), and shall be based on data from at least eight consecutive quarterly (or more frequent) groundwater monitoring events. For each monitoring parameter/constituent, the report shall compare measured concentrations for compliance monitoring wells with the calculated background concentration.

- e. **Best Practical Treatment or Control (BPTC) Evaluation.** If the groundwater monitoring results show that the discharge of waste is threatening to cause or has caused groundwater to contain waste constituents in concentrations statistically greater than background water quality, the Discharger shall submit, **within six months following Executive Officer's approval of the Groundwater Water Quality Characterization Technical Report,** a BPTC Evaluation Work Plan that sets forth a scope and schedule for a systematic and comprehensive technical evaluation of each component of the facilities' waste management system to determine best practicable treatment or control for each the waste constituents of concern. The work plan shall include a preliminary evaluation of each component of the waste management system and propose a time schedule for completing the comprehensive technical evaluation. The BPTC Evaluation Study shall be submitted to the Regional Water Board **within one year of Executive Officer's approval of the BPTC Evaluation Work Plan.**

- f. **Effluent and Receiving Water Characterization Study.** An effluent and receiving water monitoring study is required to ensure adequate information is available for the next permit renewal. During the third year of this permit term, the Discharger shall conduct monthly monitoring of the effluent at EFF-001 and of the receiving water at RSW-003 for all priority pollutants and other constituents of concern as described in Attachment H. Dioxin and Furan sampling shall be performed only twice during the year, as described in Attachment H. The report shall be completed in conformance with the following schedule.

Task	Compliance Date
Submit Work Plan and Time Schedule	No later than 2 years 6 months from adoption of this Order
Conduct monthly ¹ monitoring	During third year of permit term
Submit Final Report	6 months following completion of final monitoring event

¹ Dioxin and Furan sampling shall be performed only twice during the year, as described in Attachment H.

- g. Human Health Criteria Dilution Study.** A dilution credit of 1.1:1 has been allowed in this Order for developing water quality-based effluent limitations based on human health criteria. The dilution credit is based on a worst-case dilution during low flow periods in New Alamo Creek and may not be appropriate for long-term human health criteria. The Discharger shall conduct a dilution study to evaluate the available dilution in New Alamo Creek, based on the harmonic mean flow in New Alamo Creek. The Discharger shall submit a work plan and schedule to the Regional Water Board within **six months of adoption of this Order**. The final study shall be submitted **within 18 months of Executive Officer approval of the work plan**.

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

- a. Pollution Prevention Plan for salinity and mercury.** The Discharger shall update and implement pollution prevention plans for salinity and mercury in accordance with CWC section 13263.3(d)(3). The minimum requirements for the pollution prevention plan are outlined in the Fact Sheet, Attachment F, Section VII.B.3.c. Updated implementation plans shall be completed and submitted **within 6 months of the effective date of this Order** for approval by the Executive Officer. Evaluation of the implementation of the Pollution Prevention Plans shall be completed and submitted to the Regional Water Board **within one year following work plan approval by the Executive Officer**.
- b. Salinity Reduction Goal.** The Discharger shall provide to the Regional Water Board annual reports demonstrating reasonable progress in the reduction of salinity in its discharge to Old Alamo Creek. The Regional Water Board finds that an annual average salinity goal of 864 $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ as electrical conductivity is a reasonable intermediate goal for the term of this Order. The goal is based on the weighted average electrical conductivity of the City of Vacaville's water supply (i.e. 364 $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ in 2006), plus an increment of 500 $\mu\text{mhos/cm}$ for typical consumptive use. The goal may be achieved by adopting a local ordinance limiting use of residential water softeners and/or reducing salinity in the City's water supply as discussed in its 1 December 2002 Salinity Source Control Study Phase I Report and 1 March 2006 Salinity Source Control Study final Effectiveness Report. The annual reports shall be submitted in accordance with the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E, Section X.D.1.).

4. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications

- a. Emergency Storage Pond Operating Requirements.**

 - i. Public contact with wastewater shall be precluded through such means as fences, signs, and other acceptable alternatives.
 - ii. Pond shall be managed to prevent breeding of mosquitoes. In particular,

- a) An erosion control program should assure that small coves and irregularities are not created around the perimeter of the water surface.
 - b) Weeds shall be minimized.
 - c) Dead algae, vegetation, and debris shall not accumulate on the water surface.
- iii. Freeboard shall never be less than two feet (measured vertically to the lowest point of overflow).
- iv. Pond shall be operated in a manner that precludes infiltration of waste constituents into soils in a mass or concentration that will violate Groundwater Limitations V.B.

b. Influent Flow Meter Repair and Operating Requirements.

The Influent Flow monitoring infrastructure shall be certified by a registered civil engineer as a permanent structure or plans and specifications submitted for a permanent structure within 30 days of the effective date of this Order.

c. Flood Protection Requirements.

The treatment facilities shall be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to prevent inundation or washout due to floods with a 100-year return frequency.

d. Bypass (Blending) Requirements.

Effective immediately and until 30 April 2015, during wet weather high flow events the intentional bypass of the secondary treatment facilities may be allowed when influent flows exceed the capacity of the secondary treatment facilities. The bypassing shall cease as soon as possible following the conclusion of the wet weather high flow conditions.

5. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only)

a. Pretreatment Requirements.

- i. The Discharger shall implement its approved pretreatment program and the program shall be an enforceable condition of this Order. If the Discharger fails to perform the pretreatment functions, the Regional Water Board, the State Water Board or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) may take enforcement actions against the Discharger as authorized by the CWA.
- ii. The Discharger shall enforce the Pretreatment Standards promulgated under sections 307(b), 307(c), and 307(d) of the Clean Water Act. The Discharger shall perform the pretreatment functions required by 40 CFR Part 403

including, but not limited to:

- a) Adopting the legal authority required by 40 CFR 403.8(f)(1);
 - b) Enforcing the Pretreatment Standards of 40 CFR 403.5 and 403.6;
 - c) Implementing procedures to ensure compliance as required by 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2); and
 - d) Providing funding and personnel for implementation and enforcement of the pretreatment program as required by 40 CFR 403.8(f)(3).
- iii. The Discharger shall implement, as more completely set forth in 40 CFR 403.5, the necessary legal authorities, programs, and controls to ensure that the following incompatible wastes are not introduced to the treatment system, where incompatible wastes are:
- a) Wastes which create a fire or explosion hazard in the treatment works;
 - b) Wastes which will cause corrosive structural damage to treatment works, but in no case wastes with a pH lower than 5.0, unless the works is specially designed to accommodate such wastes;
 - c) Solid or viscous wastes in amounts which cause obstruction to flow in sewers, or which cause other interference with proper operation or treatment works;
 - d) Any waste, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, *etc.*), released in such volume or strength as to cause inhibition or disruption in the treatment works, and subsequent treatment process upset and loss of treatment efficiency;
 - e) Heat in amounts that inhibit or disrupt biological activity in the treatment works, or that raise influent temperatures above 40°C (104°F), unless the Regional Water Board approves alternate temperature limits;
 - f) Petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through;
 - g) Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the treatment works in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems; and:
 - h) Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at points predesignated by the Discharger.

- iv. The Discharger shall implement, as more completely set forth in 40 CFR 403.5, the legal authorities, programs, and controls necessary to ensure that indirect discharges do not introduce pollutants into the sewerage system that, either alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources:
 - a) Flow through the system to the receiving water in quantities or concentrations that cause a violation of this Order, or:
 - b) Inhibit or disrupt treatment processes, treatment system operations, or sludge processes, use, or disposal and either cause a violation of this Order or prevent sludge use or disposal in accordance with this Order.

b. Sludge/Biosolids Discharge Specifications

- i. Collected screenings, residual sludge, biosolids, and other solids removed from liquid wastes shall be disposed of in a manner approved by the Executive Officer, and consistent with *Consolidated Regulations for Treatment, Storage, Processing, or Disposal of Solid Waste*, as set forth in Title 27, CCR, Division 2, Subdivision 1, section 20005, et seq. Removal for further treatment, disposal, or reuse at sites (i.e., landfill, composting sites, soil amendment sites) that are operated in accordance with valid waste discharge requirements issued by a regional water quality control board will satisfy these specifications.
- ii. Sludge and solid waste shall be removed from screens, sumps, ponds, clarifiers, etc. as needed to ensure optimal plant performance.
- iii. The treatment of sludge generated at the Facility shall be confined to the Facility property and conducted in a manner that precludes infiltration of waste constituents into soils in a mass or concentration that will violate Groundwater Limitations V.B. In addition, the storage of residual sludge, solid waste, and biosolids on Facility property shall be temporary and controlled, and contained in a manner that minimizes leachate formation and precludes infiltration of waste constituents into soils in a mass or concentration that will violate Groundwater Limitations V.B.
- iv. The use and disposal of biosolids shall comply with existing Federal and State laws and regulations, including permitting requirements and technical standards included in 40 CFR 503. If the State Water Board and the Regional Water Board are given the authority to implement regulations contained in 40 CFR 503, this Order may be reopened to incorporate appropriate time schedules and technical standards. The Discharger must comply with the standards and time schedules contained in 40 CFR 503 whether or not they have been incorporated into this Order.

c. Biosolids Disposal Requirements

- i. The Discharger shall comply with the Monitoring and Reporting Program for biosolids disposal contained in Attachment E.
- ii. Any proposed change in biosolids use or disposal practice from a previously approved practice shall be reported to the Executive Officer and U.S. EPA Regional Administrator at least **90 days** in advance of the change.
- iii. The Discharger is encouraged to comply with the "Manual of Good Practice for Agricultural Land Application of Biosolids" developed by the California Water Environment Association.

d. Biosolids Storage Requirements

- i. Facilities for the storage of Class B biosolids shall be located, designed and maintained to restrict public access to biosolids.
- ii. Biosolids storage facilities shall be designed and maintained to prevent washout or inundation from a storm or flood with a return frequency of 100 years.
- iii. Biosolids storage facilities, which contain biosolids, shall be designed and maintained to contain all storm water falling on the biosolids storage area during a rainfall year with a return frequency of 100 years.
- iv. Biosolids storage facilities shall be designed, maintained and operated to minimize the generation of leachate.

- e. Collection System.** On 2 May 2006, the State Water Board adopted State Water Board Order 2006-0003, a Statewide General WDR for Sanitary Sewer Systems. The Discharger shall be subject to the requirements of Order 2006-0003 and any future revisions thereto. Order 2006-0003 requires that all public agencies that currently own or operate sanitary sewer systems apply for coverage under the General WDR. The Discharger signed the Notice of Intent on 24 October 2006 to comply with the Statewide General WDR for Sanitary Sewer Systems for coverage under State Water Board Order 2006-0003 for operation of its wastewater collection system.

Regardless of the coverage obtained under Order 2006-0003, the Discharger's collection system is part of the treatment system that is subject to this Order. As such, pursuant to federal regulations, the Discharger must properly operate and maintain its collection system [40 CFR section 122.41(e)], report any non-compliance [40 CFR section 122.41(l)(6) and (7)], and mitigate any discharge from the collection system in violation of this Order [40 CFR. section 122.41(d)].

- f. **Continuous Reporting requirements.** This permit, and the Monitoring and Reporting Program which is a part of this permit, requires that certain parameters be monitored on a continuous basis. The Discharger is required to establish an electronic system for operator notification for continuous recording device alarms. For existing continuous monitoring systems, the electronic notification system shall be installed **within six months of adoption** of this permit. For systems installed following permit adoption, the notification system shall be installed simultaneously.

6. Other Special Provisions

- a. **Effective 1 May 2015, from 1 May – 31 October of each year,** wastewater shall be oxidized, coagulated, filtered, and adequately disinfected pursuant to the DPH reclamation criteria, California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 3, (Title 22), or equivalent.
- b. In the event of any change in control or ownership of land or waste discharge facilities presently owned or controlled by the Discharger, the Discharger shall notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, a copy of which shall be immediately forwarded to the Regional Water Board.

To assume operation under this Order, the succeeding owner or operator must apply in writing to the Executive Officer requesting transfer of the Order. The request must contain the requesting entity's full legal name, the State of incorporation if a corporation, address and telephone number of the persons responsible for contact with the Regional Water Board and a statement. The statement shall comply with the signatory and certification requirements in the Federal Standard Provisions (Attachment D, Section V.B.) and state that the new owner or operator assumes full responsibility for compliance with this Order. Failure to submit the request shall be considered a discharge without requirements, a violation of the California Water Code. Transfer shall be approved or disapproved in writing by the Executive Officer.

7. Compliance Schedules

- a. **Title 22 Disinfection Requirements and Discontinuance of Bypass (blending) Practices.** The Discharger shall comply with the following time schedule to ensure compliance with Sections VI.C.6.a. and Discharge Prohibitions III.B. of this Order:

<u>Task</u>	<u>Date Due</u>
Submit Method of Compliance Workplan/Schedule	Within 6 months of adoption of this Order
Submit and implement Pollution Prevention plan (PPP) ¹ pursuant to CWC section 13263.3	Within 6 months of adoption of this Order
Progress Reports ²	1 June, annually , after approval of work plan until final compliance
Full Compliance	1 May 2015

¹ The PPP shall be prepared for BOD, TSS, total coliform organisms, and turbidity, where appropriate, and shall meet the requirements specified in CWC section 13263.3(d)(3)

² The progress reports shall detail what steps have been implemented towards achieving compliance with waste discharge requirements, including studies, construction progress, evaluation of measures implemented, and recommendations for additional measures as necessary to achieve full compliance by the final date.

- b. **Compliance Schedule for final effluent limitations for cyanide, chlorodibromomethane, and dichlorobromomethane.** The Discharger shall comply with the following time schedule to ensure compliance with the effluent limitations for cyanide, chlorodibromomethane, and dichlorobromomethane contained in this Order:

<u>Task</u>	<u>Date Due</u>
Submit Method of Compliance Workplan/Schedule	Within 6 months of adoption of this Order
Submit and implement Pollution Prevention plan (PPP) ¹ pursuant to CWC section 13263.3	Within 6 months of adoption of this Order
Progress Reports ²	1 June, annually , after approval of work plan until final compliance
Full Compliance	18 May 2010

¹ The PPP shall be prepared for cyanide, chlorodibromomethane, and dichlorobromomethane, where appropriate, and shall meet the requirements specified in CWC section 13263.3(d)(3).

² The progress reports shall detail what steps have been implemented towards achieving compliance with waste discharge requirements, including studies, construction progress, evaluation of measures implemented, and recommendations for additional measures as necessary to achieve full compliance by the final date.

VII. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

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

- A. **BOD and TSS Effluent Limitations.** Compliance with the final effluent limitations for BOD and TSS required in sections IV A.1.a and interim effluent limitations for BOD and

Limitations and Discharge Requirements