

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL COAST REGION
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101, San Luis Obispo, California 93401**

**ORDER NO. R3-2022-0035
NPDES NO. CAG99304**

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)
GENERAL PERMIT
FOR DISCHARGES WITH LIMITED THREAT TO WATER QUALITY**

Dischargers are subject to waste discharge requirements (WDRs) set forth in this order:

Table 1. Discharger Information

Discharger Types	Any person, partnership, firm, corporation, association, trust estate, or any other legal entity.
Facility Address	Locations throughout the Central Coast Region
Facility Types	Facilities that discharge wastewater that pose little or no threat to receiving water quality, including discharges of highly treated groundwater generated from extraction and treatment operations at any active or inactive leak and spill cleanup sites.
Waste Types	Discharges that contain minimal amounts of pollutants and pose little or no threat to water quality and the environment, including discharges of highly treated groundwater generated during aquifer pumping tests, dual-phase extraction or other remedial pilot tests, excavation dewatering, and pumping to contain groundwater plumes.
Discharge Flow Rates	These discharges may be treated and discharged on either continuous or batch bases. Discharges of highly treated groundwater may not exceed 0.2 million gallons per day (MGD) for continuous discharges or 0.25 MGD for batch discharges up to 30 days. All other discharges must not exceed 0.3 MGD.

Table 2. Discharger Location

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude	Discharge Point Longitude	Receiving Water
001	Discharges with limited threat to water quality	Varies per Discharge	Varies per Discharge	Waters of the United States; Varies per Discharge

This order was adopted on:

December 8, 2022

This order shall become effective on:

March 8, 2023

This order shall expire on:

April 7, 2028

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region have classified this discharge as follows: Minor.

I, Matthew T. Keeling, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that this order with all attachments is a full, true, and correct copy of an order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region on the date indicated above.

for Matthew T. Keeling, Executive Officer

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. BACKGROUND	2
1.1 Purpose.....	2
2. FINDINGS.....	2
3. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS	6
4. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS.....	7
4.1. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001	7
5. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS	8
5.1. Surface Water Limitations	8
5.2. Groundwater Limitations	11
5.3 Solid Waste Disposal	11
6. PROVISIONS.....	12
6.1. Standard Provisions	12
6.2. Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) Requirements	16
6.3. Special Provisions	16
6.4 General Permit Eligibility and Enrollment	17
7. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION	26

TABLE OF TABLES

Table 1. Discharger Information	1
Table 2. Discharger Location	1
Table 3. Discharge to Ocean Water Effluent Limitations.....	8

TABLE OF ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS	
ATTACHMENT B – NOTICE OF INTENT	
ATTACHMENT C – NOTICE OF TERMINATION	
ATTACHMENT D – COMPOUND-SPECIFIC EFFLUENT LIMITS	
ATTACHMENT E – STANDARD PROVISIONS	
ATTACHMENT F – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM	
ATTACHMENT G – FACT SHEET	

1. BACKGROUND

1.1 Purpose. The purpose of this general permit is to regulate limited-threat discharges from discrete point sources to waters of the United States in the Central Coast Region. These discharges meet the definition of a waste, and as such, are required to be permitted pursuant to the California Water Code.

1.2 Eligible Discharges. Limited-threat discharges that may be authorized by this general permit are relatively pollutant-free discharges that pose little threat to water quality. Information describing the types of facilities eligible to enroll in this general permit is summarized in Table 1 and in Sections 1 and 2 of the Fact Sheet (Attachment G).

Discharges to waters of the United States in the Central Coast Region that meet the following definition are eligible for coverage under the general permit.

1.2.1 Limited-Threat Discharges. Limited-threat discharges, which include discharges of highly treated groundwater from spill and cleanup sites, is generally defined as a planned, short-term, and minimized-volume discharge from a definable project that results in a point source discharge to surface waters and that is managed in a manner that does not threaten the quality or beneficial uses of the receiving water. Limited-threat discharges can cause, or threaten to cause, adverse effects on existing or potential beneficial uses of a receiving water if they are not properly managed through best management practices (BMPs) that minimize pollutants and minimize the volume, rate, and duration of discharge.

Limited-threat discharges (excluding extracted groundwater from spill and cleanup sites) typically require treatment only if treatment is needed to meet effluent limits set forth in this general permit.

1.3 Permit Expiration. This general permit will expire five years after the effective date, as specified in this general permit. In accordance with 40 C.F.R. section 122.6(d)(1), if the permit is not reissued by the expiration date, the conditions of this general permit will continue in force and effect until a new general permit is issued. New dischargers may enroll in this general permit while it is under administrative continuation.

2. FINDINGS

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region (Central Coast Water Board) finds:

2.1. Legal Authorities. This general permit serves as waste discharge requirements (WDRs) pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with section 13260). This general permit is also issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. EPA and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the Water Code

(commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as an NPDES permit authorizing Dischargers to discharge into waters of the United States at the discharge locations described in Table 2 subject to the requirements of this Order.

- 2.2. **Background and Rationale for Requirements.** The Central Coast Water Board developed the requirements of this general permit using information submitted as part of previously permitted discharges, numerous applications, monitoring and reporting programs, and other available information. The Fact Sheet (Attachment G), which contains background information and rationale for the requirements in this general permit, is hereby incorporated into and constitutes findings for this Order. Attachments A through G are also incorporated into this Order.
- 2.3 Previously, two general permits issued by the Central Coast Water Board pursuant to 40 CFR § 122.28 have separately regulated low-threat discharges (defined as discharges that contain minimal amounts of pollutants and pose little or no threat to water quality and the environment) and discharges of highly treated groundwater from groundwater extraction and treatment operations at spill and cleanup sites: the General Permit for Discharges with Low Threat to Water Quality (Order No. R3-2017-0042, NPDES No. CAG993001) and General Permit for Discharges of Highly Treated Groundwater to Surface Waters (Order No. R3-2016-0035, NPDES No. CAG993002), respectively. The Central Coast Water Board does not intend to renew Orders Nos. R3-2017-0042 and R3-2016-0035.
- 2.4 This general permit authorizes limited-threat discharges and discharges of highly treated groundwater from groundwater extraction and treatment operations and supersedes both Order No. R3-2017-0042 and Order No. R3-2016-0035. This general permit is referred to as the general permit for limited-threat discharges to recognize the consolidation of these permits.
- 2.5 40 CFR § 122.28(a)(2)(ii) authorizes the issuance of general permits to regulate one or more categories or subcategories of point sources within a geographic area if the sources:
- Involve the same or substantially similar types of operations;
 - Discharge similar type of wastes;
 - Require similar effluent limitations;
 - Require similar monitoring; and
 - Are more appropriately controlled under a general permit than by individual permits.
- 2.6 This general permit enables Central Coast Water Board staff to expedite the processing of requirements, simplify the application process for dischargers, better utilize limited staff resources, and avoid the expense and time involved in repetitive public noticing, hearings, and permit adoptions.
- 2.7 Although a discharge may qualify for general permit enrollment, the Central Coast Water Board may determine not to enroll a specific discharger or to terminate an enrollment at any time consistent with 40 CFR § 122.28(b)(2)(iv) and regulate the discharge under other programs and/or orders (such as other general waste

discharge requirements, individual waste discharge requirements, enforcement orders, etc.).

- 2.8. This general permit may be terminated or modified for cause by the Central Coast Water Board after a public hearing.
- 2.9 This general permit (1) is conditional, (2) does not permit any illegal activity, (3) does not preclude the need for permits that may be required by other state or local government agencies, and (4) does not preclude the Central Coast Water Board from administering enforcement remedies (including civil administrative liability) pursuant to the Water Code.
- 2.10 Changes to this general permit are applicable to Dischargers previously enrolled in Order No. R3-2017-0042 and Order No. R3-2016-0035.
- 2.11 **Provisions and Requirements Implementing State Law.** Some provisions or requirements of this Order including provision 5.2 are included to implement state law only. These provisions or requirements are not required or authorized under the federal Clean Water Act; consequently, violations of these provisions or requirements are not subject to the enforcement remedies that are available for NPDES violations.
- 2.12 **Human Right to Water.** Consistent with the human right to water stated in California Water Code section 106.3, subdivision (a) and the Central Coast Water Board's Resolution No. R3-2017-0004, this general permit promotes actions that advance the human right to water and discourages actions that delay or impede opportunities for communities to secure safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes.
- 2.13 **Environmental Justice.** On January 26, 2017, the Central Coast Water Board approved Resolution No. R3-2017-0004, *Adopting the Human Right to Water as a Core Value and Directing Its Implementation in Central Coast Water Board Programs and Activities*, which adopts the human right to water as a core value and affirms the realization of the human right to water and protecting human health as the Central Coast Water Board's top priorities. To meet the objectives of the resolution, during the enrollment process staff will evaluate disadvantaged community status for any community potentially impacted by the discharge using the California Department of Water Resources Disadvantaged Community (DAC) Mapping Tool.¹ Communities believed to be affected by proposed discharges will be notified of the discharge.

¹ The DAC Mapping Tool is used to inform statewide Integrated Water Resources Management (IRWM), Sustainable Groundwater Monitoring Act (SGMA), and California Water Plan implementation efforts and can be found at the following website: <https://qis.water.ca.gov/app/dacs/>. The tool defines a disadvantaged community as a census block with a median household income between \$38,270 and \$51,026 and a severely disadvantaged community as a census block with a median household income less than \$38,270.

- 2.14 **California Environmental Quality Act.** Under California Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit for the discharge of waste to surface waters is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) provisions in Public Resources Code, Division 13, Chapter 3.
- 2.15 **Monitoring and Reporting.** Monitoring and Reporting Program R3-2022-0035 (MRP) is associated with this general permit. The MRP requires routine effluent and receiving water monitoring to verify compliance with this general permit and protection of water quality.
- 2.16 **Annual Fee.** Annual fees are determined per CCR, Title 23, Chapter 9, Article 1, Section 2200. The Threat to Water Quality and Complexity rating for this General Permit is 3-C. The annual fee associated with this permit is based upon this rating and subject to change.
- 2.17 **Clean Water Act.** A permit and the privilege to discharge waste into waters of the state are conditional upon the discharge's complying with provisions of Division 7 of the California Water Code and of the CWA (as amended or as supplemented by implementing guidelines and regulations) and with any more stringent effluent limitations necessary to implement water quality control plans, protect beneficial uses, and prevent nuisance. This general permit serves as a NPDES Permit pursuant to Section 402 of the CWA. Compliance with this general permit will ensure the aforementioned conditions are met and prevent any potential changes in water quality due to the discharge.
- 2.18 **Beneficial Reuse.** The Central Coast Water Board highly encourages water that would otherwise be discharged to surface water be collected and reused for landscape irrigation, agricultural irrigation, or other uses that augment the existing water supply (i.e., groundwater recharge/storm water capture basins). This general permit includes a condition requiring that Dischargers evaluate and document if there are alternatives to a discharge to surface waters and submit the evaluation to the Central Coast Water Board with the application package.
- 2.19 **Public Notice.** On October 12, 2022, the Central Coast Water Board notified existing Dischargers enrolled in R3-2017-0042 and R3-2016-0035, other members of the public, and interested agencies of the intent to issue general waste discharge requirements for low threat discharges, provided them with an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations, and scheduled a public hearing.
- 2.20 **Public Hearing.** In a public hearing on December 8, 2022, the Central Coast Water Board heard and considered all comments pertaining to the general permit and found this general permit consistent with the above findings and those in the Fact Sheet, Attachment G.

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that this Order supersedes Order No. R3-2017-0042 and Order No. R3-2016-0035 except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with section 13000) and regulations adopted thereunder and the provisions of the CWA and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the

Discharger must comply with the requirements in this Order. This action in no way prevents the Central Coast Water Board from taking enforcement action for violations of Order No. R3-2017-0042 or Order No. R3-2016-0035.

3. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

- 3.1 Discharge of any waste at a location or in a manner other than as described in the approved NOI or regulated by this Order is prohibited.
- 3.2 In accordance with State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16 (Antidegradation Policy), the discharge shall not cause pollution or nuisance.
- 3.3 The discharge of any waste at a location or in a manner different from that described in the NOI or regulated by this General Permit, is prohibited.
- 3.4. The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high-level radioactive wastes to the ocean is prohibited.
- 3.5 Discharge of waste creating conditions of pollution or nuisance as defined in Sections 13050(l) and 13050(m) of Division 7 of the California Water Code is prohibited.
- 3.6 Discharge containing concentrations of pollutants in excess of applicable water quality objectives as stated in the Basin Plan is prohibited.
- 3.7 Discharge containing substances in concentrations toxic to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life is prohibited. Discharge of groundwater that may cause pollution or nuisance is prohibited.
- 3.8 Discharge to an Area of Special Biological Significance, unless in compliance with the California Ocean Plan, is prohibited.
- 3.9 Discharge to the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary is prohibited unless the Sanctuary authorizes the discharge.
- 3.10 The discharge shall cause no scouring or erosion at the point of discharge into the receiving waters.
- 3.11 The discharge of materials and substances in the wastewater that results in any of the following is prohibited:
 - Float or become floatable upon discharge.
 - May form sediments that degrade benthic communities or other aquatic life.
 - Accumulate to toxic levels in marine waters, sediments, or biota.
 - Decrease the natural light to benthic communities and other marine life.
 - Result in aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the ocean surface.

4. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

During the effective period of this general permit, the Discharger is authorized to discharge from the discharge point(s) specified in the notice of intent to discharge (NOI) within the limits and subject to the conditions set forth in this general permit. This general permit authorizes the discharge resulting from project site processes, waste streams, and operations that have been clearly identified in the notice of applicability (NOA).

4.1. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001

The discharge of pollutants shall not exceed the following effluent limitations:

4.1.1. Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001

4.1.1.1 The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at Discharge Point 001.

4.1.1.1.1. Effluent shall not have detectable chlorine residual greater than or equal to 0.02 milligrams per liter (mg/L).

4.1.1.1.2 Effluent shall not have measurable total dissolved solids greater than surface water and groundwater quality objectives.

4.1.1.1.3 Effluent shall be essentially free of substances that:

4.1.1.1.3.1 Float or become floatable upon discharge.

4.1.1.1.3.2 May form sediments that degrade aquatic life.

4.1.1.1.3.3 Accumulate to toxic levels in surface waters, sediments, or biota.

4.1.1.1.3.4 Significantly decrease the natural light to aquatic life.

4.1.1.1.3.5 Result in aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the water surface.

4.1.1.2 If the discharge qualifies for a categorical exception in accordance with the State Implementation Policy as stated in Section 5.3, then the discharge shall meet State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)² for drinking water for protection of human health.

4.1.1.3 The discharge concentrations for priority pollutants listed in 40 C.F.R. 423 Appendix A must not exceed the effluent limits listed in Table D-1 of Attachment D.

² California Code of Regulations, Title 22

4.1.1.4 Effluent discharged to ocean waters shall not contain constituents in excess of the limits for the respective pollutants shown in Table 3 below:

Table 3. Discharge to Ocean Water Effluent Limitations

Pollutant	Unit	Monthly (30-day average)	Weekly (7-day average)	Instantaneous Maximum
Oil and Grease	mg/L	25	40	75
Suspended Solids	mg/L	--	--	60
Settleable Solids	ml/L	1.0	1.5	3.0
Turbidity	NTU	75	100	225
pH	Units	Between 6.0 to 9.0 at all times		

NTU = nephelometric turbidity units
mL/L = milliliters per liter

5. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

5.1. Surface Water Limitations

The following receiving water limitations apply to discharges all surface waters, including wetlands, in the Central Coast Region. The discharge shall not cause the receiving water to exceed the following:

5.1.1 pH, Temperature, Color —

Pollutant	Maximum or Range
pH	Between 7.0 and 8.3 at all times, and not changed more than 0.5 units
Temperature	Maximum increase of 5°F above natural receiving water temperature.
Color	Maximum increase of 15 units, or 10% above natural background color, whichever is greater.

- 5.1.2 **Taste and Odor** – Taste or odor-producing substances in concentrations imparting undesirable tastes or odors to fish flesh or other edible products of aquatic origin, causing nuisance, or adversely affecting beneficial uses.
- 5.1.3 **Floating Materials** – Floating material, including solids, liquids, foams, and scum, in concentrations causing nuisance or adversely affecting beneficial uses.
- 5.1.4 **Suspended Materials** – Suspended material in concentrations causing nuisance or adversely affecting beneficial uses.
- 5.1.5 **Settleable Materials** – Settleable material in concentrations resulting in the deposition of material causing nuisance or adversely affecting beneficial uses.
- 5.1.6 **Oil and Grease** – Oils, greases, waxes, or other similar materials in concentrations resulting in a visible film or floating on the surface of the water or on objects in the water, causing nuisance, or otherwise adversely affecting beneficial uses.
- 5.1.7 **Biostimulatory Substances** – Biostimulatory substances in concentrations that promote aquatic growths causing nuisance or adversely affecting beneficial uses.
- 5.1.8 **Sediment** – The suspended sediment load and suspended sediment discharge rate of surface waters shall not be altered in such a manner as to cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
- 5.1.9 **Turbidity** – Waters shall be free of changes in turbidity that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses. Increase in turbidity attributable to controllable water quality factors shall not exceed the following limits:

Where natural turbidity ³ is:	Turbidity shall not be increased more than:
Less than 25 NTUs	5 NTUs
Between 25 and 50 NTUs	20%
Between 50 and 100 NTUs	10 NTUs

- 5.1.10 **Dissolved Oxygen** – Dissolved oxygen concentrations to be depressed below 7.0 mg/L or median values to fall below 85% of saturation.

³ “Natural Turbidity” shall be determined from receiving water samples taken upstream/up current of the discharge point at a location free from controllable sources of pollution.

5.1.11 **Toxicity** – Substances in concentrations toxic to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life, or produce detrimental physiological responses therein.

5.1.11.1 Toxicity Provisions for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries. The Toxicity Provisions were approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on April 25, 2022, and will automatically come into effect, as applied to NPDES permits, upon U.S. EPA approval. Implementation of provisions for toxicity control established in the 2005 SIP will remain in effect until the Toxicity Provisions are approved by U.S. EPA.

The Toxicity Provisions for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries Provisions propose numeric water quality objectives for chronic and acute aquatic toxicity that are expressed as null hypotheses and incorporate a regulatory management decision (RMD). The RMDs represent the allowable error rates and thresholds that would result in an unacceptable risk to aquatic life. For chronic toxicity, the RMD is set at 25 percent and for acute toxicity, the RMD is set at 20 percent. Attainment of both the acute and chronic water quality objectives would be demonstrated by rejecting the null hypotheses (H_0) and accepting the alternative hypotheses in accordance with the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) statistical approach.

5.1.11.1.1 Numeric Chronic Aquatic Toxicity Objective

The chronic aquatic toxicity water quality objective is expressed as a null hypothesis and an alternative hypothesis with a regulatory management decision (RMD of 0.75, where the following null hypothesis shall be used:

H_0 : Mean response (ambient water) $\leq 0.75 \cdot$ mean response (control)

5.1.11.1.2 Numeric Acute Aquatic Toxicity Objective

The acute aquatic toxicity water quality objective is expressed as a null hypothesis and an alternative hypothesis with a regulatory management decision (RMD of 0.80, where the following null hypothesis shall be used:

H_0 : Mean response (ambient water) $\leq 0.80 \cdot$ mean response (control)

5.1.12 **Pesticides** – No individual pesticide or combination of pesticides shall reach concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses. There shall be no increase in pesticide concentrations found in bottom sediments or aquatic life. For waters where existing concentrations are presently non-detectable or where beneficial uses would be impaired by concentrations in excess of non-detectable levels, total identifiable chlorinated hydrocarbon pesticides shall not be present at concentrations detectable within the accuracy of analytical methods prescribed in Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, latest edition, or other equivalent methods approved by the Executive Officer.

5.1.13 **Chemical Pollutants** – Where wastewater effluents are returned to land for irrigation uses, regulatory controls shall be consistent with recycled water requirements of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations and other relevant local controls.

5.1.14 **Other Organics** – Waters shall not contain organic substances in concentrations greater than the following:

Substance	Units	Effluent Limits
Methylene Blue Activated Substances	mg/L	0.2
Phenols	mg/L	0.1
PCBs	µg/L	0.3
Phthalate Esters	µg/L	0.002

5.1.15 **Radioactivity** – Radionuclides in concentrations deleterious to human, plant, animal or aquatic life or that result in the accumulation of radionuclides in the food web to an extent presenting a hazard to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life.

5.1.16. **An Excursion Above Any Water Quality Standard** –The discharge shall not cause or contribute to an excursion above any applicable criterion or water quality objective for the receiving waters adopted by the Central Coast Water Board or the State Water Board or promulgated by U.S. EPA pursuant to Section 303 of the CWA.

5.2. Groundwater Limitations

The discharge shall not cause pollutant concentrations in groundwater to exceed the following water quality objectives for the Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN) beneficial use as specified in the Basin Plan:

5.2.1 Organic Chemicals

5.2.2 Inorganic Chemicals

5.2.3 Radioactivity

5.3 Solid Waste Disposal

Collected screenings, sludges, and other solids removed from liquid wastes shall be disposed of in a manner consistent with Chapter 15, Division 3, Title 23, and Division 2 of Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations and approved by the Executive Officer.

6. PROVISIONS

6.1. Standard Provisions

6.1.1 Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with 40 CFR § 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with 40 CFR § 122.42, are provided in Attachment E to the Order.

6.1.2 In the event that there is any conflict, duplication, or overlap between provisions specified by this Order, the more stringent provision must apply.

6.1.3 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 liability, 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.

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

6.1.4.1 The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions included in Attachment E.

6.1.4.2 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:

6.1.4.2.1 The Discharger shall comply with Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R3-2022-0035, included as Attachment F of this general permit, and any revisions prescribed thereto.

6.1.4.2.2 A copy of this general permit shall be kept at the discharge facility for reference by operating personnel. Key operating and site management personnel shall be familiar with its contents.

6.1.4.2.3 If the discharge exceeds 0.3 MGD for longer than six months in duration or if the discharge qualifies for a State Implementation Policy Categorical Exception, the Discharger shall develop a Contingency Plan. The Contingency Plan shall incorporate contingency measures to be implemented to prevent violation of water quality standards. Required information includes energy

dissipation structures, erosion control measures, best management practices, and pollution prevention measures. In no case shall the discharge violate water quality standards or impair beneficial uses.

- 6.1.4.2.4 In the event the Discharger wishes to terminate authorization under this general permit, the Discharger shall submit a completed Notice of Termination (NOT), included with this general permit as Attachment C. Termination from coverage will occur on the date specified in the NOT, unless notified otherwise by the Central Coast Water Board. All discharges shall cease before the date of termination, and any discharges to waters of the U.S. on or after this date shall be considered in violation of the CWA unless covered by another NPDES permit.
- 6.1.4.2.5 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 general permit by letter, a copy of which shall be immediately forwarded to the Board along with a completed NOT.
- 6.1.4.2.6 The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to prevent any discharge in violation of this permit.
- 6.1.4.2.7 The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) to achieve compliance with this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit.
- 6.1.4.2.8 The Discharger shall furnish the Central Coast Water Board, within a reasonable time, any information that the Central Coast Water Board may request to determine compliance with this general permit.
- 6.1.4.2.9 The Discharger shall allow Central Coast Water Board staff, or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Board), upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:
- 6.1.4.2.9.1 Enter upon premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted or where records must be kept under the conditions of this general permit
- 6.1.4.2.9.2 Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this general permit.
- 6.1.4.2.9.3 Have access to and copy any records pertinent to this general permit; and

6.1.4.2.9.4 Inspect at reasonable times any facility, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this general permit.

6.1.4.2.9.5 Photograph, sample, or monitor for the purpose of showing compliance with this general permit any substances or parameters at any location

6.1.4.2.10 This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to and approval by the Central Coast Water Board. The Central Coast Water Board may require reissuance or modification of the permit conditions to change the name of the Discharger and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary to protect water quality.

6.1.4.2.11 Monitoring results must be based on analyses conducted according to test procedures under 40 CFR Part 136, approved under 40 CFR Part 136, or authorized by the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer.

6.1.4.2.12 All reports, Notices of Intent, other documents required by this permit, and other information requested by the Central Coast Water Board shall be signed by a person described below or by a duly authorized representative of that person.

6.1.4.2.12.1 For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer such as: (a) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function; (b) any other person who performs similar policy or decision making functions for the corporation; or (c) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

6.1. 4.2.12.2 For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor.

6.1. 4.2.12.3 For a municipal, state, federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

6.1. 4.2.13 Any person signing a document under Section 5.2.2 or Section 5.2.3 of the General Permit Standard Provisions makes the following certification, whether written or implied:

"I certify under penalty of law this document and all attachments were prepared by, or under my direction or supervision, in accordance with a system designed to assure 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 there are significant

penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.”

- 6.1. 4.2.14 If the Discharger monitors any constituent more frequently than required by the monitoring and reporting program, the monitoring results shall be submitted.
- 6.1. 4.2.15 The Discharger must immediately report any non-compliance potentially endangering public health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24-hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The Discharger must also submit a written report to the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer (and Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS) Superintendent for discharges within the Sanctuary) within five (5) days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The written report shall contain (1) a description of the noncompliance and its cause; (2) the period of non-compliance, including dates and times, and if the non-compliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and (3) steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the non-compliance.
- 6.1. 4.2.16 The Discharger shall report all instances of non-compliance not reported under Standard Provision Section 8.4.1 of the general permit at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Standard Provision Section 8.4.1.
- 6.1. 4.2.17 The Discharger shall give notice to the Central Coast Water Board as soon as possible of any planned alterations to the permitted facility that may change the nature or concentration of pollutants in the discharge.
- 6.1. 4.2.18 Violations of this general permit may result in enforcement actions pursued under the following or other applicable authorities:
- 6.1. 4.2.18.1 The CWA provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the CWA is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 per day of violation. Any person who negligently violates permit conditions implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the CWA is subject to a fine of not less than \$2,500 nor more than \$25,000 per day for each violation, to imprisonment of not more than one year, or to both penalties. Higher penalties may be imposed for knowing violations and for repeat offenders. The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act provides for civil and criminal penalties comparable to, and in some cases greater than, those provided under the CWA.
- 6.1. 4.2.18.2 The CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation,

by imprisonment for not more than six (6) months per violation, or by both. Section 13387 of the California Water Code allows for fines up to \$25,000 per violation and imprisonment for up to two years after such violations.

- 6.1. 4.2.18.3 The CWA provides any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by both. Higher penalties may be imposed for repeat offenders.

6.2. Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) Requirements

- 6.2.1. The Discharger must comply with the MRP, and future revisions thereto, in Attachment F of this general permit, and all notification and general reporting requirements throughout this general permit and Attachment F. Where notification or general reporting requirements in this general permit conflict with those stated in the MRP (e.g., annual report due date), the Discharger must comply with the MRP requirements. All monitoring must be conducted according to Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 C.F.R.) part 136, Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants.
- 6.2.2. The Executive Officer may amend the MRP to add additional requirements if needed to adequately ensure compliance with the general permit.

6.3. Special Provisions

6.3.1. Reopener Provisions

- 6.3.1.1. This general permit may be reopened for modification or revocation and reissuance as a result of the detection of a reportable priority pollutant generated by special conditions included in this general permit. These special conditions may be, but are not limited to, fish tissue sampling, whole effluent toxicity, monitoring requirements on internal waste stream(s), and monitoring for surrogate parameters. Additional requirements may be included in this general permit as a result of the special condition monitoring data.
- 6.3.1.2. This general permit may be reopened and modified in accordance with NPDES regulations at 40 C.F.R. parts 122 and 124, as necessary, to include additional conditions or limitations based on newly available information or to implement any U.S. EPA-approved, new State water quality objective.
- 6.3.1.3. This general permit may be reopened for modification to include an effluent limitation if monitoring establishes that the discharge causes, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an excursion above an Ocean Plan Table 3 water quality objective.

6.3.2. Special Studies, Technical Papers, and Additional Monitoring Requirements – Not Applicable

6.4 General Permit Eligibility and Enrollment

6.4.1 Eligibility. This region-wide General NPDES Permit For Discharges With Limited Threat to Water Quality (general permit) authorizes the discharge of wastes meeting the criteria specified in this general permit to waters of the United States by any person, partnership, firm, corporation, association, trust estate, or any other legal entity (hereafter Discharger). Limited-threat discharges are discharges that contain minimal amounts of pollutants and pose little or no threat to water quality and the environment.

6.4.1.1 To be considered for enrollment under this general permit, discharges of highly treated groundwater generated from extraction and treatment operations at any active or inactive leak and spill cleanup sites must be treated prior to discharge. Groundwater treatment is generally performed using double-redundant treatment units and commonly involves conventional granular activated carbon (GAC) filtration systems. GAC units typically consist of three carbon vessels in series. Each carbon vessel is designed and sized to treat the worst-case influent waste design loading for the sampling period and is required to ensure that the system poses no significant threat to water quality and protects beneficial uses of the receiving water. For highly polluted groundwater, the treatment system may include additional vessels and treatment types to remove wastes found in concentrations above water quality standards. Treated groundwater may be discharged continuously or on a batch basis to surface waters. Treated groundwater must also be discharged at low flow rates as specified in this general permit. The intent of the low flow is to ensure that the groundwater extraction and treatment system poses no significant water quality and protects beneficial uses of the receiving water.

6.4.1.2 To be considered for enrollment under this general permit, all other limited-threat discharges (i.e., eligible discharges other than groundwater generated from extraction and treatment operations at any active or inactive leak and spill cleanup sites) require treatment when the effluent concentration of a pollutant exceeds the effluent limitation set forth in this general permit and treatment is required to ensure the discharge will not cause or have the potential to cause or contribute to an excursion in the receiving water above any applicable criterion or water quality objective adopted by the Central Coast Water Board or the State Water Board or promulgated by USEPA pursuant to Section 303 of the CWA.

6.4.2 Types of Discharges Covered by this General Permit

6.4.2.1 The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) classify these discharges as minor discharges. These discharges may be treated and discharged on either continuous or batch bases. For discharges from construction sites smaller than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or that may

cause significant water quality impacts, dischargers must seek coverage under the Construction Storm Water Permit or an individual NPDES permit.

6.4.2.2 Below is a list of discharges potentially meeting the above-stated criteria. This is not a complete list of discharges eligible for consideration of coverage under the General Permit. Other proposed discharges may be submitted to the Central Coast Water Board for consideration of coverage. Also, local governmental agencies may require controls or management measures for discharges occurring within their jurisdiction in addition to or more stringent than the controls specified in this General Permit.

6.4.2.2.1 **Examples of Limited-Threat Discharges to Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries.** The following are examples of categories of low threat discharges to inland surface waters, enclosed bays, and estuaries of California that may be authorized by this General Permit, provided discharges meet the criteria specified in this general permit. This is not a complete list of discharges eligible for consideration of coverage under this General Permit:

- Discharges associated with water supply well installation, development, test pumping and purging;
- Discharges resulting from the maintenance of uncontaminated water supply wells, pipelines, tanks, etc.;
- Discharges resulting from hydrostatic testing of water supply vessels, pipelines, tanks, etc.;
- Discharges resulting from the disinfection of water supply pipelines, tanks, reservoirs, etc.;
- Discharges from water supply systems resulting from system failures, pressure releases, etc.;
- Discharges from fire hydrant testing or flushing;
- Commercial cooling tower water;
- Evaporative condensate;
- Swimming pool and landscape drainage;
- Discharges associated with agriculture well testing;
- Discharges associated with reverse osmosis reject water or membrane filtrate reject water associated with advanced water treatment system operations; and
- Discharge of highly treated groundwater extracted and treated for the purpose of cleaning up groundwater degraded by chemicals such as petroleum, perchlorate, chlorinated solvents, or PCBs from USTs and aboveground storage tanks, petroleum refining facilities, drycleaners,

ammunition manufacturing operations, or any other sources of pollution.

- Discharge of highly treated groundwater extracted and treated for the purpose of conducting aquifer pumping tests to evaluate remedial alternatives at cleanup sites.
- Discharge of highly treated groundwater extracted and treated for the purpose of conducting dual-phase (vapor and water), extraction pilot tests, or other approved groundwater treatment system pilot test to evaluate remedial alternatives.
- Discharge of highly treated groundwater generated during removal and installation of underground storage tanks and during the excavation of contaminated soils.
- Other similar types of wastes that pose a low threat to water quality yet require a NPDES permit

6.4.2.2.2 Examples of Limited-Threat Discharges to Ocean Waters - In addition to those listed above, the following examples of categories of low threat discharges to ocean waters of California that may be authorized by this General Permit, provided discharges meet the criteria specified by this general permit. This is not a complete list of discharges eligible for consideration of coverage under this General Permit:

- Brine from small desalination facilities ^{4,5,6}
- Discharge of seafood processing wash water; and
- Discharge of reverse osmosis and membrane filtrate reject water
- Other similar types of wastes that pose a low threat to water quality yet require a NPDES permit

6.4.2.3 Criteria for Enrollment: To be covered by the General Permit, discharges must meet the following criteria:

6.4.2.3.1 Pollutant concentrations in the discharge do not cause or contribute to an excursion above any applicable water quality objectives, including prohibitions of discharge.

⁴ Brine is defined as byproduct of desalinated water (i.e., seawater) having a salinity concentration greater than a desalination facility's intake source water [Ocean Plan].

⁵ Brine discharges from desalination facilities into MBNMS are not permitted under this Low Threat General Permit unless they are authorized by MBNMS.

⁶ Any brine discharge must meet the applicability provision for a small, portable, temporary government run facility detailed in Section 3.M.1.a of California Ocean Plan.

6.4.2.3.2 The discharge does not include water added for the purpose of diluting pollutant concentrations.

6.4.2.3.3 Pollutant concentrations in the discharge will not impair beneficial uses of receiving waters.

6.4.2.3.4 The effluent concentrations of priority pollutants listed in 40 C.F.R. 423 Appendix A must not exceed the effluent limits listed in Table D-1 found Attachment D of this General permit at Discharge Point 001.

If analytical test results of the discharge show that any pollutant concentrations exceed the effluent limits listed in Attachment D, and if approved by the Executive Officer per section 6.4.3.13.2 of this General permit, the discharge must not exceed the effluent limits listed in Table D-1 found Attachment D of this General permit at RSW-1D.

6.4.2.3.5 The discharge shall not cause acute or chronic toxicity in receiving waters.

6.4.2.3.6 The Discharger shall demonstrate the ability to comply with the requirements of this General Permit.

6.4.3 Application Package. It is the responsibility of the Discharger to obtain coverage under this general permit prior to commencement of any discharge to surface waters. An applicant proposing to discharge in accordance with this general permit from multiple facilities throughout its service area need only submit one complete NOI to the Central Coast Water Board and pay one application fee for regulatory coverage of all its discharges to waters of the United States within the Central Coast Region. A complete application package for obtaining regulatory coverage under this general permit consists of the following items:

6.4.3.1 A complete Notice of Intent (NOI) (Attachment B).

6.4.3.2. The appropriate first annual fee as required by Title 23 of the CCR, Division 3, Chapter 9, Article 1. The current fee schedule is available at the following website: <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/resources/fees>

6.4.3.3. A list of all chemicals (including Material Safety Data Sheets) added to the water and the concentrations of such additives in the discharged effluent.

6.4.3.4. A map showing monitoring stations for influent, midpoint (when applicable), effluent, and receiving water monitoring locations as required by Tables F-1 and F-2 of Attachment F clearly indicated.

6.4.3.5. Unless the discharge meets all requirements for a conditional exception (State Implementation Policy⁷ Section 5.3) or is solely an ocean surface water discharge as defined in the State Implementation Policy, the Discharger must provide certified analytical results of the effluent for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries priority toxic pollutants listed in Attachment D as Chemical Constituents. These analyses are required to fulfill the requirements set forth in the California Toxics Rule to evaluate the potential for water quality degradation and eligibility for coverage under this General Permit.

The applicant must compare results of the analyses to the corresponding effluent limits in Table D-1 of Attachment D of this general permit and must be submitted as part of the Notice of Intent (NOI).

6.4.3.6. If the discharge is solely an ocean surface water discharge as defined in the State Implementation Policy, the Discharger must provide certified analytical results of the effluent for Ocean Discharge priority toxic pollutants listed in Table D-1 of Attachment D as Chemical Constituents. These analyses are required to fulfill the requirements set forth in the Ocean Plan to evaluate the potential for ocean water quality degradation.

The applicant must compare results of the analyses to the corresponding effluent limits in Attachment D of this general permit and must be submitted as part of the Notice of Intent (NOI).

6.4.3.7. In addition to the requirements of above, discharges to inland surface waters, enclosed bays, and estuaries must submit certified analytical results of a representative sample of the effluent for the following: **total chlorine, pH, nitrate, turbidity, total dissolved solids, and chronic toxicity tests.**

6.4.3.8. In addition to the requirements above, discharges solely to ocean waters must submit certified analytical results of a representative sample of the effluent for the following: **oil and grease, suspended solids, settleable solids, turbidity, pH, chronic and acute toxicity tests.**

6.4.3.9 If an applicant discharges or proposes to discharge into an impaired waterbody or a waterbody subject to one or more applicable Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), the applicant must sample the discharge for the pollutants causing the impairment in the receiving water under the current 303(d) list and submit the results with the NOI. If the analytical data demonstrate that pollutant concentrations in the discharge will cause or substantially contribute to the

⁷ The State Implementation Policy (SIP) can be accessed online at [State Implementation Policy](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/state_implementation_policy).
(https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/state_implementation_policy)

impairment of the receiving water, the discharge will not be authorized under this general permit.

- The list of impaired waterbodies can be found under the CWA section 303(d) List at the website:
https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/water_issues/programs/tmdl/303d_list.html
- The list of approved TMDLs can be found at the website:
https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/water_issues/programs/tmdl/303d_and_tmdl_projects.html

6.4.3.10 Flow-through seawater systems with potential to contain fecal pollution must submit certified analytical results of a representative sample of the effluent for **total coliform**.

6.4.3.11 Certified analytical results of a representative sample of the receiving surface water at points 50-feet upstream and 50-feet downstream from the point of discharge into the receiving water, or if access is limited, at the first point upstream and downstream that is accessible for the following constituents: **pH, temperature, color, turbidity, and dissolved oxygen**.

6.4.3.12 For discharges of groundwater (including, but not limited to, extraction of contaminated groundwater and construction dewatering) the Discharger must submit an analysis of the impact of the groundwater extraction or dewatering activities on surface water. The Discharger must also submit proof of notification from the local groundwater sustainability agency, if applicable.

6.4.3.13 For proposed low-threat discharges from a yet to be constructed facility, analytical results for similar existing systems, or anticipated results based on specific facility design, will be adequate for submittal with the NOI.

6.4.3.13.1 If the analytical test results of the discharge show that all constituent concentrations are below the effluent limits in Attachment D, then the discharge may be enrolled under this general permit.

If the analytical test results of the discharge show that any constituent concentrations exceed the effluent limits listed in Attachment D, then the discharge will not be allowed under this general permit, unless authorized by the Executive Officer per section 6.4.3.13.2 below.

6.4.3.13.2 If the analytical test results of the discharge show that any constituent concentrations exceed the effluent limits listed in Attachment D, the discharger may request authorization from the Executive Officer to conduct a mixing zone study and/or reasonable potential analysis. Upon the Discharger's showing that the receiving water is not effluent dominated at any point during active discharge, the Executive Officer may allow the

Discharger to submit for Executive Officer approval a mixing zone study and/or reasonable potential analysis to determine receiving water pollutant concentration after mixing with receiving water.

If determined through the reasonable potential analysis and/or mixing zone study that the receiving water pollutant concentration is less than or equal to the applicable water quality objective within the receiving water as projected by a steady-state model (e.g., a simple mass-balance equation or a more complex model) under critical conditions, enrollment in this General Permit may be authorized with compliance measured at Monitoring Location RSW-1D as described in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), Attachment F. The mixing zone study and reasonable potential analysis must, at a minimum, include:

- 6.4.3.13.2.1 Critical conditions of the effluent and receiving water used in modeling
- 6.4.3.13.2.2 Mixing zone study or evaluation of dilution allowance, if applicable
- 6.4.3.13.2.3 All effluent and receiving water data used, as well as other information pertaining to the discharge and receiving water (e.g., background concentrations, existing effluent limits, compliance history, stream surveys)
- 6.4.3.13.2.4 A detailed assessment of model construction, calibration, and validation
- 6.4.3.13.2.5 Supporting technical rationale for assumptions.
- 6.4.3.14 Evaluation of alternatives to a discharge to surface waters such as reuse for landscape irrigation, agricultural irrigation or other uses that augment the existing water supply (i.e., groundwater recharge/storm water capture basins).
- 6.4.3.15 **Discharges into the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS).**
For discharges into the MBNMS, the NOI must be submitted by the Discharger to MBNMS for review. After reviewing the submitted information, MBNMS will notify the applicant and the Central Coast Water Board in writing whether MBNMS has an objection to enrollment of the discharger into this general permit.
- 6.4.3.16 If the Discharger is seeking an exception under Section 5.3 of the State Implementation Policy, the Discharger shall submit the following information and receive subsequent Executive Officer approval prior to discharging:
 - 6.4.3.16.1 A detailed description of the proposed action, including the proposed method of completing the action.
 - 6.4.3.16.2 A time schedule;

- 6.4.3.16.3 A discharge and receiving water quality monitoring plan (before project initiation, during the project, and after project completion, with the appropriate quality assurance and quality control procedures);
- 6.4.3.16.4 Completed CEQA documentation, if applicable;
- 6.4.3.16.5 Contingency plans;
- 6.4.3.16.6 Identification of alternate water supply (if needed);
- 6.4.3.16.7 Residual waste disposal plans;
- 6.4.3.16.8 Evidence that the Discharger has notified potentially affected public and governmental agencies of the project.
- 6.4.3.16.9 Upon completion of the project, the discharger shall provide certification by a qualified biologist that the receiving water beneficial uses have been restored.
- 6.4.3.17 The Discharger, upon Central Coast Water Board request, submits any additional information the Central Coast Water Board determines is necessary to ascertain whether the discharge meets criteria for authorization under this permit.
- 6.4.3.18 If the Discharger discharges wastewater to or from property not owned by the Discharger and/or is leased or rented by the Discharger, then a letter, signed by the property owner, authorizing the discharge of wastewater to or from his/her property shall be kept with the general permit and NOA where it will be available to operating personnel. If the discharge is to a storm water conveyance system, then the Discharger must obtain authorization from the owner of the storm water conveyance system prior to discharging.
- 6.4.3.19 If the discharge exceeds 0.3 MGD and is longer than six months in duration or if the discharge qualifies for a State Implementation Policy Categorical Exception, the Discharger shall submit a contingency plan to immediately address violations or threatened violations of water quality standards (as described in the Standard Provisions).
- 6.4.3.20 After submittal of an NOI and first annual fee, the Discharger will receive one of the following:
- 6.4.3.20.1 Written authorization and effective date of permit coverage;
- 6.4.3.20.2 Request to submit an application and consideration for coverage under another general or individual permit; or
- 6.4.3.20.3 Written notification of exclusion (NOE) of enrollment under this General Permit.

6.4.3.21 For Dischargers already enrolled in Orders Nos. R3-2017-0042 and R3-2016-0035, general permit coverage shall continue until the Discharger receives an individual permit or enrolls under another applicable general permit.

Authorization for coverage under this General Permit may be revoked in the event of violations of any permit term or condition, which includes not causing or contributing to water quality objective/criteria excursions.

6.4.3.22 In no case may the discharge occur until the applicant receives written confirmation of enrollment.

6.4.3.23 As of the effective date of this general permit, Dischargers covered under Order No. R3-2017-0042 and R3-2016-0035 are enrolled under Order No. R3-2022-0035. Such Dischargers must comply with all requirements of Order No. R3-2022-0035 beginning with the effective date. Dischargers who are reenrolled shall comply with all provisions of the reissued General Permit. The analytical results required by Section III of this Fact Sheet shall be submitted with the Discharger's next annual report or on the date specified in the MRP.

6.4.4 Requirement to Submit NOI

6.4.4.1 **Existing Dischargers.** Dischargers enrolled in either Order Nos. R3-2017-0042 or R3-2016-0035 as of the effective date of this general permit are automatically enrolled under this general permit, provided that existing monitoring shows that the discharge is compliant with all terms of this general permit. A notice of applicability authorizing discharge under this general permit will not be issued to existing Dischargers.

6.4.4.2 **New Dischargers.** Dischargers who are seeking authorization to discharge under this general permit and are not enrolled in Order Nos. R3-2017-0042 or R3-2016-0035 as of the effective date of this general permit must submit a complete application package at least 90 days in advance of the proposed discharge start date to provide time for review of the NOI and submittal of additional information that may be necessary to complete the NOI. This time period may be waived by the Executive Officer.

6.4.5 **Notice of Applicability.** Upon receipt of a complete application package, Central Coast Water Board staff will determine whether the proposed discharge is eligible for enrollment in this general permit based on the information provided in the application package. If the application package is complete and the information provided is in accordance with the eligibility requirements of this general permit, the Executive Officer will issue a Notice of Applicability providing regulatory coverage for the authorized discharges within the service areas identified in the NOI. The regulatory coverage commences for new discharges starting on the date specified in the Notice of Applicability. If the application package is not complete or the described discharge is deemed ineligible for regulatory coverage under this general permit, Regional Water Board staff will (1) request the missing information

that renders the application package incomplete and/or (2) state why the discharge is not eligible for regulatory coverage under this general permit.

6.4.6 Termination of Coverage

6.4.6.1 When coverage under this general permit is no longer needed, the Discharger shall submit a notice of termination (NOT) of coverage under the general permit provided as Attachment C within 30 days following permanent termination. Upon the date of the NOT, the Discharger shall no longer be authorized to discharge under this general permit.

6.4.6.2 The Discharger is subject to the terms and conditions of this general permit and is responsible for submitting the annual fee associated with this general permit until the Discharger submits the NOT and receives written acknowledgment of the NOT from Regional Water Board staff.

6.4.7 The Central Coast Water Board may determine that a waste discharge eligible for authorization by this general permit is more appropriately regulated under an individual permit or another general permit. If an individual permit or another general permit is issued for a discharge, applicability of this general permit for the discharge is immediately terminated on the effective date of the alternative permit.

7. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

Compliance with the effluent limitations contained in Section 4 and 5, and Attachment D of this general permit will be determined as specified below:

7.1. General

Compliance with effluent limitations for reportable pollutants must be determined using sample reporting protocols defined in Attachment F (MRP) and Attachment A (definitions) of this Order. For purposes of reporting and administrative enforcement by the Central Coast and State Water Boards, the Discharger must be deemed out of compliance with effluent limitations if the concentration of the reportable pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reported Minimum Level (ML).

7.2. Multiple Sample Data

When determining compliance with a measure of central tendency (arithmetic mean, geometric mean, median, etc.) of multiple samples analyses and the data set contains one or more reported determinations of detected, non-quantifiable (DNQ), or not detected (ND), the Discharger must compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:

7.2.1. The data set must 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.

7.2.2. The median value of the data set must 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 must be the lower of the two data points where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than DNQ.

ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS

Acute Toxicity

- a. Acute Toxicity (TUa), expressed in Toxic Units Acute (TUa)

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

- b. Lethal Concentration 50% (LC 50)

LC 50 (percent waste giving 50% survival of test organisms) shall be determined by static or continuous flow bioassay techniques using standard marine test species as specified in Ocean Plan Appendix III. If specific identifiable substances in wastewater can be demonstrated by the discharger as being rapidly rendered harmless upon discharge to the marine environment, but not as a result of dilution, the LC 50 may be determined after the test samples are adjusted to remove the influence of those substances. When it is not possible to measure the 96-hour LC 50 due to greater than 50 percent survival of the test species in 100 percent waste, the toxicity concentration shall be calculated by the expression:

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

where:

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

Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS)

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

Arithmetic Mean (μ)

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

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

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.

Calendar Year

A period of time defined as twelve consecutive calendar months.

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 one 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 wasteload allocation (WLA) as used in U.S. EPA guidance (Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control, March 1991, second printing, EPA/505/2-90-001).

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 must be considered estuaries. Estuarine waters must 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.

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:

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

(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 C.F.R. 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 waterbody.

Most Probable Number (MPN)

A statistical estimate of the number of coliform-group organisms per unit volume of sample water. Expressed as a density or population of organisms per 100 mL of sample water.

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 Central Coast 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), must 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 Central Coast 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 Central Coast Water Board either from Appendix 4 of the State

Implementation Policy (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 Central Coast Water Board Basin Plan.

Standard Deviation (σ)

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

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

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

Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)

TRE is a study conducted in a stepwise 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 – NOTICE OF INTENT

**TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS OF THE
GENERAL PERMIT FOR LIMITED-THREAT DISCHARGES TO SURFACE
WATERS (NPDES PERMIT NO. CAG993004, WDR ORDER NO. R3-2022-0035)**

<u>MARK ONLY ONE ITEM</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Existing Discharger</u> <input type="checkbox"/> <u>New Discharger</u> <input type="checkbox"/> <u>Change of information*</u> <input type="checkbox"/> <u>Change of ownership or responsibility*</u>
<u>*WDID # (If applicable)</u>	

I. FACILITY/SITE INFORMATION

<u>Facility Name</u>	
<u>Street Address</u>	
<u>City</u>	
<u>State</u>	
<u>Zip</u>	
<u>Contact Person</u>	
<u>Phone</u>	
<u>Email Address</u>	
<u>FAX</u>	

II. OWNER/OPERATOR (if additional owners/operators are involved, provide the information in a supplemental page)

Name	
Operator type (Select one)	<input type="checkbox"/> City <input type="checkbox"/> County

	<input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> Special District <input type="checkbox"/> Government Combination <input type="checkbox"/> Private
Mail Address	
City	
State	
Zip	
Phone	

Contact Person	
Contact Person Type (Select one)	<input type="checkbox"/> Owner <input type="checkbox"/> Operator <input type="checkbox"/> Owner/Operator
Email Address	
FAX	

III. BILLING ADDRESS (Enter information only if different from II - above)

Send to (Select one)	<input type="checkbox"/> Owner/Operator <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Enter information below)
----------------------	---

Name	
Mailing Address	
City	

State	
Zip	

IV. DISCHARGE INFORMATION

Flow volume (GPD)	
Flow rate (GPM)	
Frequency of discharge	
Duration of discharge	
Description of discharge and constituents (add additional pages as necessary)	
Source of Discharge (check all that apply) and attach a diagram of water flow through this facility)	<input type="checkbox"/> Groundwater extraction and treatment for cleanup <input type="checkbox"/> Aquifer pump test <input type="checkbox"/> Dual-phase extraction test, or other extraction pilot test <input type="checkbox"/> Underground storage tank, or contaminated soils excavation dewatering <input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe below) Description:

Discharge location (Address)	
Township	
Range	
Section	
Latitude	
Longitude	
Attach a map showing the discharge site, receiving waters, other nearby surface waters, nearby wells & residences, treatment system, etc.	

V. RECEIVING WATER INFORMATION

Does your facility discharge to (Check all that apply)	<input type="checkbox"/> Directly the waters of U.S. (e.g., river, lake, creek, ocean)? <input type="checkbox"/> Directly into a water body that has a pollution budget or Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)? <input type="checkbox"/> Directly into an Areas of Special Biological Significance or Marine Protected Areas? <input type="checkbox"/> Indirectly to waters of U.S.? <input type="checkbox"/> Storm drain system*
Name of storm drain owner (if applicable)	
*Please attach written permission from storm drain owner	
Name of closest receiving water	
TMDL list (if applicable)	

VI. LAND DISPOSAL/RECLAMATION

The Water Quality Control Plan encourages reuse/reclamation or land disposal of wastewater where practical. You must evaluate and rule out this alternative prior to any discharge to surface water under this General Permit.

Is land disposal/reclamation feasible?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Explanation may be attached as a separate sheet	

VII. VERIFICATION

Have you verified that the proposed discharge will not violate prohibition or orders?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Have you notified Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS) of a potential discharge within the boundaries of the Sanctuary?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (If yes, please attach proof of notification and any correspondence.) <input type="checkbox"/> No

VIII. FEES

A check payable to the State Water Resources Control Board in the amount appropriate for a discharge must be submitted. Applicants should contact the Water Board for the current fee.

IX. CERTIFICATIONS

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction and 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." In addition, I certify that the provisions of the permit and the Monitoring Program, will be complied with.

Printed Name	
Signature	
Date	

ATTACHMENT C – NOTICE OF TERMINATION

**TO COMPLY WITH THE TERMS OF THE
GENERAL PERMIT FOR LIMITED-THREAT DISCHARGES TO SURFACE WATERS
(NPDES PERMIT NO. CAG993004, WDR ORDER NO. R3-2022-0035)**

Submission of this Notice of Termination constitutes notice that the owner/operator of facility identified on this form is no longer authorized to discharge treated water by NPDES General Permit No. CAG993002.

I. OWNER/OPERATOR

Name	
Mailing Address	
City	
State	
Zip	
Phone	
Contact Person Name	
Contact Person Type (Select one)	<input type="checkbox"/> Owner <input type="checkbox"/> Operator <input type="checkbox"/> Owner/Operator

II. BASIS OF TERMINATION (Please provide additional detail under Section III)

- All discharges subject to regulation under the general permit for discharges with low threat to water quality.

Date of termination	
---------------------	--

- All treated water discharges previously authorized by the general permit has been redirected to:

Check the applicable redirection	<input type="checkbox"/> Treated water retained on site
----------------------------------	---

	<input type="checkbox"/> Treated water is discharged to a municipal sanitary sewer system <input type="checkbox"/> Treated water is discharged to evaporation ponds or percolation ponds offsite. <input type="checkbox"/> Treated water is reused/reclaimed. <input type="checkbox"/> Other*
*Explanation of other (if applicable)	

Discharge of treated water is now subject to another NPDES general permit or an individual permit.

NPDES Permit No.	
Date coverage began	

There is a new owner/operator of the identified facility.

Date of new owner/operator of the identified facility	
Has the new owner/operator been notified of the NPDES general permit requirements?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

NEW OWNER/OPERATOR INFORMATION

Name	
Mailing Address	
City	
State	
Zip	
Phone	
Contact Person Name	
Contact Person Type (Select one)	<input type="checkbox"/> Owner

	<input type="checkbox"/> Operator <input type="checkbox"/> Owner/Operator
--	--

III. EXPLANATION OF BASIS OF TERMINATION:

IV. CERTIFICATION:

<p>I certify under penalty of law that all wastewater discharges associated with the identified facility that are authorized by NPDES general permit No. CAG993002 have been eliminated or that I am no longer the owner/operator of the facility. I understand that by submitting this Notice of Termination, I am no longer authorized to discharge wastewater under the general permit, and that discharging pollutants in wastewater to waters of the United States is unlawful under the Clean Water Act where the discharge is not authorized by a NPDES permit. I also understand that the submittal of this Notice of Termination does not release an owner/operator from liability for any violations of the general permit or the Clean Water Act.</p>	
Printed Name	
Title	
Signature	
Date	

ATTACHMENT D – COMPOUND-SPECIFIC EFFLUENT LIMITS

Entities seeking authorization to discharge under this general permit must sample and analyze the effluent for the constituents contained in Table D-1. The compound-specific effluent limits are used as both screening criteria to determine eligibility for enrollment in this General permit and serve as effluent limits. The applicant must compare analytical results of the discharge to the corresponding limits in Table D-1; this analysis must be submitted as part of the Notice of Intent (NOI).

Table D-1 Compound-Specific Effluent Limits

Chemical Constituent	Basis	Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries (all units in µg/L)	Ocean Discharge (all units in µg/L)
VOLATILE ORGANICS	--	--	--
1,1 Dichloroethane	Primary MCL ¹	5	--
1,1 Dichloroethene	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.057	0.9
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	Primary MCL, Ocean Plan	200	540,000
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.6	9.4
1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.17	2.3
1,2 Dichlorobenzene	Primary MCL, Ocean Plan	600	5,100 ^A
1,2 Dichloroethane	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.38	28
1,2 Dichloropropane	California Toxics Rule	0.52	--

¹ For inland surface waters, enclosed bays, and estuaries, the Water Quality Control Plan for the Central Coastal Basin establishes water quality objectives for organic and inorganic chemicals applicable to the Municipal and Domestic Supply beneficial use and states that organic and inorganic chemicals must not be in concentrations in excess of the maximum contaminant levels (MCL) for the primary drinking water standards in California Code of Regulations, title 22, sections 64431 (inorganic chemicals), 64433.2 (inorganic chemicals), and 64444, table 64444-A (organic chemicals). Therefore, where applicable, the drinking water primary MCL, rather than the Basin Plan, is referenced in Table D-1 as the basis for the screening level.

Chemical Constituent	Basis	Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries (all units in µg/L)	Ocean Discharge (all units in µg/L)
1,3 Dichlorobenzene	California Toxics Rule, d	400	5,100 ^A
1,3 Dichloropropene	Primary MCL, Ocean Plan	0.5	8.9
1,4 Dichlorobenzene	Primary MCL, Ocean Plan	5	18
Acrolein	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	320	220
Acrylonitrile	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.059	0.1
Benzene	Primary MCL, Ocean Plan	1	5.9
Bromoform	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	4.3	130 ^A
Methyl Bromide	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	48	130 ^A
Carbon Tetrachloride	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.25	0.9
Chlorobenzene	Primary MCL, Ocean Plan	70	570
Chlorodibromomethane	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.401	8.6
Chloroform	National Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	5.7	130
Chloromethane	Ocean Plan	--	130 ^A
Dichlorobromo-methane	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.56	6.2
Dichloromethane	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	4.7	450
Ethylbenzene	Primary MCL, Ocean Plan	300	4,100
Tetrachloroethene	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.8	2
Toluene	Primary MCL, Ocean Plan	150	85,000
Trans-1,2 Dichloroethylene	Primary MCL	10	--
Trichloroethene	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	2.7	27

Chemical Constituent	Basis	Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries (all units in µg/L)	Ocean Discharge (all units in µg/L)
Vinyl Chloride	Primary MCL, Ocean Plan	0.5	36
Xylenes (total)	Primary MCL, Ocean Plan	1,750	1.75
SEMI VOLATILES	--	--	--
1,2 Benzanthracene	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.0044	0.0088 ^A
1,2 Diphenylhydrazine	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.04	0.16
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene	Primary MCL	5	--
2 Chlorophenol	California Toxics Rule	120	--
2,4 Dichlorophenol	California Toxics Rule	93	--
2,4 Dimethylphenol	California Toxics Rule	540	--
2,4 Dinitrophenol	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	70	4
2,4 Dinitrotoluene	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.11	2.6
2,4,6 Trichlorophenol	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	2.1	0.29
2- Chloronaphthalene	California Toxics Rule	1700 ^{C3}	--
3,3' Dichlorobenzidine	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.04	0.0081
3,4 Benzofluoranthene	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.0044	0.0088 ^A
4,6 Dinitro-2-methylphenol	Ocean Plan	--	220
Acenaphthene	California Toxics Rule	1200	--
Acenaphthylene	Ocean Plan	--	0.0088 ^A
Anthracene	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	9600	0.0088 ^A
Benzidine	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.00012	6.9 x 10 ⁻⁵

Chemical Constituent	Basis	Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries (all units in µg/L)	Ocean Discharge (all units in µg/L)
Benzo(a)pyrene (3,4 Benzopyrene)	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.0044	0.0088 ^A
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	Ocean Plan	300 ^F	0.0088 ^A
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.0044	0.0088 ^A
Bis (2-Chloroethoxyl) methane	Ocean Plan	--	4.4
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.031	0.045
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	Ocean Plan	--	1,200
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	1.8	3.5
Butyl benzyl phthalate	Basin Plan	2 ^{C4}	--
Chlorine Residual, Total	Ocean Plan	--	60
Chrysene	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.0044	0.0088 ^A
Di-n-butylphthalate	Basin Plan, Ocean Plan	2 ^{C4}	3,500
Di-n-octylphthalate	Basin Plan	2 ^{C4}	--
Dibenzo(a,h)-anthracene	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.0044	0.0088 ^A
Diethyl phthalate	Basin Plan, Ocean Plan	2 ^{C4}	33,000
Dimethyl phthalate	Basin Plan, Ocean Plan	2 ^{C4}	820,000
Fluoranthene	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	300	15
Fluorene	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	1300	0.0088 ^A
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	50	58
Hexachlorobenzene	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.00075	2.1 x 10 ⁻⁴
Hexachlorobutadiene	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.44	14

Chemical Constituent	Basis	Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries (all units in µg/L)	Ocean Discharge (all units in µg/L)
Hexachloroethane	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	1.9	2.5
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.0044	0.0088 ^A
Isophorone	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	8.4	730
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	5	2.5
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.00069	7.3
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.005	0.38
Nitrobenzene	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	17	4.9
Pentachlorophenol	California Toxics Rule	0.28	--
Phenanthrene	Ocean Plan	--	0.0088 ^A
Phenol	Basin Plan	1	--
Pyrene	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	960	0.0088 ^A
OTHER COMPOUNDS	--	--	--
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	Primary MCL	5	--
Perchlorate	Primary MCL	6	6
PESTICIDES	--	--	--
2,4'-DDT	Ocean Plan	--	1.7 x 10 ^{-4 A}
2,4'-DDE	Ocean Plan	--	1.7 x 10 ^{-4 A}
2,4'-DDD	Ocean Plan	--	1.7 x 10 ^{-4 A}
4,4'-DDD	California Toxics Rule,	0.00083	1.7 x 10 ^{-4 A}
4,4'-DDE	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.00059	1.7 x 10 ^{-4 A}
4,4'-DDT	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.00059	1.7 x 10 ^{-4 A}
alpha-Endosulfan	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.056 ^{C6} / 0.0087 ^{C6,F}	0.027 ^A

Chemical Constituent	Basis	Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries (all units in µg/L)	Ocean Discharge (all units in µg/L)
alpha-BHC	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.0039	0.012 ^A
Aldrin	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.00013	2.2 x 10 ⁻⁵
beta-Endosulfan	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.056 ^{C6} / 0.0087 ^{C6,F}	0.027 ^A
beta-BHC	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.014	0.012 ^A
Chlordane	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.00057	2.3 x 10 ⁻⁵
delta-BHC	Ocean Plan	--	0.012 ^A
Dieldrin	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.00014	4.0 x 10 ⁻⁵
Endosulfan Sulfate	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	110	0.009 ^A
Endrin	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.036 / 0.0023 ^F	0.002
Endrin Aldehyde	California Toxics Rule	0.76	--
Heptachlor	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.00021	5 x 10 ⁻⁵
Heptachlor Epoxide	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.0001	2 x 10 ⁻⁵
Lindane (gamma-BHC)	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.019	0.012 ^A
Aroclor 1016	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.0001 ^{C7}	1.9 x 10 ^{-5 A}
Aroclor 1221	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.00017 ^{C7}	1.9 x 10 ^A
Aroclor 1232	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.00017 ^{C7}	1.9 x 10 ^A
Aroclor 1242	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.00017 ^{C7}	1.9 x 10 ^A
Aroclor 1248	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.00017 ^{C7}	1.9 x 10 ^A
Aroclor 1254	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.00017 ^{C7}	1.9 x 10 ^A

Chemical Constituent	Basis	Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries (all units in µg/L)	Ocean Discharge (all units in µg/L)
Aroclor 1260	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.00017 ^{C7}	1.9 x 10 ^A
Toxaphene	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.0002	2.1 x 10 ⁻⁴
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	California Toxics Rule	1.30E-08	--
INORGANICS	--	--	--
Ammonia as N	Ocean Plan	--	600
Antimony	Primary MCL, Ocean Plan	6	1,200
Arsenic	National Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.018	8
Asbestos	California Toxics Rule	7 MFL ^D	--
Beryllium	Primary MCL, Ocean Plan	4	0.033
Cadmium	National Toxics Rule, Basin Plan, Ocean Plan	1 ^G / 0.2 ^E	1
Chromium III	Primary MCL, Ocean Plan	50 ^H	190,000
Chromium VI	National Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	10	2
Copper	California Toxics Rule, National Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	9 ^G / 2.4 ^{F,G}	3
Cyanide	CA Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	5.2 ^G / 1 ^{F,G}	10
Lead	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	2.5 ^G	2
Mercury	National Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	0.012	0.04
Nickel	California Toxics Rule, Basin Plan, Ocean Plan	52 ^G / 2 ^{E1}	5
Selenium	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	5	15

Chemical Constituent	Basis	Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries (all units in µg/L)	Ocean Discharge (all units in µg/L)
Silver	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	3.4 ^G / 1.9 ^{F,G}	0.7
Thallium	California Toxics Rule, Ocean Plan	1.7	2
Zinc	National Toxics Rule, Basin Plan, Ocean Plan	100 ^G / 20 ^E	20
OTHER PARAMETERS	--	--	--
Acute Toxicity	Ocean Plan	--	0.3
Chronic Toxicity	Ocean Plan	--	1
Phenolic Compounds	Ocean Plan	--	30
Chlorinated Phenolics	Ocean Plan	--	1
Tributyltin	Ocean Plan	--	0.0014
TCDD Equivalents ^l	Ocean Plan	--	3.9 x 10 ⁻⁹

Notes:

A. Constituent Criteria shall mean the sum of:

Constituent	Criteria is Sum of Constituents
dichlorobenzenes	1,2 Dichlorobenzene and 1,3 Dichlorobenzene
halomethanes	Bromoform, Methyl Bromide, Chloromethane
PAHs	1,2 Benzanthracene, 3,4 Benzofluoranthene, Acenaphthylene, Anthracene, Benzo(a)pyrene (3,4 Benzopyrene), Benzo(g,h,i)perylene, Benzo(k)fluoranthene, Chrysene, Dibenzo(a,h)-anthracene, Fluorene, Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, Phenanthrene, Pyrene
DDT	4,4'-DDD, 4,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDT, 2,4-DDT, 2,4-DDE, 2,4-DDD
Endosulfan	alpha-Endosulfan, beta-Endosulfan, Endosulfan Sulfate
HCH	alpha, beta, gamma (lindane) and delta isomers of hexachlorocyclohexane
PCBs	Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, Aroclor-1260

B. For each constituent the Discharger may select one of the indicated analytical methods, which are described in 40 CFR 136.3. The abbreviations refer to the following:

1. GC..... Gas Chromatography
2. GCMS Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry
3. LC..... High Pressure Liquid Chromatography
4. FAA Flame Atomic Absorption
5. GFAA Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption
6. Hydride Gaseous Hydride Atomic Absorption
7. CVAA Cold Vapor Atomic Absorption
8. ICP Inductively Coupled Plasma
9. ICPMS Inductively Coupled Plasma/Mass Spectrometry
10. SPGFAA..... Stabilized Platform Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption
11. DCP..... Direct Current Plasma
12. TEM..... Transmission Electron Microscopy

13. COLORColorimetric
- C. Indicate a regulatory decision that the cited concentration is either necessary or sufficient for full protection of beneficial uses or indicate meaning of uncommon acronyms
 - C¹ – For haloethers
 - C² – For nitrophenols
 - C³ – For chlorinated naphthalenes
 - C⁴ – For phthalate esters
 - C⁵ – For polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons
 - C⁶ – Criteria for sum of alpha and beta forms
 - C⁷ – Criteria for sums of all PCBs
 - D. MFL is defined as Million Fibers per Liter in the measurement of asbestos in water (EPA Method 600/R-93/116). Its detection limits are at 0.2 MFL of length greater than 10 microns
 - E. Criteria for protection of Marine Habitat Beneficial Use (CCWB’s Basin Plan)
 - E¹ – value cited as objective pertains to nickel salts (not pure metallic nickel)
 - F. Criteria only applies to discharges to saltwater inland surface waters, enclosed bays, and estuaries.
 - G. Criteria values for metals are expressed as a function of a total hardness of 100 mg/L
 - H. For total Chromium
 - I. See “TCDD Equivalents” definition in Ocean Plan 2015

Table C-2. Background Seawater Concentrations (Cs)¹

Pollutant²	Cs (µg/L)
Arsenic	3.0
Copper	2.0
Mercury	0.0005
Silver	0.16
Zinc	0.8

¹ From 2019 Ocean Plan Table 5

² All other Ocean Plan Table 3 parameters, Cs = 0.

ATTACHMENT E – STANDARD PROVISIONS

1. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

1.1. Duty to Comply

- 1.1.1. The Discharger must comply with all terms, requirements, and conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the California Water Code and is grounds for enforcement action; permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; denial of a permit renewal application; or a combination thereof. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(a); Wat. Code, §§ 13261, 13263, 13265, 13268, 13000, 13001, 13304, 13350, 13385.)
- 1.1.2. The Discharger must comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the CWA 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).)

1.2. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

It must 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).)

1.3. Duty to Mitigate

The Discharger must 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).)

1.4. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The Discharger must 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 include 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).)

1.5. Property Rights

- 1.5.1. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(g).)
- 1.5.2. 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).)

1.6. Inspection and Entry

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

- 1.6.1. 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);
- 1.6.2. 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);
- 1.6.3. 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
- 1.6.4. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring Order compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or the Water Code, any substances or parameters at any location. (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(4); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383.)

1.7. Bypass

1.7.1. Definitions

- 1.7.1.1. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(1)(i).)
- 1.7.1.2. "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).)

1.7.2. **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).)

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

- 1.7.3.1. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A));
- 1.7.3.2. 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
- 1.7.3.3. The Discharger submitted notice to the Central Coast Water Board as required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance 1.7.5 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(C).)
- 1.7.4. The Central Coast Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Central Coast 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).)

1.7.5. **Notice**

- 1.7.5.1. **Anticipated bypass.** If the Discharger knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it must submit prior notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass. The notice must be sent to the Central Coast Water Board. As of December 21, 2023, notice must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.10 below. Notices must 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(m)(3)(i).)
- 1.7.5.2. **Unanticipated bypass.** The Discharger must submit a notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting 5.5 below (24-hour notice). The notice must be sent to the Central Coast Water Board. As of December 21, 2023, notice must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.10 below. Notices must 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(m)(3)(ii).)

1.8. **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).)

- 1.8.1. **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 1.8.2 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).)

1.8.2. **Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset.** A Discharger who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)):

1.8.2.1. An upset occurred and that the Discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(i));

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

1.8.2.3. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.5.2.2 below (24-hour notice) (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(iii)); and

1.8.2.4. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance 1.3 above. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(iv).)

1.8.3. **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

2.1. 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).)

2.2. 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).)

2.3. Transfers

This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Central Coast Water Board. The Central Coast Water Board may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the Order to change the name of the Discharger and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the CWA and the Water Code. (40 C.F.R. §§ 122.41(l)(3), 122.61.)

3. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

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

- 3.2. 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:
- 3.2.1. 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
- 3.2.2. 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(l)(1)(iv).)

4. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

- 4.1. The Discharger must 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 Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer at any time. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(2).)
- 4.2. Records of monitoring information must include:**
- 4.2.1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(i));
- 4.2.2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(ii));
- 4.2.3. The date(s) analyses were performed (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(iii));
- 4.2.4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(iv));
- 4.2.5. The analytical techniques or methods used (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(v)); and
- 4.2.6. The results of such analyses. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(vi).)

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

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

5. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

5.1. Duty to Provide Information

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

5.2. Signatory and Certification Requirements

- 5.2.1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Central Coast Water Board, State Water Board, and/or U.S. EPA must 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).)
- 5.2.2. All permit applications must be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this provision, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes: (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of U.S. EPA). (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(a)(3).)
- 5.2.3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Central Coast Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA must be signed by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2.2 above, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - 5.2.3.1. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2.2 above (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(1));
 - 5.2.3.2. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of 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

- 5.2.3.3. The written authorization is submitted to the Central Coast Water Board and State Water Board. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(3).)
- 5.2.4. If an authorization under Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2.3 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 5.2.3 above must be submitted to the Central Coast 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).)
- 5.2.5. Any person signing a document under Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2.2 or 5.2.3 above must 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).)
- 5.2.6. 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 must meet all relevant requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2, and must 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).)

5.3. Monitoring Reports

- 5.3.1. Monitoring results must be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment F) in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4).)
- 5.3.2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Central Coast Water Board or State Water Board. 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).)
- 5.3.3. 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 must be included in the calculation

and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or reporting form specified by the Central Coast Water Board or State Water Board. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(ii).)

- 5.3.4. Calculations for all limitations, which require averaging of measurements, must utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(iii).)

5.4. 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, must be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(5).)

5.5. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

- 5.5.1. The Discharger must report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information must be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A report must also be provided within five (5) days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The report must 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 Central Coast Water Board and must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.10 The reports must comply with 40 C.F.R. part 3, 40 C.F.R. section 122.22, and 40 C.F.R. part 127. The Central Coast 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).)

- 5.5.2. The following must be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours:

- 5.5.2.1. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A).)

5.5.2.2. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B).)

5.5.3. The Central Coast 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).)

5.6. Planned Changes

The Discharger must give notice to the Central Coast 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)):

5.6.1. 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

5.6.2. 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).)

5.7. Anticipated Noncompliance

The Discharger must give advance notice to the Central Coast 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).)

5.8. Other Noncompliance

The Discharger must 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 must 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 must 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 Central Coast 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).)

5.9 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 Central Coast Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA, the Discharger must promptly submit such facts or information. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(8).)

5.10. 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). U.S. EPA 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)]. U.S. EPA will update and maintain this listing. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(9).)

6. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

6.1. The Central Coast 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

7.1. Non-Municipal Facilities

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

7.1.1. 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)):

7.1.1.1. 100 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(1)(i));

7.1.1.2. 200 $\mu\text{g/L}$ for acrolein and acrylonitrile; 500 $\mu\text{g/L}$ for 2,4 dinitrophenol and 2 methyl 4,6 dinitrophenol; and 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(1)(ii));

7.1.1.3. 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

7.1.1.4. The level established by the Central Coast Water Board in accordance with section 122.44(f). (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(1)(iv).)

7.1.2. 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)):

7.1.2.1. 500 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)(i));

7.1.2.2. 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)(ii));

7.1.2.3. 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

7.1.2.4. The level established by the Central Coast Water Board in accordance with section 122.44(f). (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)(iv).)

7.2. Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)

All POTWs must provide adequate notice to the Central Coast Water Board of the following (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)):

- 7.2.1. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger that would be subject to sections 301 or 306 of the CWA if it were directly discharging those pollutants (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)(1)); and
- 7.2.2. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of adoption of the Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)(2).)
- 7.2.3. Adequate notice must include information on the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW as well as any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW. (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)(3).)

8. CENTRAL COAST WATER BOARD STANDARD PROVISIONS

8.1. Central Coast Water Board Standard Provisions – Prohibitions

- 8.1.1. Introduction of “incompatible wastes” to the treatment system is prohibited.
- 8.1.2. Discharge of high-level radiological waste and of radiological, chemical, and biological warfare agents is prohibited.
- 8.1.3. Discharge of “toxic pollutants” in violation of effluent standards and prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) is prohibited.
- 8.1.4. Discharge of sludge, sludge digester or thickener supernatant, and sludge drying bed leachate to drainageways, surface waters, or the ocean is prohibited.
- 8.1.5. Introduction of pollutants into the collection, treatment, or disposal system by and “indirect discharger” that:
 - 8.1.5.1. Inhibit or disrupt the treatment process, system operation, or the eventual use or disposal of sludge; or,
 - 8.1.5.2. Flow through the system to the receiving water untreated; and,
 - 8.1.5.3. Cause or “significantly contribute” to a violation of any requirement of this Order, is prohibited.
- 8.1.6. Introduction of “pollutant free” wastewater to the collection, treatment, and disposal system in amounts that threaten compliance with this order is prohibited.

8.2. Central Coast Water Board Standard Provisions – Provisions

- 8.2.1. Collection, treatment, and discharge of waste must not create a nuisance or pollution, as defined by California Water Code (CWC) section 13050.
- 8.2.2. All facilities used for transport or treatment of wastes must be adequately protected from inundation and washout as the result of a 100-year frequency flood.

- 8.2.3. Operation of collection, treatment, and disposal systems must be in a manner that precludes public contact with wastewater.
- 8.2.4. Collected screenings, sludges, and other solids removed from liquid wastes must be disposed in a manner approved by the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer.
- 8.2.5. Publicly owned wastewater treatment plants must be supervised and operated by persons possessing certificates of appropriate grade pursuant to Title 23 of the California Administrative Code.
- 8.2.6. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this order may be terminated for cause, including, but not limited to:
- 8.2.6.1. Violation of any term or condition contained in this order;
- 8.2.6.2. Obtaining this order by misrepresentation, or by failure to disclose fully all relevant facts;
- 8.2.6.3. A change in any condition or endangerment to human health or environment that requires a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge; and,
- 8.2.6.4. A substantial change in character, location, or volume of the discharge.
- 8.2.7. Provisions of this permit are severable. If any provision of the permit is found invalid, the remainder of the permit must not be affected.
- 8.2.8. After notice and opportunity for hearing, this order may be modified or revoked and reissued for cause, including:
- 8.2.8.1. Promulgation of a new or revised effluent standard or limitation;
- 8.2.8.2. A material change in character, location, or volume of the discharge;
- 8.2.8.3. Access to new information that affects the terms of the permit, including applicable schedules;
- 8.2.8.4. Correction of technical mistakes or mistaken interpretations of law; and,
- 8.2.8.5. Other causes set forth under Sub-part D of 40 C.F.R. part 122.
- 8.2.9. Safeguards must be provided to ensure maximal compliance with all terms and conditions of this permit. Safeguards must include preventative and contingency plans and may also include alternative power sources, stand-by generators, retention capacity, operative procedures, or other precautions. Preventative and contingency plans for controlling and minimizing the effect of accidental discharges must:
- 8.2.9.1. Identify possible situations that could cause “upset,” “overflow,” or “bypass,” or other noncompliance. (Loading and storage areas, power outage, waste treatment unit outage, and failure of process equipment, tanks and pipes should be considered).

- 8.2.9.2. Evaluate the effectiveness of present facilities and procedures and describe procedures and steps to minimize or correct any adverse environmental impact resulting from noncompliance with the permit.
- 8.2.10. Physical facilities must be designed and constructed according to accepted engineering practice and must be capable of full compliance with this order when properly operated and maintained. Proper operation and maintenance must be described in an Operation and Maintenance Manual. Facilities must be accessible during the wet-weather season.
- 8.2.11. The discharger must at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed or used by the discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this order. Electrical and mechanical equipment must be maintained in accordance with appropriate practices and standards, such as NFPA 70B, Recommended Practice for Electrical Equipment Maintenance; NFPA 70E, Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace; ANSI/NETA MTS Standard for Maintenance: Testing Specifications for Electrical Power Equipment and Systems, or procedures established by insurance companies or industry resources.
- 8.2.12. If the discharger's facilities are equipped with SCADA or other systems that implement wireless, remote operation, the discharger should implement appropriate safeguards against unauthorized access to the wireless systems. Standards such as NIST SP 800-53, Recommended Security Controls for Federal Information Systems, can provide guidance.
- 8.2.13. Production and use of reclaimed water is subject to the approval of the Central Coast Water Board. Production and use of reclaimed water must be in conformance with recycling criteria established in chapter 3, title 22, of the California Administrative Code and chapter 7, division 7, of the CWC. An engineering report pursuant to section 60323, title 22, of the California Administrative Code is required and a waiver or water recycling requirements from the Central Coast Water Board is required before reclaimed water is supplied for any use, or to any user, not specifically identified and approved either in this Order or another order issued by the Central Coast Water Board.

8.3. Central Coast Water Board Standard Provisions – General Monitoring Requirements

- 8.3.1. If results of monitoring a pollutant appear to violate effluent limitations based on a weekly, monthly, 30-day, or six-month period, but compliance or non-compliance cannot be validated because sampling is too infrequent, the frequency of sampling must be increased to validate the test within the next monitoring period. The increased frequency must be maintained until the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer agrees the original monitoring frequency may be resumed.

For example, if copper is monitored annually and results exceed the six-month median numerical effluent limitation in the permit, monitoring of copper must be increased to a frequency of at least once every two months (Central Coast Water

Board Standard Provisions – Definitions 1.7.13.). If suspended solids are monitored weekly and results exceed the weekly average numerical limit in the permit, monitoring of suspended solids must be increased to at least four (4) samples every week (Central Coast Water Board Standard Provisions – Definitions 1.7.14.).

- 8.3.2. Water quality analyses performed in order to monitor compliance with this permit must be by a laboratory certified by the State Water Board Division of Drinking Water for the constituent(s) being analyzed. Bioassay(s) performed in order to monitor compliance with this permit must be in accord with guidelines approved by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) and the State Department of Fish and Game. If the laboratory used or proposed for use by the discharger is not certified by the Division of Drinking Water or, where appropriate, the Department of Fish and Game due to restrictions in the State's laboratory certification program, the discharger must be considered in compliance with this provision provided:
- 8.3.2.1. Data results remain consistent with results of samples analyzed by the Central Coast Water Board;
- 8.3.2.2. A quality assurance program is used at the laboratory, including a manual containing steps followed in this program that is available for inspections by the staff of the Central Coast Water Board; and,
- 8.3.2.3. Certification is pursued in good faith and obtained as soon as possible after the program is reinstated.
- 8.3.3. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring must be representative of the monitored activity. Samples must be taken during periods of peak loading conditions. Influent samples must be samples collected from the combined flows of all incoming wastes, excluding recycled wastes. Effluent samples must be samples collected downstream of the last treatment unit and tributary flow and upstream of any mixing with receiving waters.
- 8.3.4. All monitoring instruments and devices used by the discharger to fulfill the prescribed monitoring program must be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary to ensure their continued accuracy.

8.4. Central Coast Water Board Standard Provisions – General Reporting Requirements

- 8.4.1. Reports of marine monitoring surveys conducted to meet receiving water monitoring requirements of the Monitoring and Reporting Program must include at least the following information:
- 8.4.1.1. A description of climatic and receiving water characteristics at the time of sampling (weather observations, floating debris, discoloration, wind speed and direction, swell or wave action, time of sampling, tide height, etc.).

- 8.4.1.2. A description of sampling stations, including differences unique to each station (e.g., station location, grain size, rocks, shell litter, calcareous worm tubes, evident life, etc.).
- 8.4.1.3. A description of the sampling procedures and preservation sequence used in the survey.
- 8.4.1.4. A description of the exact method used for laboratory analysis. In general, analysis must be conducted according to Central Coast Water Board Standard Provisions – 8.3.1 above, and Federal Standard Provision – Monitoring 3.2. However, variations in procedure are acceptable to accommodate the special requirements of sediment analysis. All such variations must be reported with the test results.
- 8.4.1.5. A brief discussion of the results of the survey. The discussion must compare data from the control station with data from the outfall stations. All tabulations and computations must be explained.
- 8.4.2. Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule must be submitted within 14 days following each scheduled date unless otherwise specified within the permit. If reporting noncompliance, the report must include a description of the reason, a description and schedule of tasks necessary to achieve compliance, and an estimated date for achieving full compliance. A second report must be submitted within 14 days of full compliance.
- 8.4.3. The Discharger must file a report of waste discharge or secure a waiver from the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer at least 180 days before making any material change or proposed change in the character, location, or plume of the discharge.
- 8.4.4. Within 120 days after the discharger discovers, or is notified by the Central Coast Water Board, that monthly average daily flow will or may reach design capacity of waste treatment and/or disposal facilities within four (4) years, the discharger must file a written report with the Central Coast Water Board. The report must include:
 - 8.4.4.1. the best estimate of when the monthly average daily dry weather flow rate will equal or exceed design capacity; and,
 - 8.4.4.2. a schedule for studies, design, and other steps needed to provide additional capacity for waste treatment and/or disposal facilities before the waste flow rate equals the capacity of present units.

In addition to complying with Federal Standard Provision – Reporting 5.2., the required technical report must be prepared with public participation and reviewed, approved and jointly submitted by all planning and building departments having jurisdiction in the area served by the waste collection, treatment, or disposal facilities.
- 8.4.5. All Dischargers must submit reports electronically to the:

State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) database at [CIWQS \(http://ciwqs.waterboards.ca.gov/\)](http://ciwqs.waterboards.ca.gov/).

In addition, Dischargers with designated major discharges must submit a copy of each document to U.S. EPA, Region 9's Discharge Monitoring Report (NetDMR) database at [NetDMR \(http://cdx.epa.gov\)](http://cdx.epa.gov).

Other correspondence may be sent to the Central Coast Region at: centralcoast@waterboards.ca.gov.

- 8.4.6. Transfer of control or ownership of a waste discharge facility must be preceded by a notice to the Central Coast Water Board at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date. The notice must include a written agreement between the existing Discharger and proposed Discharger containing specific date for transfer of responsibility, coverage, and liability between them. Whether a permit may be transferred without modification or revocation and reissuance is at the discretion of the Board. If permit modification or revocation and reissuance is necessary, transfer may be delayed 180 days after the Central Coast Water Board's receipt of a complete permit application. Please also see Federal Standard Provision – Permit Action 2.3.
- 8.4.7. Except for data determined to be confidential under CWA section 308 (excludes effluent data and permit applications), all reports prepared in accordance with this permit must be available for public inspection at the office of the Central Coast Water Board or Regional Administrator of U.S. EPA. Please also see Federal Standard Provision – Records 4.3.
- 8.4.8. By February 1 of each year, the discharger must submit an annual report to the Central Coast Water Board and MBNMS Superintendent (if discharging to the Sanctuary). The report must contain the following:
 - 8.4.8.1. Both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous year.
 - 8.4.8.2. A discussion of the previous year's compliance record and corrective actions taken, or which may be needed, to bring the discharger into full compliance.
 - 8.4.8.3. An evaluation of wastewater flows with projected flow rate increases over time and the estimated date when flows will reach facility capacity.
 - 8.4.8.4. A discussion of operator certification and a list of current operating personnel and their grades of certification.
 - 8.4.8.5. The date of the facility's Operation and Maintenance Manual (including contingency plans as described in Central Coast Water Board Standard Provisions – 8.2.9), the date the manual was last reviewed, and whether the manual is complete and valid for the current facility.
 - 8.4.8.6. A discussion of the laboratories used by the discharger to monitor compliance with effluent limits and a summary of performance relative to Central Coast Water Board Standard Provisions – General Monitoring Requirements 8.3.

- 8.4.8.7. If the facility treats industrial or domestic wastewater and there is no provision for periodic sludge monitoring in the Monitoring and Reporting Program, the report must include a summary of sludge quantities, analyses of its chemical and moisture content, and its ultimate destination.
- 8.4.8.8. If appropriate, the report must also evaluate the effectiveness of the local source control or pretreatment program using the State Water Board's "Guidelines for Determining the Effectiveness of Local Pretreatment Program."

8.5. Central Coast Water Board Standard Provisions – General Pretreatment Provisions

- 8.5.1. Discharge of pollutants by "indirect dischargers" in specific industrial sub-categories (appendix C, 40 C.F.R. part 403), where categorical pretreatment standards have been established, or are to be established, (according to 40 C.F.R. chapter 1, subchapter N), must comply with the appropriate pretreatment standards:
- 8.5.1.1. By the date specified therein;
- 8.5.1.2. Within three (3) years of the effective date specified therein, but in no case later than July 1, 1984; or,
- 8.5.1.3. If a new indirect discharger, upon commencement of discharge.

8.6. Central Coast Water Board Standard Provisions – Enforcement

- 8.6.1. Any person failing to file a report of waste discharge or other report as required by this permit must be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000 per day.
- 8.6.2. Upon reduction, loss, or failure of the treatment facility, the Discharger must, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with this permit, control production or all discharges, or both, until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided.

8.7. Central Coast Water Board Standard Provisions – Definitions (Not otherwise included in Attachment A to this Order)

- 8.7.1. A "composite sample" is a combination of no fewer than eight (8) individual samples obtained at equal time intervals (usually hourly) over the specified sampling (composite) period. The volume of each individual sample is proportional to the flow rate at the time of sampling. The period must be specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program ordered by the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer.
- 8.7.2. "Daily Maximum" limit means the maximum acceptable concentration or mass emission rate of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or during any 24-hour period reasonably representative of the calendar day for purposes of sampling. It is normally compared with results based on "composite samples" except for ammonia, total chlorine, phenolic compounds, and toxicity concentration. For all exceptions, comparisons will be made with results from a "grab sample".

- 8.7.3. "Discharger", as used herein, means, as appropriate: (1) the Discharger, (2) the local sewerage entity (when the collection system is not owned and operated by the Discharger), or (3) "indirect discharger" (where Discharger appears in the same paragraph as "indirect discharger", it refers to the discharger.)
- 8.7.4. "Duly Authorized Representative" is one where:
- 8.7.4.1. the authorization is made in writing by a person described in the signatory paragraph of Federal Standard Provision 5.2.;
- 8.7.4.2. the authorization specifies either an individual or the occupant of a position having either responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility, such as the plant manager, or overall responsibility for environmental matters of the company; and,
- 8.7.4.3. the written authorization was submitted to the Central Coast Water Board.
- 8.7.5. A "grab sample" is defined as any individual sample collected in less than 15 minutes. "Grab samples" must be collected during peak loading conditions, which may or may not be during hydraulic peaks. It is used primarily in determining compliance with the daily maximum limits identified in Central Coast Water Board Standard Provision – 8.7.2. and instantaneous maximum limits.
- 8.7.6. "Hazardous substance" means any substance designated under 40 C.F.R. part 116 pursuant to section 311 of the Clean Water Act.
- 8.7.7. "Incompatible wastes" are:
- 8.7.7.1. Wastes which create a fire or explosion hazard in the treatment works;
- 8.7.7.2. 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 specifically designed to accommodate such wastes;
- 8.7.7.3. Solid or viscous wastes in amounts which cause obstruction to flow in sewers, or which cause other interference with proper operation of treatment works;
- 8.7.7.4. 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; and,
- 8.7.7.5. 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 treatment works is designed to accommodate such heat.
- 8.7.8. "Indirect Discharger" means a non-domestic discharger introducing pollutants into a publicly owned treatment and disposal system.
- 8.7.9. "Log Mean" is the geometric mean. Used for determining compliance of fecal or total coliform populations, it is calculated with the following equation:
- $$\text{Log Mean} = (C_1 \times C_2 \times \dots \times C_n)^{1/n},$$

in which "n" is the number of days samples were analyzed during the period and any "C" is the concentration of bacteria (MPN/100 mL) found on each day of sampling. "n" should be five or more.

8.7.10. "Mass emission rate" is a daily rate defined by the following equations:

mass emission rate (lbs/day) = 8.34 x Q x C; and,

where "C" (in mg/L) is the measured daily constituent concentration or the average of measured daily constituent concentrations and "Q" (in MGD) is the measured daily flowrate or the average of measured daily flow rates over the period of interest.

8.7.11. The "Maximum Allowable Mass Emission Rate," whether for a month, week, day, or six-month period, is a daily rate determined with the formulas in Central Coast Water Board Standard Provision – Provision 8.7.10, above, using the effluent concentration limit specified in the permit for the period and the average of measured daily flows (up to the allowable flow) over the period.

8.7.12. "Maximum Allowable Six-Month Median Mass Emission Rate" is a daily rate determined with the formulas in Central Coast Water Board Standard Provision – Provision 8.7.10, above, using the "six-month Median" effluent limit specified in the permit, and the average of measured daily flows (up to the allowable flow) over a 180-day period.

8.7.13. "Median" is the value below which half the samples (ranked progressively by increasing value) fall. It may be considered the middle value, or the average of two middle values.

8.7.14. "Monthly Average" (or "Weekly Average", as the case may be) is the arithmetic mean of daily concentrations or of daily mass emission rates over the specified 30-day (or 7-day) period.

$$\text{Average} = (X_1 + X_2 + \dots + X_n) / n$$

in which "n" is the number of days samples were analyzed during the period and "X" is either the constituent concentration (mg/l) or mass emission rate (lbs/day) for each sampled day. "n" should be four or greater.

8.7.15. "Municipality" means a city, town, borough, county, district, association, or other public body created by or under State law and having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial waste, or other waste.

8.7.16. "Overflow" means the intentional or unintentional diversion of flow from the collection and transport systems, including pumping facilities.

8.7.17. "Pollutant-free wastewater" means inflow and infiltration, stormwaters, and cooling waters and condensates which are essentially free of pollutants.

8.7.18. "Primary Industry Category" means any industry category listed in 40 C.F.R. part 122, Appendix A.

8.7.19. "Removal Efficiency" is the ratio of pollutants removed by the treatment unit to pollutants entering the treatment unit. Removal efficiencies of a treatment plant

must be determined using "Monthly averages" of pollutant concentrations (C, in mg/l) of influent and effluent samples collected about the same time and the following equation (or its equivalent):

$$C_{\text{effluent}} \text{ Removal Efficiency (\%)} = 100 \times (1 - C_{\text{effluent}} / C_{\text{influent}})$$

- 8.7.20. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss to natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a "bypass". It does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
- 8.7.21. "Sludge" means the solids, residues, and precipitates separated from, or created in, wastewater by the unit processes of a treatment system.
- 8.7.22. To "significantly contribute" to a permit violation means an "indirect discharger" must:
- 8.7.22.1. Discharge a daily pollutant loading in excess of that allowed by contract with the Discharger or by Federal, State, or Local law;
- 8.7.22.2. Discharge wastewater which substantially differs in nature or constituents from its average discharge;
- 8.7.22.3. Discharge pollutants, either alone or in conjunction with discharges from other sources, which results in a permit violation or prevents sewage sludge use or disposal; or
- 8.7.22.4. Discharge pollutants, either alone or in conjunction with pollutants from other sources that increase the magnitude or duration of permit violations.
- 8.7.23. "Toxic Pollutant" means any pollutant listed as toxic under Section 307 (a) (1) of the Clean Water Act or under 40 C.F.R. part 122, Appendix D. Violation of maximum daily discharge limitations are subject to 24-hour reporting (Federal Standard Provisions 5.5.).
- 8.7.24. "Zone of Initial Dilution" means the region surrounding or adjacent to the end of an outfall pipe or diffuser ports whose boundaries are defined through calculation of a plume model verified by the State Water Board.

**ATTACHMENT F - MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM
CONTENTS**

1. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS.....	F-2
2. MONITORING LOCATIONS	F-4
3. START-UP MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	F-5
4. TREATMENT SYSTEM AND EFFLUENT MONITORING FOR LIMITED-THREAT DISCHARGES AT SPILL AND CLEANUP SITES	F-6
5. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS.....	F-9
6. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR LIMITED-THREAT DISCHARGES EXCLUDING SPILL AND CLEANUP SITES	F-9
7. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS.....	F-12
8. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS.....	F-16
9.0 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS	F-17
9.1. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements.....	F-17
9.2. Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs)	F-18

TABLE OF TABLES

Table F-1. Monitoring Station Locations for Limited Threat Discharge (Excluding Discharges of Extracted Groundwater from Spill and Cleanup Sites)	F-4
Table F-2. Monitoring Station Locations Extracted Groundwater from Spill and Cleanup Sites	F-5
Table F-3. Monitoring Requirements for Petroleum Hydrocarbon Cleanup Sites.....	F-8
Table F-4. Monitoring Requirements for Chlorinated Solvent-Related Cleanup Sites..	F-9
Table F-5. Effluent Monitoring Frequency – Monitoring Locations EFF-001	F-11
Table F-6. Acute Toxicity Test Methods.....	F-15
Table F-7. Chronic Toxicity Test Methods.....	F-16
Table F-8. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements.....	F-16
Table F-9. Receiving Water Body Sampling and Analyses Schedule	F-17
Table F-10. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule.....	F-19

ATTACHMENT F – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Clean Water Act (CWA) sections 308 and 122.41(h), (j)-(l), 122.44(i), and title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 C.F.R.) section 122.48 require that all National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. California Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region (Central Coast Water Board) to establish monitoring, inspection, entry, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. This Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) establishes monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements that implement the federal and California laws and/or regulations.

Discharges regulated under General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit for Highly Treated Groundwater to Surface Waters (General Permit) shall be subject to the following requirements unless such requirements are modified.

The principal purposes of a monitoring program by a waste discharger are (1) to document compliance with waste discharge requirements and prohibitions established by the Central Coast Water Board; (2) to facilitate self-policing by the waste discharger in the prevention and abatement of pollution arising from waste discharge; (3) to develop or assist in the development of effluent or other limitations, discharge prohibitions, national standards of performance, pretreatment and toxicity standards, and other standards; and (4) to prepare water quality inventories.

1. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

- 1.1. Laboratories analyzing monitoring samples must be certified by the State Water Board Division of Drinking Water Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program, in accordance with the provision of Water Code section 13176 and must include quality assurance/quality control data with their reports.⁹
- 1.2. Samples and measurements taken as required herein must be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. All samples must be taken at the monitoring locations specified in this MRP and, unless otherwise specified, before the monitored flow joins or is diluted by any other waste stream, body of water, or substance. Monitoring locations must not be changed without notification to and approval of the Central Coast Water Board.
- 1.3. Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices must be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices must be installed, calibrated, and maintained to ensure that the accuracy of the

⁹ Certain field tests including color, odor, turbidity, pH, temperature, dissolved oxygen, conductivity, and disinfectant residual are exempt from accreditation requirements under [Water Code § 13176\(a\)\(2\)](#).

measurements is consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. Devices selected must be capable of measuring flows with a maximum deviation of less than ± 10 percent from true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes. Guidance in selection, installation, calibration, and operation of acceptable flow measurement devices can be obtained from the following references.

- 1.3.1. *A Guide to Methods and Standards for the Measurement of Water Flow*, U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, NBS Special Publication 421, May 1975, 96 pp.
(<http://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/Legacy/SP/nbsspecialpublication421.pdf>)
- 1.3.2. *Water Measurement Manual*, U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Third Edition, Revised Reprint, 2001, 317 pp.
(<https://www.usbr.gov/tsc/techreferences/mands/wmm/index.htm>)
- 1.3.3. *Flow Measurement in Open Channels and Closed Conduits*, U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, NBS Special Publication 484, October 1977, 982 pp.
(<https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/Legacy/SP/nbsspecialpublication484v2.pdf>)
- 1.3.4. NPDES Compliance Inspection Manual, Chapter 6 – Flow Measurement, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA), Office of Water Enforcement, Publication Number 305-K-17-001, January 2017, 918 pp.
(<https://www.epa.gov/compliance/compliance-inspection-manual-national-pollutant-discharge-elimination-system>)
- 1.4. All monitoring instruments and devices used by Discharger to fulfill the prescribed monitoring program must be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary to ensure their continued accuracy. All flow measurement devices must be calibrated at least once per year to ensure continued accuracy of the devices.
- 1.5. Monitoring results, including noncompliance, must be reported at intervals and in a manner specified in this MRP.
- 1.6. Unless otherwise specified by this MRP, all monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures established at 40 C.F.R. part 136, Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants. All analyses must be conducted using the lowest practical quantitation limit achievable using the specified methodology. Where effluent limitations are set below the lowest achievable quantitation limits, pollutants not detected at the lowest practical quantitation limits will be considered in compliance with effluent limitations. Analysis for toxic pollutants specified in Table 3 of the California Ocean Plan must be conducted in accordance with procedures described in the California Ocean Plan and restated in this MRP.
- 1.7. The Discharger must ensure that the results of the Discharge Monitoring Report-Quality Assurance (DMR-QA) Study or the most recent Water Pollution Performance Evaluation Study are submitted annually to the State Water Board at the following address:

State Water Resources Control Board
Quality Assurance Program Officer
Office of Information Management and Analysis
101 I Street, Sacramento, CA 95814

2. MONITORING LOCATIONS

2.1 Monitoring Station Locations for Limited-Threat Discharges (Excluding Discharges of Extracted Groundwater from Spill and Cleanup Sites). The Discharger shall establish the following monitoring locations to demonstrate compliance with the effluent limitations, discharge specifications, and other requirements in this Order:

Table F-1. Monitoring Station Locations for Limited-Threat Discharges (Excluding Discharges of Extracted Groundwater from Spill and Cleanup Sites)

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
Effluent	EFF-001	At a point in the discharge line immediately exiting the facility or site boundary but before discharge water mixes with any receiving water following treatment and before it joins or is diluted by any other waste stream, body of water, or substance.
Receiving Waters Upstream	RSW-1U	At a point 50 feet upstream or up coast from the point of discharge into the receiving water, or if access is limited, at the first point upstream/coast which is accessible
Receiving Waters Downstream	RSW-1D	At a point 50 feet downstream or down coast from the point of discharge into the receiving water, or if access is limited, at the first point downstream/coast which is accessible. For discharges for which a mixing zone study and/or reasonable potential analysis has been authorized and approved by the EO, RSW-1D may correspond with the downstream point of the regulatory mixing zone.

2.2 **Monitoring Station Locations for Discharges of Extracted Groundwater from Spill and Cleanup Sites.** The Discharger shall establish the following monitoring locations to demonstrate compliance with the effluent limitations, discharge specifications, and other requirements in this Order:

Table F-2. Monitoring Station Locations for Discharges of Extracted Groundwater from Spill and Cleanup Sites

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
Influent	INF-001	At a point after the extraction well(s) or a designated sampling port prior to the treatment system.
Midpoint-1	MID-001	At a point between treatment systems to evaluate treatment system efficiency and monitor for contaminant breakthrough.
Midpoint-2	MID-002	At a point between treatment systems to evaluate treatment system efficiency and monitor for contaminant breakthrough.
Effluent	EFF-001	At a point in the discharge line immediately exiting the facility or site boundary but before discharge water mixes with any receiving water following treatment and before it joins or is diluted by any other waste stream, body of water, or substance.
Receiving Waters Upstream	RSW-1U	At a point 50 feet upstream or up coast from the point of discharge into the receiving water, or if access is limited, at the first point upstream/coast which is accessible
Receiving Waters Downstream	RSW-1D	At a point 50 feet downstream or down coast from the point of discharge into the receiving water, or if access is limited, at the first point downstream/coast which is accessible. For discharges for which a mixing zone study and/or reasonable potential analysis has been authorized and approved by the EO, RSW-1D may correspond with the downstream point of the regulatory mixing zone.

3. START-UP MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

3.1 This section includes influent monitoring requirements, if applicable. Influent monitoring locations should also be listed in Section 2, above.

3.2 Notification: The Discharger shall notify the Executive Officer in writing of the start-up date 7 to 14 days prior to start-up beginning.

- 3.3 Monitoring: During the initial system effluent discharge, sampling of the treated effluent must occur on the first day.
- 3.4 On the first day of the system effluent discharge operation, the effluent shall run until at least three consecutive readings for pH, conductivity, and temperature are within five percent of each other. After attainment of consecutive readings for pH, conductivity, and temperature, the Discharger will collect and submit an effluent sample to a certified laboratory. Prior to receipt of the results of the initial samples, all effluent shall be discharged into a holding tank (that is contained, not discharged to the receiving water) until the results of the analyses show the discharge to be within the effluent limits established in this Order and/or in the authorization letter. Shut down of the treatment system may occur after the first day's sampling to await the laboratory analytical results and, thereby, reduce the amount of storage needed. For the stored effluent, if the results of the analyses show the discharge to be in violation, the effluent shall: 1) be treated until the treated effluent is in compliance, or 2) be disposed in accord with the provisions of Chapter 15, Title 23, California Code of Regulations.
- 3.5 If the start-up sampling shows compliance with effluent limits and approval is obtained from Central Coast Water Board staff, discharge from the wastewater discharge system to the receiving water may proceed.
- 3.6 If the Discharger is required to shut down the treatment system for any reason for more than eight days following initial startup and initiation of discharge, the Discharger must repeat the original sampling and start up procedures. This provision only applies to discharges of extracted groundwater from spill and cleanup sites.
- 3.7 Reporting: The discharger shall submit laboratory analytical results, flow rates, chain of custody forms, and descriptions of any changes or modifications to the wastewater discharge system in the start-up report in accordance with the reporting requirements of this MRP.

4. TREATMENT SYSTEM AND EFFLUENT MONITORING FOR LIMITED-THREAT DISCHARGES AT SPILL AND CLEANUP SITES

- 4.1 Treatment System Monitoring (Influent, Midpoint(s), Effluent). For treated discharges, the Discharger shall conduct treatment system monitoring in accordance with the following requirements:
- 4.1.1. The treatment system shall be sampled at the influent (INF-001), midpoint(s) (MID-001, MID-002, etc.), and effluent (EFF-001) locations 1) at startup, 2) weekly during the first month of operation, and 3) monthly thereafter for the constituents listed in Table F-3 and/or F-4, as applicable.
- 4.1.2. If the Discharger detects any constituent in the influent that is above the water quality criteria (effluent limit) as listed in this permit, then the discharger shall analyze the influent (INF-001), midpoint(s) (MID-001, MID-002, etc.), and effluent

(EFF-001) locations for each exceeded constituent start up then monthly. See 40 CFR 122.21(e) (3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv) for priority pollutant reporting minimum levels and acceptable analytical methods.

- 4.1.3. If the Discharger detects any priority pollutant or Attachment D, Table D-1 constituent in the influent that is above the reporting limit, but not above the water quality criteria, then the discharger shall analyze the influent (INF-001), midpoint(s) (MID-001, MID-002, etc.), and effluent (EFF-001) locations for each detected constituent start up then quarterly. See 40 CFR 122.21(e) (3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv) for priority pollutant reporting minimum levels and acceptable analytical methods.
 - 4.1.4. If the Discharger does not detect priority pollutants or Attachment D, Table D-1 constituents in the influent that are above the reporting limit, then no additional sampling is required.
 - 4.1.5. Representative samples collected from between and after the treatment systems shall be submitted under a two-week turnaround time to evaluate for potential treatment system breakthrough, or for replacement of the treatment system media and rotation of the treatment vessels (if applicable).
 - 4.1.6. Requests for changes in monitoring frequency and analyte analysis shall be submitted in writing for Central Coast Water Board staff review and Executive Officer approval.
- 4.2 Monitoring Requirements (as applicable to specific groundwater constituents):
- 4.2.1 Petroleum Hydrocarbon Related Cleanup Sites:¹⁰ At a minimum, sampling and analysis of the groundwater extraction, treatment, and discharge system for cleanup shall be conducted in accordance with the following analytical methods:

¹⁰ The Executive Officer may add additional compounds, delete compounds, or change sampling frequency based on site-specific conditions

Table F-3. Monitoring Requirements for Petroleum Hydrocarbon Related Cleanup Sites

Constituent	Units	Sample Type	EPA Method	Reporting Limit (µg/L)	Frequency
Benzene	µg/L	Grab	8260B	0.5	Startup; weekly for first month; monthly thereafter
Toluene	µg/L	Grab	8260B	0.5	Startup; weekly for first month; monthly thereafter
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	Grab	8260B	0.5	Startup; weekly for first month; monthly thereafter
Xylenes	µg/L	Grab	8260B	0.5	Startup; weekly for first month; monthly thereafter
TPH	µg/L	Grab	8015B (modified)	50.0	Startup; weekly for first month; monthly thereafter
MTBE	µg/L	Grab	8260B	1.0	Startup; weekly for first month; monthly thereafter
TBA	µg/L	Grab	8260B	10.0	Startup; weekly for first month; monthly thereafter

4.2.2 Chlorinated Solvent Cleanup Sites¹¹: At a minimum, sampling and analysis of the groundwater extraction, treatment and discharge system for the cleanup shall be conducted in accordance with the following analytical methods:

¹¹ The Executive Officer may add additional compounds, delete compounds, or change sampling frequency based on site-specific conditions.

Table F-4. Monitoring Requirements for Chlorinated Solvent-Related Cleanup Sites

Constituent	Units	Sample Type	EPA Method	Reporting Limit (µg/L)	Frequency
tetrachloroethene	µg/L	Grab	8260B	0.5	Startup; weekly for first month; monthly thereafter
trichloroethene	µg/L	Grab	8260B	0.5	Startup; weekly for first month; monthly thereafter
cis-1,2-dichloroethene	µg/L	Grab	8260B	0.5	Startup; weekly for first month; monthly thereafter
trans-1,2-dichloroethene	µg/L	Grab	8260B	0.5	Startup; weekly for first month; monthly thereafter
vinyl chloride	µg/L	Grab	8260B	0.5	Startup; weekly for first month; monthly thereafter
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	8260B	0.5	Startup; weekly for first month; monthly thereafter
1,1-dichloroethene	µg/L	Grab	8260B	0.5	Startup; weekly for first month; monthly thereafter
1,1,1-trichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	8260B	0.5	Startup; weekly for first month; monthly thereafter

5. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The Executive Officer may add additional compounds to a Discharger’s monitoring and reporting program.

6. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR LIMITED-THREAT DISCHARGES EXCLUDING SPILL AND CLEANUP SITES

6.1 Minimum Level (ML) and Analytical Method Selection. U.S. EPA published regulations for the Sufficiently Sensitive Methods Rule (SSM Rule) which became effective September 18, 2015. For the purposes of the NPDES program, 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 CFR 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv). Both 40 C.F.R sections 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv) apply to the selection of a sufficiently

sensitive analytical method for the purposes of monitoring and reporting under NPDES permits, including review of permit applications. A U.S. EPA-approved analytical method is sufficiently sensitive where:

- 6.1.1 The ML is at or below both the level of the applicable water quality criterion/objective and the permit limitation for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter; or
 - 6.1.2 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
 - 6.1.3 The method has the lowest ML of the U.S. EPA-approved analytical methods where none of the U.S. EPA-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.
 - 6.1.4 The MLs in SIP Appendix 4 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, U.S. EPA Method 1631E for mercury is not currently listed in SIP Appendix 4, but it is published with an ML of 0.5 ng/L that makes it a sufficiently sensitive analytical method. Similarly, U.S. EPA Method 245.7 for mercury is published with an ML of 5 ng/L.
- 6.2 Monitoring Location EFF-001
- 6.2.1 The following shall constitute the effluent monitoring program barring modification of requirements by the Executive Officer. The Executive Officer may require additional effluent monitoring if needed to adequately ensure compliance with the permit.
 - 6.2.2 The Discharger will perform monitoring within the first 24 hours of the wastewater discharge system startup and thereafter as directed by the following table. Representative samples of the discharge shall be collected and analyzed according to Table F-5:

Table F-5. Effluent Monitoring Frequency – Monitoring Locations EFF-001

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Flow Rate	GPD	Metered	Startup, then daily
Maximum Daily Flow	GPD	Metered	Startup, then monthly
Discharge Volume	Gallons	Calculated	Startup, then monthly
pH	standard units	Grab	Startup, then monthly
Total Chlorine Residual ^[1]	mg/L	Grab	Startup, then annually
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	Grab	Startup, then annually
Settleable Solids	milliliter per liter (mL/L)	Grab	Startup, then annually
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Grab	Startup, then annually
Oil and Grease ^[2]	mg/L	Grab	Startup, then annually
Temperature	degrees Fahrenheit (°F)	Instantaneous	Startup, then annually
Color	Units	Grab	Startup, then annually
Turbidity	Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)	Grab	Startup, then annually
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Grab	Startup, then annually
Total Coliform Organisms ^{[3][4]}	MPN/100 mL	Grab	Startup, then annually
Fecal Coliform Organisms ^{[3][4]}	MPN/100 mL	Grab	Startup, then annually
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	Startup, then annually
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	Startup, then annually
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	Startup, then annually
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	Startup, then annually
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	Startup, then annually
Chromium (VI), Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	Startup, then annually
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	Startup, then annually
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	Startup, then annually
Silver, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	Startup, then annually
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	Startup, then annually

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Acute Toxicity ^[5]	Toxic Units Acute (TUa)	24-hour Composite	Startup, then annually
Chronic Toxicity ^[5]	Toxic Units Chronic (TUc)	24-hour Composite	Startup, then annually
Constituents listed in Attachment D ^[6]	--	Grab	Startup, then once every two years

^[1] Discharge monitoring for total chlorine residual need not occur if the discharge is not chlorinated or from a chlorinated source.

^[2] Not applicable to extracted groundwater

^[3] Must be sampled at Monitoring Location EFF-001, as described in Tables E-1 and E-2 of this MRP. For all bacterial analyses, sample dilutions should be performed so the range of bacterial density values extends from 2 to 16,000 MPN/100 mL.

^[4] Sampling frequency for effluent coliform and enterococcus may be increased to four times weekly if continued compliance is not demonstrated.

^[5] Whole effluent toxicity monitoring must be conducted according to the requirements established in section 5 of this MRP

^[6] Applicable to ocean discharges only. Those pollutants identified in Table 3 of the Ocean Plan (2019). Analyses, compliance determination, and reporting for these pollutants must adhere to applicable provisions of the Ocean Plan, including the Standard Monitoring Procedures presented in Appendix III of the Ocean Plan. The Discharger must instruct its analytical laboratory to establish calibration standards so that the Minimum Levels (MLs) presented in Appendix II of the Ocean Plan are the lowest calibration standards. The Discharger and its analytical laboratory must select MLs that are below applicable water quality criteria of Table 3; and when applicable water quality criteria are below all MLs, the Discharger and its analytical laboratory must select the lowest ML.

7. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

7.1 **Acute and Chronic Toxicity Monitoring Requirements for Discharges to Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries.** Acute and chronic toxicity testing requirements for inland surface waters, enclosed bays, and estuaries are established by the Section III.B.3 of the State Policy for Water Quality: Toxicity Provisions (2020).¹²

7.1.1. Chronic and Acute Freshwater Species and Test Methods

¹² State Policy for Water Quality Control: Toxicity Provisions.

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/state_implementation_policy/docs/2021/2021-state-policy-toxicity-provisions.pdf

Chronic aquatic toxicity tests shall be conducted using one or more of the test species in Table 1 of the Toxicity Provisions, selected by the Central Coast Regional Board in accordance with the Toxicity Provisions, and shall follow methods identified in the Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 136, or other U.S. EPA-approved methods, or included in the following U.S. EPA method manuals: Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms, Fourth Edition (EPA-821-R-02-013); Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms, Third Edition (EPA-821-R-02-014); and Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms, First Edition (EPA-600-R-95-136).

Acute aquatic toxicity tests shall be conducted using one or more of the test species in Table 1 selected by the Central Coast Water Board in accordance with the Toxicity Provisions, and shall follow methods identified in the Code of Federal Regulations, title 40, part 136, or other U.S. EPA-approved methods, or included in Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, Fifth Edition (EPA-821-R-02-012).

7.1.2 Most Sensitive Species

Dischargers shall choose the most-sensitive species that may be expected to live in the surface water body where effluent is being discharged into.

7.1.3 Quality Assurance and Additional Requirements

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

7.1.4 Routine Monitoring Schedule

The discharger is required to conduct annual chronic toxicity testing. For purposes of chronic aquatic toxicity, the calendar month starts at the initiation of routine monitoring.

7.1.5 MMEL Compliance Tests

If a chronic or acute aquatic toxicity routine monitoring test results in a “fail” at the IWC, then the Discharger shall complete a maximum of two MMEL compliance tests. The MMEL compliance tests shall be initiated within the same calendar month that the first routine monitoring test was initiated that resulted in the “fail” at the IWC. If the first chronic MMEL compliance test results in a “fail” at the IWC, then the second MMEL compliance test is waived because the first chronic MMEL compliance test that results in a “fail” constitutes a violation and so the second MMEL compliance test is not required.

7.1.6 Reporting

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

- 7.1.6.1 The valid toxicity test results for the TST statistical approach, reported as “Pass” or “Fail” and “Percent Effect” at the chronic toxicity IWC for the discharge. All toxicity test results (whether identified as valid or otherwise) conducted during the calendar month shall be reported on the SMR due date specified in Tables E-2 through E-4
- 7.1.6.2 A summary of water quality measurements for each toxicity test (e.g., pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, chlorine, ammonia).
- 7.1.6.3 The statistical approach described in Section IV.B.1.c. of the Toxicity Provisions.
- 7.1.6.4 TRE/TIE results. The Executive Officer 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 Permittee shall provide status updates in the monthly monitoring reports, indicating which TIE/TRE steps are underway and which steps have been completed.
- 7.1.6.5 Statistical program (e.g., TST calculator, CETIS, etc.) output results, including graphical plots, for each toxicity test.
- 7.1.6.6 Tabular data and graphical plots clearly showing the laboratory’s performance for the reference toxicant, for each solution, for the previous 20 tests and the laboratory’s performance for the control mean, control standard deviation, and control coefficient of variation, for each solution, for the previous 12-month period.
- 7.1.6.7 Any additional QA/QC documentation or any additional chronic toxicity-related information, upon request from the Regional Water Board Chief Deputy Executive Officer or the Executive Officer.

7.2 Acute and Chronic Toxicity Monitoring Requirements for Discharges to Ocean Waters

7.2.1 Acute Toxicity Monitoring Requirements – Monitoring Location EFF-001

Prior to discharging to surface water, the Discharger shall collect and analyze at least one effluent sample (EFF-001) for acute toxicity according to the EPA method and species listed below:

Table F-6. Acute Toxicity Test Methods¹³

EPA Method	Freshwater methods
2000.0	Fathead Minnow (<i>Pimephales promela</i>) and Bannerfin shiner (<i>Cyprinella leedsii</i>)
2002.0	Daphnia (<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>)
2019.0	Rainbow trout (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>) and Brook trout (<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>)
2021.0	<i>Daphnia pulex</i> and <i>Daphnia magna</i>
EPA Method	Marine/Estuarine methods
2004.0	Sheepshead minnow (<i>Cyprinodon variegatus</i>)
2006.0	Silverside (<i>Menidia beryllina</i> , <i>Menidia menida</i> , and <i>Menida peninsulae</i>)
2007.0	Mysid (<i>Americamysis bahia</i>)

7.2.2 Chronic Toxicity Monitoring Requirements – Monitoring Location EFF-001
Prior to discharging to surface water, Dischargers shall collect and analyze at least one effluent sample (EFF-001) for acute chronic according to the EPA method and species listed below:

¹³ Dischargers shall choose the most-sensitive species that may be expected to live in the surface water body where effluent is being discharged into.

Table F-7. Chronic Toxicity Test Methods

EPA Method	Freshwater methods¹⁴
1000.0	Fathead Minnow (<i>Pimephales promela</i>) larval survival and growth
1001.0	Fathead Minnow (<i>Pimephales promela</i>), larval survival and teratogenicity
1002.0	Daphnia (<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i>), survival and reproduction
1003.0	Green alga, (<i>Selenastrum capricornutum</i>), growth
EPA Method	Marine/Estuarine methods¹⁵
1004.0	Sheepshead minnow (<i>Cyprinodon variegatus</i>), larval survival and growth
1005.0	Sheepshead minnow (<i>Cyprinodon variegatus</i>), embryo-larval survival and teratogenicity
1006.0	Inland Silverside (<i>Menidia beryllina</i>), larval survival and growth
1007.0	Mysid (<i>Americamysis bahia</i>), survival, growth and fecundity
1008.0	Sea urchin (<i>Arbacia punctulata</i>), fertilization

8. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

8.1. The Discharger shall keep a log of the receiving water conditions throughout the reach bounded by stations RSW-1U and RSW-1D. At a minimum of quarterly, the discharger shall record the visual observations made of the receiving water for the presence or absence of:

Table F-8. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements

Observation	Minimum Frequency
Floating or suspended matter in the water	Startup, then Quarterly
Discoloration of the water	Startup, then Quarterly
Bottom deposits	Startup, then Quarterly
Visible films, sheens, or coatings	Startup, then Quarterly
Fungi, slimes, or objectionable growths	Startup, then Quarterly
Potential nuisance conditions	Quarterly

8.2. The following shall constitute the receiving water monitoring program for inland surface waters at RSW-1U and RSW-1D barring modification by the Executive Officer. The Discharger will perform monitoring prior to startup of the wastewater

¹⁴ See <https://www.epa.gov/cwa-methods/chronic-toxicity-freshwater-wet-methods> for more information.

¹⁵ See <https://www.epa.gov/cwa-methods/chronic-toxicity-marine-and-estuarine-wet-methods> for more information.

discharge system and thereafter as directed by the following table. The Executive Officer may require additional receiving water monitoring for inland surface and ocean waters if needed to adequately assure compliance with the permit.

Table F-9. Receiving Water Body Sampling and Analyses Schedule

Constituents	Units	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Sampling and Analysis
pH	pH Units	Grab	Prior to Startup then Annually
Temperature	°F	Grab	Prior to Startup then Annually
Color	Units	Grab	Prior to Startup then Annually
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	Prior to Startup then Annually
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Grab	Prior to Startup then Annually

9.0 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

9.1. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions (Attachment E) related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping. Reporting of data shall be in accordance with the following:

9.1.1. Start-up Report: A report on the startup phase shall be submitted to the Central Coast Water Board no more than 15 days after the end of the startup phase. This report shall include field logs of observations and measurements, laboratory results, and a certification that a professional engineer or geologist certified in State of California oversees the wastewater discharge system operation and maintenance activities including the startup work.

9.1.2. Contingency Plan: A report summarizing the standard operating procedures of the wastewater discharge system and contingency measures to be implemented if the discharge exceeds 0.3 million gallons per day (MGD) and is longer than six months in duration or if the discharge qualifies for a State Implementation Policy Categorical Exception. The Discharger shall submit a Contingency Plan prior to start-up of wastewater discharge system. At a minimum the report shall include:

9.1.2.1. A description of the wastewater discharge system's function, design and operation;

9.1.2.2. A description of the nature of the discharge;

9.1.2.3. A description of soil erosion prevention measures to be taken at the point of discharge;

9.1.2.4. A description of actions that will be taken if the system were to malfunction; and

9.1.2.5. A description of actions if monitoring indicates potential violation of the Requirements of this general permit.

9.1.3. For continuous discharges, Dischargers shall submit annual self-monitoring reports by **January 30** of each year. For intermittent discharges, Dischargers

shall submit annual self-monitoring reports by **45 days after collection date of annual samples**. For one-time discharges, Dischargers shall submit annual self-monitoring reports within 30 days of termination of discharges.

9.2. Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs)

- 9.2.1. The Discharger shall electronically submit SMRs using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program website http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ciwqs/. The CIWQS website will provide additional information for SMR submittal in the event there will be a planned service interruption for electronic submittal.
- 9.2.2. The Discharger shall report in the SMR the results for all monitoring specified in this MRP. The Discharger shall submit **annual** SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using U.S. EPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. SMRs are to include all new monitoring results obtained since the last SMR was submitted. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculations and reporting of the data submitted in the SMR. The annual report shall contain at a minimum:
- 9.2.2.1. Letter of Transmittal: A letter transmitting self-monitoring reports should accompany each report. Such a letter shall include:
- 9.2.2.1.1. Identification of all violations of waste discharge requirements found during the reporting period, including the date of occurrence and date of determination for each violation.
- 9.2.2.1.2. Details of the magnitude, frequency, and dates of all violations.
- 9.2.2.1.3. The cause of the violations.
- 9.2.2.1.4. Discussion of the corrective actions taken or planned and the time schedule for completion. If the discharger has previously submitted a detailed time schedule for correcting requirement violations, a reference to the correspondence transmitting such schedule will be satisfactory.
- 9.2.2.1.5. The annual report shall document that the annual fee has been paid to the State Water Board.
- 9.2.2.1.6. A signature from a principal executive officer or ranking elected official of the discharger, or by a duly authorized representative of that person, along with the following certification: "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments are prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who managed 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."

- 9.2.3. Map or Aerial Photograph: A map or aerial photograph shall accompany the report showing sampling and observation station locations.
- 9.2.4. Results of Analyses and Observations: The Discharger shall present monitoring data in tabular form so that the date, constituents, and concentrations are readily discernible. The Discharger shall summarize data in such a manner to clearly illustrate whether the discharge complies with waste discharge requirements. The annual report shall contain at a minimum the results from the monitoring specified above.
- 9.3. Monitoring periods and reporting for all required monitoring shall be completed according to the following schedule:

Table F-10. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On...	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Annually	January 1 following (or on) permit effective date	January 1 through December 31	January 30
Intermittent	Date started	After each start-up, then quarterly	45 days after collection date of annual samples

9.4. **Chemical Additives Report:** If the Discharger introduces chemical additives in a manner that will change effluent characteristics originally not reported in the NOI then the Discharger shall submit to the Central Coast Water Board a report describing the need, method of chemical application and disposal. The Discharger shall submit a Chemical Additives Report at least 30 days before the use of any chemicals in the operation and maintenance of the wastewater discharge system. This report shall include Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for the proposed chemical(s). This MSDS shall include No Observed Effect Level (NOEL) data on most sensitive species for this chemical. The concentration of the proposed chemical should be much less than the NOEL.

9.5. **Late Reports:** Mandatory monetary penalties shall be assessed for late monitoring reports pursuant to California Water Code section 13385.1.

9.6. The Discharger shall ensure that records of all monitoring information are maintained and accessible for a period of at least five years from the date of the sample, report, or application. A prolonged period of record retention shall occur during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding this discharge or by the request of the Executive Officer. Records of monitoring information shall include:

9.6.1 The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;

9.6.2 The individual(s) who performed the sampling, and/or measurements;

9.6.3 The date(s) analyses were performed;

9.6.4 The individual(s) who performed the analyses;

9.6.5 The analytical techniques or methods used;

9.6.6 All sampling and analytical results;

9.6.7 All monitoring equipment calibration and maintenance records;

9.6.8 All original strip charts from continuous monitoring devices;

9.6.9 All data used to complete the application for this general permit; and,

9.6.10 Copies of all reports required by this general permit.

9.7. Reporting Protocols. The Discharger shall report with each sample result the applicable Reporting Level (RL) and the current Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure in 40 CFR part 136.

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

9.7.1. 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).

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

For the purposes of data collection, the laboratory shall write the estimated chemical concentration next to DNQ. 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.

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

9.7.4. 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.

9.8. Compliance Determination. Compliance with effluent limitations for priority pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined above. For purposes of reporting and administrative enforcement by the Central Coast Water Board and 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).

9.9. Multiple Sample Data. When determining compliance with an AMEL for priority 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:

- 9.9.1. 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.
- 9.9.2. 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.
- 9.10. The Discharger shall submit SMRs in accordance with the following requirements:
 - 9.10.1. The Discharger shall arrange all reported data in a tabular format. The data shall be summarized to clearly illustrate whether the facility is operating in compliance with interim and/or final effluent limitations. The Discharger is not required to duplicate the submittal of data that is entered in a tabular format within CIWQS. When electronic submittal of data is required and CIWQS does not provide for entry into a tabular format within the system, the Discharger shall electronically submit the data in a tabular format as an attachment.
 - 9.10.2. The Discharger shall attach a cover letter to the SMR. The information contained in the cover letter shall clearly identify violations of the waste discharge requirements; 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.

9.11. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

DMRs are U.S. EPA reporting requirements. The Discharger shall electronically certify and submit DMRs together with SMRs using Electronic Self-Monitoring Reports module eSMR 2.5 or any upgraded version. Electronic DMR submittal shall be in addition to electronic SMR submittal. Information about electronic DMR submittal is available at the DMR website at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/discharge_monitoring

ATTACHMENT G – FACT SHEET

CONTENTS

1. PERMIT INFORMATION.....	G-3
2. REGULATORY BACKGROUND.....	G-4
3. DISCHARGES ELIGIBLE FOR ENROLLMENT IN THE GENERAL PERMIT	G-5
4. APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS.....	G-7
5. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS.....	G-8
5.1. Legal Authorities.....	G-8
5.2. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).....	G-8
5.3. State and Federal Laws, Regulations, Policies, and Plans.....	G-8
5.4. Impaired Waterbodies on the CWA section 303(d) List.....	G-14
6. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS.....	G-15
6.1 Discharge Prohibitions.....	G-15
6.2 Technology-Based Effluent Limitations (TBELs).....	G-15
6.3 Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs).....	G-16
6.4 Final Effluent Limitation Considerations.....	G-18
6.6 Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable.....	G-22
6.7 Recycling Specifications – Not Applicable.....	G-22
7. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS.....	G-22
7.1 Surface Water.....	G-22
7.2. Groundwater.....	G-22
7.3 Solid Waste.....	G-22
8. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS.....	G-23
8.1 Standard Provisions.....	G-23
8.2 Special Provisions.....	G-23
9. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.....	G-23
10. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION.....	G-24
10.1. Notification of Interested Persons.....	G-24
10.2. Written Comments.....	G-24
10.3. Public Hearing.....	G-24
10.4 Reconsideration of Waste Discharge Requirements.....	G-25
10.5 Information and Copying.....	G-25
10.6 Register of Interested Persons.....	G-25
10.7 Additional Information.....	G-25

TABLE OF TABLES

Table G-1. Facility Information.....	G-3
Table G-2. Discharge Locations.....	G-4
Table G-3. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses.....	G-9
Table G-4. Ocean Plan Beneficial Uses.....	G-10

Table G-5 Updated Effluent Limits for Discharges to Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed
Bays, and Estuaries..... G-17
Table G-6. Updated Effluent Limits for Ocean Discharges.....G-20

ATTACHMENT G – FACT SHEET

As described in section 2.2 of this Order, the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region (Central Coast Water Board) incorporates this Fact Sheet as findings of the Central Coast Water Board supporting the issuance of this Order. This Fact Sheet describes the legal requirements and technical rationale that serve as the basis for the requirements of this Order.

This Order has been prepared under a standardized format to accommodate a broad range of discharge requirements for dischargers in California.

1. PERMIT INFORMATION

The following table summarizes administrative information related to the Facility.

Table G-1. Facility Information

Discharger Types	Any person, partnership, firm, corporation, association, trust estate, or any other legal entity.
Facility Address	Locations throughout the Central Coast Region
Facility Types	Facilities that discharge wastewater streams that will not affect receiving water quality, including discharges of highly treated groundwater generated from extraction and treatment operations at any active or inactive leak and spill cleanup sites.
Major or Minor Discharge	Minor
Threat to Water Quality	3 (low)
Complexity	C (not complex)
Waste Types	Discharges that contain minimal amounts of pollutants and pose little or no threat to water quality and the environment, including discharges of highly treated groundwater generated during aquifer pumping tests, dual-phase extraction or other remedial pilot tests, excavation dewatering, and pumping to contain groundwater plumes.
Facility Permitted Flow	These discharges may be treated and discharged on either continuous or batch bases. Discharge of highly treated groundwater may not exceed 0.2 million gallons per day (MGD) for continuous

	discharges or 0.25 MGD for batch discharges up to 30 days. All other discharges must not exceed 0.3 MGD.
Watershed	Varies by Discharge
Receiving Waters	Varies by Discharge
Receiving Water Type	Varies by Discharge

Discharges to the discharge locations identified below are subject to waste discharge requirements as set forth in this Order.

Table G-2. Discharge Locations

Discharge Point(s)	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude	Discharge Point Longitude	Discharge Point Description
001	Discharges with limited threat to water quality	Varies by Discharge	Varies by Discharge	Waters of the United States Varies by Discharge

2. REGULATORY BACKGROUND

In 1972, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (also referred to as the Clean Water Act) was amended to provide that the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States from any point source is effectively prohibited unless the discharge is in compliance with a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.

On September 22, 1989, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) granted the State of California, through the State Water Board and the regional water quality control boards, the authority to issue general NPDES permits pursuant to title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (40 C.F.R.) parts 122 and 123.

Section 122.28 of 40 C.F.R. provides for issuance of general permits to regulate a category of point sources if the sources involve the same or substantially similar types of operations; discharge the same type of waste; require the same type of effluent limitations or operating conditions; require similar monitoring; and are more appropriately regulated under a general permit rather than individual permits. The general permit shall implement the provisions, prohibitions, and water quality objectives contained in statewide and/or region-specific water quality control plans that govern the discharge.

Discharges of pollutants to waters of the U.S. required to be regulated with an NPDES permit, in accordance with the Clean Water Act, include limited-threat discharges and dischargers of highly treated groundwater. The Clean Water Act does not include an exemption from federal regulation based on volume or flow of discharge. Therefore, wastewater discharges to waters of the U.S. from all sizes are required to be regulated by an NPDES permit.

On December 7, 2001, the Central Coast Water Board adopted the General Permit for Discharges of Highly Treated Groundwater to Surface Waters, Order No. 01-134 (NPDES No. CAG993002). The Central Coast Water Board subsequently adopted revisions to the General Permit for Discharges of Highly Treated Groundwater to Surface Waters as Order No. R3-2006-0067, Order No. R3-2011-0222, and Order No. R3-2016-0035. The most recent General Permit for Discharges of Highly Treated Groundwater to Surface Waters, Order No. R3-2016-0035 expired on January 28, 2022 and is administratively extended until this general permit is effective.

On October 18, 1996, the Central Coast Water Board adopted the General Permit for Discharges with Low Threat to Water Quality, Order No. 96-004 (NPDES No. CAG003001). The Central Coast Water Board subsequently adopted revisions to the General Permit for Discharges with Low Threat to Water Quality as Order No. 01-119 (adopted in 2001), Order No. R3-2006-0063, Order No. R3-2011-0223, and Order No. R3-2017-0042. The current General Permit for Discharges with Low Threat to Water Quality, Order No. R3-2017-0042 expires on March 6, 2023.

This general permit supersedes Order Nos. R3-2016-0035 and R3-2017-0042, which the Central Coast Water Board does not intend to renew.

By consolidating the two general permits for waste discharges that do not pose a significant threat to water quality into one general permit, limited staff resources are used more effectively because only one general permit for similar wastes is developed, and staff time is maximized to work on higher threat and higher priority discharges.

3. DISCHARGES ELIGIBLE FOR ENROLLMENT IN THE GENERAL PERMIT

Limited-threat discharges, including discharges of highly treated groundwater that may be authorized by this general permit, are discharges that pose little threat to water quality when treated and/or controlled with BMPs to eliminate or reduce pollutants and minimize volume, rate, and duration of the discharge.

- 3.1 The following criteria are used to determine eligibility for coverage under this general permit per Section 6.4.1 of this general permit.
 - 3.1.1 Pollutant concentrations in the discharge do not cause or contribute to an excursion above any applicable water quality objectives, including prohibitions of discharge.
 - 3.1.2 The discharge does not include water added for the purpose of diluting pollutant concentrations.
 - 3.1.3 Pollutant concentrations in the discharge will not cause or contribute to degradation of water quality or impair beneficial uses of receiving waters.

3.1.4 The effluent concentration for priority pollutants listed in 40 C.F.R. 423 Appendix A must not exceed the effluent limits listed in Table D-1 found Attachment D of this general permit at EFF-001.

If analytical test results of the discharge show that any constituent concentrations exceed the effluent limits listed in Attachment D, and if approved by the Executive Officer per section 6.4.3.13.2 of this general permit, the discharge must not exceed the effluent limits listed in Table D-1 found Attachment D of this general permit at RSW-1D.

3.1.5 The discharge shall not cause acute or chronic toxicity in receiving waters.

3.1.6 The Discharger shall demonstrate the ability to comply with the requirements of this General Permit.

3.2 Discharges that qualify for the State Implementation Plan's Categorical Exceptions are considered low threat to water quality. These discharges include:

3.2.1 Discharges associated with resource or pest management (i.e., vector or weed control, pest eradication, or fishery management) conducted by public entities or mutual water companies to fulfill statutory requirements, including, but not limited to, those in the California Fish and Game, Food and Agriculture, Health and Safety, and Harbors and Navigation codes; or

3.2.2 Associated with drinking water conducted to fulfill statutory requirements under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act or the California Health and Safety code.

3.3. Types of discharges *not* covered by this general permit include:

3.3.1 Discharges that, based on the judgment of the Executive Officer, do not meet the definition of "limited-threat" as contemplated by this general permit;

3.3.2 Discharges that are insufficiently characterized and thereby preclude a determination as to suitability for coverage under this general permit;

3.3.3 Discharges that may be a significant threat to water quality and that are therefore excluded from coverage under this General permit include (1) discharges from domestic wastewater treatment facilities; (2) discharges from secondary containment structures; (3) discharges exhibiting acute or chronic toxicity, containing chemical or organic constituents above water quality objectives or having a temperature adversely impacting beneficial uses; and (4) discharges that are regulated under another general or individual NPDES permit.

3.3.4 Discharges covered by any of the following general permits are ineligible for coverage under this General permit:

- Discharges from drinking water systems that are eligible for coverage under the State Water Board's Water Quality Order 2014-0194-DWQ,

General Permit No. CAG140001, Statewide National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit for Drinking Water System Discharges to Surface Waters¹⁶;

- NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities¹⁷ (Construction Storm Water Permit)
- NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities (Industrial Storm Water Permit)
- NPDES Statewide Storm Water Permit WDRs for State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans Statewide Permit)
- Aquatic Pesticides Statewide General Permits:
 - Statewide General NPDES Permit for Residual Pesticide Discharges to Waters of the United States from Aquatic Animal Invasive Species Control Applications (Aquatic Animal Invasive Species Control Permit)
 - Statewide General NPDES Permit for Biological and Residual Pesticide Discharges to Waters of the United States from Spray Applications (Spray Applications Permit)
 - Statewide General NPDES Permit for Biological and Residual Pesticide Discharges to Waters of the United States from Vector Control Applications (Vector Control Permit)
 - Statewide General NPDES Permit for Biological and Residual Pesticide Discharges to Waters of the United States from Algae and Aquatic Weed Control Applications (Weed Control Permit)
- General NPDES Permit for Discharges from Utility Vaults and Underground Structures to Waters of the United States (Utility Vaults Permit)
- Vessel General NPDES Permit.

4. APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

4.1. The application requirements can be found Section 6.4.3 of the general permit. This information is required to determine if this general permit is the appropriate regulatory tool for the proposed discharge and ensure that the discharger will be able to comply with the requirements herein.

¹⁶ Includes discharges associated with community water supply wells, pipelines, tanks, systems, vessels, etc.

¹⁷ Covers all sites that disturb at least one acre of soil or whose projects are part of a larger common plan of development that in total disturbs one or more acres.

5. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS

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

5.1. 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 (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as an NPDES permit authorizing the Discharger to discharge into waters of the United States at the discharge locations described in Table 1 subject to the WDRs in this Order.

5.2. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

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

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

5.3.1. **Water Quality Control Plan.** The Central Coast Water Board adopted the Water Quality Control Plan for the Central Coastal Basin (Basin Plan); the most recent version was adopted in June 2019. The Basin Plan designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives (WQOs), and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives in the receiving waters located within the Central Coast Region. To address ocean waters, the Basin Plan incorporates by reference the Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California (Ocean Plan). The Ocean Plan is discussed in further detail in 5.3.2 of this Fact Sheet.

The Basin Plan implements State Water Board Resolution No. 88-63, which establishes State policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal or domestic supply (MUN).

In accordance with Chapter 2 of the Basin Plan, surface water bodies may not have beneficial uses specifically identified by the Basin Plan, such as an unnamed ephemeral receiving stream. Assigned beneficial uses for all surface waters include: municipal and domestic supply; and protection of both recreation and aquatic life.

Assigned beneficial uses may or may not include the uses outlined in Table G-3.

Table G-3. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Potential Beneficial Use(s)
001 (Inland)	Inland surface water body	Municipal and domestic water supply (MUN) Agricultural supply (AGR) Industrial supply (IND and PROC) Ground water recharge (GWR) Freshwater replenishment (FRSH) Navigation (NAV) Hydropower generation (POW) Contact water recreation (REC-1) Non-contact water recreation (REC-2) Commercial and sport fishing (COMM) Aquaculture (AQUA) Warm freshwater habitat (WARM) Cold freshwater habitat (COLD) Inland saline water habitat (SAL) Estuarine habitat (EST) Marine habitat (MAR) Wildlife habitat (WILD) Preservation of biological habitats of special significance (BIOL) Rare, threatened or endangered species (RARE) Migration of aquatic organisms (MIGR) Spawning, reproduction, and/or early development (SPWN) Shellfish harvesting (SHELL) Areas of special biological significance (ASBS)
001 (Ocean)	Pacific Ocean	Water Contact (REC-1) Non-Contact Recreation (REC-2) Industrial Supply (IND and PROC) Navigation (NAV) Marine Habitat (MAR) Shellfish Harvesting (SHELL) Commercial and Sport Fishing (COMM)

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Potential Beneficial Use(s)
		Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species (RARE) Wildlife Habitat (WILD) Areas of special biological significance (ASBS)

Requirements of this Order implement the Basin Plan.

5.3.2 **California Ocean Plan.** The State Water Board adopted the Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California, California Ocean Plan (Ocean Plan) in 1972 and amended it in 1978, 1983, 1988, 1990, 1997, 2000, 2005, 2009, 2012, 2015, and 2018. The State Water Board adopted the latest amendment on August 7, 2018, and it became effective on February 4, 2019. The Ocean Plan is applicable, in its entirety, to point source discharges to the ocean. The Ocean Plan identifies beneficial uses of ocean waters of the state to be protected as summarized below:

Table G-4. Ocean Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001	Pacific Ocean	Industrial Supply Water Contact Recreation Non-Contact Recreation, including aesthetic enjoyment Navigation Commercial and Sport Fishing Mariculture Preservation and Enhancement of Designated Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS) Rare and Endangered Species Marine Habitat Fish Migration Fish Spawning and Shellfish Harvesting

5.3.3 **Thermal Plan.** The State Water Board adopted the Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California (Thermal Plan) on January 7, 1971, and amended this plan on September 18, 1975. This plan contains the following temperature objective for existing discharges to enclosed bays and coastal waters of California which is applicable to this Discharger:

Elevated temperature waste discharges must comply with limitations necessary to assure protection of beneficial uses.

The Ocean Plan defines elevated temperature wastes as: liquid, solid, or gaseous material discharged at a temperature higher than the natural temperature of receiving water.

Requirements of this Order implement the Thermal Plan.

5.3.4 Sediment Quality. The State Water Board adopted the Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries – Part 1, Sediment Quality on September 16, 2008, and it became effective on August 25, 2009. This plan supersedes other narrative sediment quality objectives, and establishes new sediment quality objectives and related implementation provisions for specifically defined sediments in most bays and estuaries. Requirements of this Order implement sediment quality objectives of this Plan.

5.3.5 Toxicity Provisions. The State Water Board adopted the State Policy for Water Quality Control: Toxicity Provisions (Toxicity Provisions) on December 1, 2020, and revised the Toxicity Provisions on October 5, 2021. . The Toxicity Provisions apply to discharges to inland surface waters, enclosed bays, and estuaries and establish: (1) numeric water quality objectives for both acute and chronic aquatic toxicity, (2) a program of implementation to control aquatic toxicity, (3) a consistent yet flexible framework for monitoring toxicity, and (4) a statewide statistical approach to analyze test results. The Toxicity Provisions provide consistent protection of aquatic life beneficial uses in inland surface waters, enclosed bays, and estuaries throughout the state, and protect aquatic habitats and life from the effects of known and unknown toxicants. The Toxicity Provisions were approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on April 25, 2022 and will automatically come into effect, as applied to NPDES permits, upon U.S. EPA approval. Implementation of provisions for toxicity control established in the 2005 SIP will remain in effect until the Toxicity Provisions are approved by U.S. EPA.

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

5.3.7 State Implementation Policy. On March 2, 2000, the State Water Board adopted the Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (State Implementation Policy or SIP). The SIP became effective on April 28, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated for California by the U.S. EPA through the NTR and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Central Coast Water Board in the Basin Plan. The SIP became effective on May 18, 2000, with respect to the

priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the U.S. EPA through the CTR. The State Water Board adopted amendments to the SIP on February 24, 2005, that became effective on July 13, 2005. The SIP establishes implementation provisions for priority pollutant criteria and objectives and provisions for chronic toxicity control. Requirements of this Order implement the SIP.

On May 2, 2017, the State Water Board adopted and approved 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 (SIP Part 2). With SIP Part 2's approval, the State Water Board approved one new narrative and four new numeric mercury water quality objectives to apply to those inland surface waters, enclosed bays, and estuaries of the state that have any of the following beneficial use designations: COMM, CUL, T-SUB, WILD, MAR, RARE, WARM, COLD, EST, or SAL. The provisions of SIP Part 2 are to be implemented through NPDES permits and WDRs, among other actions the Regional Water Boards may take. The SIP, including its new applicable revisions from SIP Part 2 for mercury, establishes implementation provisions for priority pollutant criteria and objectives and provisions for chronic toxicity control. Requirements of this Order implement the SIP and SIP Part 2.

Section 5.3 of the SIP allows for the granting of a categorical exceptions from meeting priority pollutant criteria/objectives for discharges from drinking water systems conducted by owners or operators to fulfill statutory requirements mandated by the federal Safe Drinking Water Act and the California Health and Safety Code. The drinking water systems discharges covered under this general permit are in accordance with the exception granted by the State Water Board through Resolution 2014-0067, adopted on November 18, 2014, which allows water purveyors an exception to comply with priority pollutant criteria for the priority pollutants that have an applicable CTR criterion more stringent than the corresponding MCL, or do not have an adopted pollutant specific MCL. The exception was granted in accordance with the requirements set forth in section 5.3 of the SIP. The exception is limited to drinking water system discharges only and does not apply to discharges where the drinking water discharge is commingled with storm water, construction groundwater, or any other discharge.

In addition, the Statewide General NPDES Permit for Drinking Water System Discharges, Order No. WQ 2014-0194-DWQ, provides regulatory coverage for short-term or seasonal planned and emergency (unplanned) discharges resulting from a water purveyor's essential operations and maintenance activities undertaken to comply with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, the California Health and Safety Code, and the State Water Board's Division of Drinking Water permitting requirements for providing reliable delivery of safe drinking water. The planned and emergency drinking water systems discharges covered WQ 2014-0194-DWQ are in accordance with the exception granted by the State Water Board through Resolution 2014-0067.

5.3.7.1 The State Implementation Policy requires dischargers to submit sufficient data to determine the need for water quality-based effluent limits and establishes

procedures for determining that need, and for calculating these effluent limits, when necessary.

- 5.3.7.2 In accordance with the methodology of the State Implementation Policy, the lowest (most stringent) applicable water quality-based objective or criterion contained in the Basin Plan, the National Toxics Rule, and the California Toxics Rule were compared to determine the general permit water quality criteria for toxic pollutants. See Table D-1 in Appendix D.
- 5.3.7.3 To satisfy the categorical exception requirements of Section 5.3 of the State Implementation Policy, dischargers seeking enrollment under this General Permit will be required to submit project-specific information to the Executive Officer on the discharge and its water quality effects. The information required by the State Implementation Policy is presented in Section III of this Fact Sheet (Application Requirements).
- 5.3.8 **Domestic Water Quality.** In compliance with California 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 general permit promotes that policy by requiring discharges to meet water quality objectives established in the Basin Plan that are based on drinking water maximum contaminant levels and designed to protect human health and ensure that water is safe for domestic use
- 5.3.9 **Antidegradation Policy.** Federal regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 131.12 require that 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 ("Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California"). 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 that existing water quality be maintained unless degradation is justified by specific findings. The Central Coast Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the state and federal antidegradation policies. The permitted discharge must be consistent with the antidegradation provision of 40 C.F.R. section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.
- The antidegradation policy requires that the quality of existing high-quality water be maintained unless the State finds that any change will be consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State, will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial use of such water, and will not result in water quality less than that prescribed in policies as of the date on which such policies became effective. The antidegradation policy also requires best practicable treatment or control (BPTC) of discharges to high-quality waters to ensure that pollution or nuisance will not occur and that the highest water quality consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the state will be maintained.
- 5.3.10 **Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(l) restrict backsliding in

NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require that effluent limitations in a reissued permit must be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions in which limitations may be relaxed. Some of the effluent limits in this general permit are less stringent than the corresponding limits in the two orders it is replacing due to a better interpretation of the applicable promulgated standards, specifically CTR and Basin Plan chemical objectives that incorporate the MCLs. A summary of the effluent limits that have changed is shown in Tables G-5 and G-6. All limitations and requirements of this Order are consistent with anti-backsliding requirements of the CWA and NPDES Regulations.

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

5.3.12 Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). The Central Coast Water Board is currently developing and implementing TMDLs for many impaired water bodies in the Central Coast Region. Enrollees under this general permit that discharge to these impaired water bodies may be required to collect discharge monitoring data applicable to developing appropriate future waste load allocations for the discharge.

5.3.13 Mandatory Minimum Penalties. The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act establishes mandatory minimum penalties for certain types of violations of NPDES permits. California Water Code sections 13385 and 13385.1 require Water Boards to impose mandatory minimum penalties of \$3,000 for each “serious violation” and for certain violations occurring four or more times in any period of six consecutive months. Violations of numeric or numerically expressed effluent limits, certain toxicity limitations, and certain reporting violations are subject to mandatory minimum penalties.

5.3.13.1 Effluent limitations and toxic effluent standards established pursuant to Sections 301, 302, 304, and 307 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and amendments thereto are applicable to these discharges.

5.3.13.2 Federal regulations require effluent limitations for all pollutants that are or may be discharged at a concentration causing or having reasonable potential to cause or contribute to in-stream excursions above narrative or numerical water quality standards.

5.4. Impaired Waterbodies on the CWA section 303(d) List

CWA section 303(d) requires states to identify specific waterbodies where water quality standards are not expected to be met after implementation of technology-based effluent limitations on point sources. For all 303(d) listed waterbodies and

pollutants, the Central Coast Water Board must develop and implement Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) that will specify Waste Load Allocations (WLAs) for point sources and Load Allocations (LAs) for non-point sources. Applicants proposing to discharge to a water body with an approved TMDL, or to a water body listed on the State's CWA section 303(d) list, will be evaluated on a case-by-case basis for coverage under this general permit or coverage under an individual permit

6. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

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

6.1 Discharge Prohibitions. Discharge prohibitions are included in this General Permit and implement State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16 (Antidegradation Policy), the Basin Plan, and the Ocean Plan by prohibiting the creation of conditions of pollution or nuisance as well as sediment or aquatic toxicity. In addition, the permit prohibits discharges from cause scouring or erosion at the point where it discharges into the receiving waters.

6.2 Technology-Based Effluent Limitations (TBELs)

6.2.1 Scope and Authority

This subsection provides a brief description of the statutory and regulatory requirements for establishing technology-based effluent limitations.

Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing U.S. EPA 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 CWA requires that technology-based effluent limitations be based on several levels of controls:

- 6.2.1.1 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.
- 6.2.1.2 Best available technology economically achievable (BAT) represents the best existing performance of treatment technologies that are economically achievable within an industrial point source category. BAT standards apply to toxic and non-conventional pollutants.
- 6.2.1.3 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.

- 6.2.1.4 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.
- 6.2.1.5 The CWA requires U.S. EPA to develop effluent limitations, guidelines and standards (ELGs) representing application of BPT, BAT, BCT, and NSPS. Section 402(a)(1) of the CWA and 40 CFR 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 Central Coast Water Board must consider specific factors outlined in 40 CFR section 125.3.

6.3 Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

6.3.1. Scope and Authority

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

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

- 6.3.1.2 The process for determining reasonable potential and calculating WQBELs when necessary is intended to protect the designated uses of the receiving water as specified in the Basin Plan and achieve applicable water quality objectives and criteria that are contained in other state plans and policies, or any applicable water quality criteria contained in the CTR and NTR.

6.3.2 Applicable Beneficial Uses, Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

6.3.2.1 **Beneficial Uses.** Limited-threat discharges may potentially be authorized to discharge to all surface waters of the Central Coast Region. Beneficial use designations for receiving waters are presented in Section 5.3.1 of this Fact Sheet.

6.3.2.2 **Basin Plan Water Quality Objectives.** Chapter 3 of the Basin Plan contains narrative objectives for color, tastes and odors, floating material, suspended material, settleable material, oil and grease, biostimulatory substances, sediment, turbidity, pH, dissolved oxygen, bacteria, temperature, toxicity, pesticides, chemical constituents, and radioactivity that apply to inland surface waters, enclosed bays, and estuaries. For waters designated for use as domestic or municipal supply (MUN), the Basin Plan establishes as applicable water quality criteria the maximum contaminant levels established by the Division of Drinking Water for the protection of public water supplies at title 22 of the CCR section 64431 (Inorganic Chemicals) and section 64444 (Organic Chemicals). For purposes of this general permit, these water quality criteria are assumed to be applicable to all inland waters, enclosed bays, and estuaries of the Central Coast Region.

6.3.2.3 **Ocean Plan Water Quality Objectives.** Water quality criteria applicable to ocean waters of the Region are established by the Ocean Plan, which includes general provisions and water quality objectives for bacterial, physical, chemical, and biological and radiological characteristics. These water quality objectives from the Ocean Plan are implemented as receiving water limitations into the Order. Table 3 of the Ocean Plan contains numeric water quality objectives for 83 toxic pollutants for the protection of marine aquatic life and human health. The general permit does not authorize discharges that have the reasonable potential to exceed water quality objectives in the Ocean Plan.

6.3.2.4 **SIP, CTR and NTR.** Water quality criteria and objectives applicable to the receiving waters are established by the California Toxics Rule (CTR), established by the U.S. EPA at 40 C.F.R. section 131.38; and the National Toxics Rule (NTR), established by the U.S. EPA at 40 C.F.R. section 131.36. Criteria for most of the 126 priority pollutants are contained within the CTR and the NTR.

The SIP, which is described in section 5.3.7 of this Fact Sheet, includes procedures for determining the need for, and the calculation of, WQBELs and requires Dischargers to submit data sufficient to do so.

6.3.2.5 **Thermal Plan.** The Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California (Thermal Plan) establishes water quality objectives for temperature in the coastal and interstate waters and enclosed bays and estuaries of the Region, as well as ocean waters.

6.3.3 Determining the Need for WQBELs. NPDES regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(d) requires effluent limitations to control all pollutants that 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. Due to the uncertainty of the various types of discharge conditions that could be covered under this general permit, and in order to assure the protection of water quality for all discharge conditions, this general permit establishes WQBELs for all 126 priority pollutants. Attachment D, Table D-1, sets forth these compound-specific effluent limits and these are based on water quality objectives in the Ocean Plan, SIP, CTR, NTR, and Basin Plan.

6.4 Final Effluent Limitation Considerations

6.4.1 Anti-Backsliding Requirements

Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding of effluent limitations in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions where limitations may be relaxed. Some of the effluent limits in this general permit are less stringent than the corresponding limits in the two orders it is replacing due to a better interpretation of the applicable promulgated standards, specifically CTR and Basin Plan chemical objectives which incorporate the MCLs. A summary of the effluent limits changed is shown in Tables G-5 and G-6.

**Table G-5. Updated Effluent Limits for Discharges to Inland Surface Waters,
Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries**

Chemical Constituent	Stated Basis in Previous Permits	Previous Limit (ug/L)	Proposed New Limit (ug/L)	Stated Basis in New Permit
1,2 Dichlorobenzene	Secondary MCL	10	600	California Toxics Rule
Acrolein	National Ambient Water Quality Criteria	21	320	California Toxics Rule
Arsenic	California Toxics Rule	0.18	10	Basin Plan
Chloroethane	Primary MCL	300	Removed	Previously stated MCL does not exist
Chloromethane (methyl chloride)	USEPA Health Advisory	3	Removed	No criteria in promulgated standards
2,4 Dimethyphenol	CA Notification Level (DHS)	100	540 ug/L	California Toxics Rule
2,6 Dinitrotoluene	National Ambient Water Quality Criteria	230	Removed	No criteria in promulgated standards
2-Nitrophenol	National Ambient Water Quality Criteria	150	Removed	No criteria in promulgated standards
2-Chloronaphthalene	National Ambient Water Quality Criteria	1600 / 7.5	1,700	California Toxics Rule
4 Chloro-3-methylphenol	National Ambient Water Quality Criteria	30	Removed	No criteria in promulgated standards
4,6 Dinitro-2-methylphenol	National Ambient Water Quality Criteria,	13.4	Removed	No criteria in promulgated standards
4-Nitrophenol	National Ambient Water Quality Criteria	150	Removed	No criteria in promulgated standards
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	National Ambient Water Quality Criteria	122	Removed	No criteria in promulgated standards

Chemical Constituent	Stated Basis in Previous Permits	Previous Limit (ug/L)	Proposed New Limit (ug/L)	Stated Basis in New Permit
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	National Ambient Water Quality Criteria	122	Removed	No criteria in promulgated standards
Acenaphthene	National Ambient Water Quality Criteria	520 / 500	1,200	California Toxics Rule
Acenaphthylene	National Ambient Water Quality Criteria	300	Removed	No criteria in promulgated standards
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	National Ambient Water Quality Criteria	300	Removed	No criteria in promulgated standards
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	National Ambient Water Quality Criteria	122	Removed	No criteria in promulgated standards
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	National Ambient Water Quality Criteria	5.2	50 ug/L	Basin Plan
Naphthalene	Taste and Odor	21	Removed	No criteria in promulgated standards
Phenanthrene	National Ambient Water Quality Criteria	300	Removed	No criteria in promulgated standards
Endosulfan Sulfate	National Ambient Water Quality Criteria	0.056 / 0.0087	110 ug/L	California Toxics Rule
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	Secondary MCL	5	13 ug/L	Basin Plan
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH as diesel or as gasoline)	Taste and Odor	50	Removed	No criteria in promulgated standards
Tertiary butyl alcohol	California Drinking Water Notification Level	12	Removed	No criteria in promulgated standards

Table G-6. Updated Effluent Limits for Ocean Discharges

Chemical Constituent	Stated Basis in Previous Permits	Previous Limit (ug/L)	Proposed New Limit	Stated Basis for New Permit
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	Primary MCL	5	Removed	No criteria in promulgated standards
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH as diesel or as gasoline)	Secondary MCL	50	Removed	No criteria in promulgated standards
Tertiary butyl alcohol	California Drinking Water Notification	12	Removed	No criteria in promulgated standards
Perchlorate	Primary MCL	6	Removed	No criteria in promulgated standards

6.4.2. Antidegradation Policies

Provisions of the Order are consistent with applicable antidegradation policy expressed by NPDES regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 131.12 and by State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. This Order does not authorize increases in discharge rates or pollutant loadings, and its limitations and conditions otherwise ensure maintenance of the existing quality of receiving waters.

6.4.3. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants

This General permit contains both technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations for individual pollutants that are no more stringent than required by the federal CWA and the EPA-approved California Ocean Plan. This General permit’s technology-based pollutant restrictions on BOD, TSS, and pH implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements. Table 4 of the Ocean Plan specifies additional effluent limitations on oil and grease, settleable solids, and turbidity that are implemented in this Order. Water quality-based effluent limitations for total chlorine residual and acute toxicity 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.

6.6 Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable

6.7 Recycling Specifications – Not Applicable

7. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

7.1 Surface Water

The General Order includes narrative and numeric receiving water limitations based on the applicable water quality objectives for all surface waters, including wetlands, in the Central Coast Region. Receiving water quality is a result of many factors, some unrelated to the discharge. Receiving water quality is a result of many factors, some unrelated to the discharge. This permit considers these factors and is designed to minimize the influence of the discharge in the receiving water. These receiving water limitations implement the surface water quality objectives for sub-basin/sub-areas within the region as are specified in Table 3-5 in the Basin Plan.

7.1.1 Aquatic Toxicity. This General permit includes receiving water limitations for discharges to inland surface waters, enclosed bays and estuaries based on the aquatic toxicity water quality objectives in Section II.C of the Toxicity Provisions. The Toxicity Provisions, Section III.C.11.a, authorizes the Regional Water Board to exempt certain non-storm water NPDES dischargers from some or all of the provisions of Section III.C upon the Regional Water Board's finding that the discharge will have no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the numeric aquatic toxicity water quality objectives. Enrollment in this General permit is limited to non-stormwater Dischargers that do not have reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the numeric aquatic toxicity water quality objectives. Accordingly, discharges authorized by this General permit are exempt the provisions of Section III.C and instead are subject to receiving water limitations based on the aquatic toxicity water quality objectives. Routine monitoring is assigned.

7.2. Groundwater

The General permit includes groundwater receiving water limitations based on narrative water quality objectives for all groundwater in the Central Coast Region. Groundwater throughout the Central Coastal Basin, except for that found in the Carrizo Plain groundwater basin, is suitable for agricultural water supply, municipal and domestic water supply, and industrial use. Given the general nature of this General permit, it is possible that discharges authorized in this order have the potential to interact with groundwater.

7.3 Solid Waste

This General permit includes solid waste sludge disposal requirements. Provisions in Chapter 15, Division 3, Title 23, and Division 2 of Title 27 of the California Code of Regulations apply to discharges enrolled in this General permit.

8. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

8.1 Standard Provisions

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

Sections 122.41(a)(1) and (b) through (n) of 40 C.F.R. establish conditions that apply to all state-issued NPDES permits. These conditions must be incorporated into the permits either expressly or by reference. If incorporated by reference, a specific citation to the regulations must be included in the Order. Section 123.25(a)(12) of 40 C.F.R. 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 General permit incorporates by reference California Water Code section 13387(e).

8.2 Special Provisions

8.2.1 Reopener Provisions

This General permit may be modified in accordance with the requirements set forth at 40 C.F.R. parts 122 and 124, to include appropriate conditions or limits based on newly available information, or to implement any new State water quality objectives that are approved by the U.S. EPA.

8.2.2 Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements – Not Applicable

8.2.3 Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention – Not Applicable

8.2.4 Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications – Not Applicable

8.2.5 Special Provisions for Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) – Not Applicable

8.2.6 Other Special Provisions – Not Applicable

8.2.7 Compliance Schedules – Not Applicable

9. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

This section provides a discussion and rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in the Monitoring and Reporting Program. CWA 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 section 13383 authorizes the Central Coast Water Board to establish monitoring, inspection, entry, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements related to discharges to navigable waters or publicly owned treatment works. The Discharger is required to provide technical or monitoring reports because it is the owner and operator responsible for the waste discharge and compliance with this general permit. The Central Coast Water Board needs this information to determine the

Discharger's compliance with this Order, assess the need for further investigation or enforcement action, and to protect public health and safety and the environment. Water Code section 13267 further authorizes the Central Coast Water Board to establish such requirements related to discharges of waste to any waters of the state within its region. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), Attachment F of this Order, establishes monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements that implement federal and state requirements.

10. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Central Coast Water Board will consider adopting the General Permit for Discharges with Limited-Threat to Water Quality, Order No. R3-2022-0035. As a step in the adoption process, Central Coast Water Board staff has developed tentative WDRs and encourages public participation in the WDRs adoption process.

10.1. Notification of Interested Persons

The Central Coast Water Board notified existing Dischargers currently enrolled in Order Nos. R3-2017-0043 and R3-2016-0035 and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe general WDRs for the discharges and provided an opportunity to submit written comments and recommendations. Notification was also provided via the Central Coast Water Board's website.

The public has access to the agenda and any changes in dates and locations through the Central Coast Water Board's website at:

<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/>

10.2. Written Comments

Interested persons were invited to submit written comments concerning the tentative general permit.

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Central Coast Water Board, the written comments were due at the Central Coast Water Board office by 5:00 p.m. on **November 14, 2022**.

No public comments were received.

10.3. Public Hearing

The Central Coast Water Board held a public hearing on the general permit during its regular Board meeting on the following date and time and at the following location:

Date:	December 8-9, 2022
Time:	8:00 am – 5:00 pm
Location:	Central Coast Water Board Offices 895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101, San Luis Obispo And via video and teleconference.

Information about participating in the remote meeting can be found at:

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/centralcoast/board_info/remote_meeting/index.html

Any changes to the hearing location, e.g., to add a physical location, was included in the Central Coast Water Board's meeting agenda.

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

10.4 Reconsideration of Waste Discharge Requirements

Any person aggrieved by this action of the Central Coast Water Board may petition the State Water Board to review the action in accordance with California 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

For instructions on how to file a petition for review, see the State Water Board's website on instructions for filing water quality petitions at:

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality/wqpetition_instructions.shtml.

10.5 Information and Copying

The supporting documents and comments received for this general permit are on electronic file and may be inspected. Copying of documents may be arranged through the Central Coast Water Board by contacting the Central Coast Water Board at centralcoast@waterboards.ca.gov or (805) 549-3147.

10.6 Register of Interested Persons

Any person interested in being placed on the mailing list for information regarding this general permit should contact the Central Coast Water Board, reference this general permit, and provide a name, address, and phone number.

10.7 Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this order should be directed to Leah Lemoine at (805) 549-3159 or leah.lemoine@waterboards.ca.gov.