

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL COAST REGION
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**PROPOSED ORDER R3-2024-0045
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM
PERMIT NUMBER CA0048551**

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE MONTEREY ONE WATER REGIONAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT
PLANT AND ADVANCED WATER PURIFICATION FACILITY DISCHARGE TO THE
PACIFIC OCEAN, MONTEREY COUNTY**

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

Discharger Name of Facility	Monterey One Water Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Advanced Water Purification Facility (AWPF)
Facility Address	14811 Del Monte Boulevard Marina, CA 93933 Monterey County

Table 1. Discharge Location

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude (North-South)	Discharge Point Longitude (East-West)	Receiving Water
001	Secondary Treated Wastewater, Saline Waste, and Reverse Osmosis (RO) Concentrate	36.72778°	-121.83750°	Pacific Ocean
002	Disinfected Tertiary Recycled Municipal Wastewater	-	-	Reclamation Use

This Order was adopted on:	December 12 or 13, 2024
This Order shall become effective on:	February 28, 2025
This Order shall expire on:	March 1, 2030

The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) as an application for reissuance of WDRs in accordance with title 23, California Code of Regulations (CCR), and an application for reissuance of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit no later than **October 1, 2029**. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region have classified this discharge as follows: **Major discharge**.

I, Ryan E. Lodge, 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.

Ryan E. Lodge, Executive Officer

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1. FACILITY INFORMATION

Information describing the Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Advanced Water Purification Facility (AWPF) (Facility) is summarized on the cover page of this Order and in sections 1 and 2 of the Fact Sheet (Attachment F). Section 1 of the Fact Sheet also includes information regarding the Facility's permit application.

2. FINDINGS

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

- 2.1. **Legal Authorities.** This Order serves as waste discharge requirements (WDRs) pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the California Water Code (CWC) (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 USEPA and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit authorizing the Discharger to discharge into waters of the United States at the discharge location described in Table 1, subject to the WDRs in this Order.
- 2.2. **Background and Rationale for Requirements.** The Central Coast Water Board developed the requirements in this Order using information submitted as part of the application, through monitoring and reporting programs, and other available information. The Fact Sheet (Attachment F), which contains background information and rationale for the requirements in this Order, is hereby incorporated into and constitutes findings of this Order. Attachments A through F are also incorporated into this Order.
- 2.3. **Provisions and Requirements Implementing State Law.** The provisions/requirements in subsections 4.2, 4.3, 5.2, 6.3.5.2 and 6.3.5.3 of this permit and sections 6 and 7 of the monitoring and reporting program (MRP) found in attachment E are included to implement state law only. These provisions/requirements are not required or authorized under the federal CWA; consequently, violations of these provisions/requirements are not subject to the enforcement remedies that are available for NPDES violations.
- 2.4. **California Water Code Sections 13263 and 13241 Considerations.** When requirements in an NPDES permit are more stringent than what is required by the federal CWA, regional water quality control boards must consider the factors in CWC section 13263, including the provisions of CWC section 13241. The Central Coast Water Board has considered these factors in establishing the WDRs in this Order.
- 2.5. **Notification of Interested Parties.** The Central Coast Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDRs for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Details of the notification are provided in the Fact Sheet.

- 2.6. **Consideration of Public Comment.** The Central Coast Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge. Details of the public hearing are provided in the Fact Sheet.
- 2.7. **Long-Term Planning and Implementation.** Federal regulations require NPDES permits to expire five years after their effective dates, after which the permit may be administratively extended prior to renewal. Planning and instituting measures to support long-term beneficial reuse of the Facility's effluent may span multiple permit terms. As a result, this order includes requirements the Central Coast Water Board plans to carry over into future permit terms.
- 2.8. **Water Reclamation Requirements for Recycled Water Production and Use.** This Order allows the production and use of disinfected secondary and advanced-treated recycled wastewater in compliance with applicable state and local requirements regarding the production and use of reclaimed wastewater, including those requirements established by the California Department of Public Health in title 22, sections 60301-60357 of the California Code of Regulations, Water Recycling Criteria. Additionally, this Order includes water reclamation requirements for the Facility pursuant to State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Division of Drinking Water (DDW) recommendations submitted to the Central Coast Water Board. The distribution and offsite reuse of recycled water for the Castroville Seawater Intrusion Project and Pure Water Monterey groundwater replenishment project is covered through separate WDRs.
- 2.9. **Response to Climate Change.** Climate change refers to observed changes in regional weather patterns such as temperature, precipitation, and storm frequency and size. At the local scale, within urbanized areas, climate change may directly impact groundwater and surface water supply; drainage, flooding, and erosion patterns; and ecosystems and habitat. This shift in climate, combined with California's growing population, has increased reliance on pumping, conveying, treating, and heating water, increasing the water sector's greenhouse gas emissions. State Water Board Resolution 2017-0012, *Comprehensive Response to Climate Change*, requires a proactive response to climate change in all California Water Board actions, with the intent to embed climate change consideration into all programs and activities. Aligning with Resolution 2017-0012, this Order supports the beneficial reuse of the Facility's treated effluent to offset potable water use for irrigation and increases groundwater augmentation of the Seaside aquifer. Both of these projects serve to diversify the State's water supply portfolio to prepare for uncertainties in water resources due to the changing climate through ongoing implementation, monitoring, and updating of the Discharger's climate action planning efforts using the best available data and technology for wastewater treatment and operation.
- 2.10. **Human Right to Water.** Water Code section 106.3 established the policy that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. On January 26, 2017, the Central Coast Water Board adopted Environmental Justice and the Human Right to Water Resolution R3-2017-0004, 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. Consistent with the Water Code and Resolution R3-2017-0004, this Order 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. This Order incorporates requirements to support the Discharger in providing recycled water for potable and non-potable beneficial reuse. Diversification of the Monterey Peninsula's water supply portfolio is necessary to better prepare for uncertainties in water resources due to the changing climate.

2.11. **Disadvantaged Community Status.** Environmental Justice principles call for the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income in the development, adoption, implementation, and enforcement of all environmental laws, regulations, and policies that affect every community's natural resources and the places people live, work, play, and learn. The Central Coast Water Board implements regulatory activities and water quality projects in a manner that ensures the fair treatment of all people, including Underrepresented Communities. Underrepresented Communities include but are not limited to Disadvantaged Communities (DACs), Severely Disadvantaged Communities (SDACs), Economically Distressed Areas (EDAs), Tribes, Environmentally Disadvantaged Communities (EnvDACs), and members of Fringe Communities. Furthermore, the Central Coast Water Board is committed to providing all stakeholders the opportunity to participate in the public process and provide meaningful input to decisions that affect communities. To meet environmental justice principles, staff has evaluated the disadvantaged community status for the Discharger. Using 2020 census data, the California Department of Water Resources Disadvantaged Community (DAC) Mapping Tool identifies the areas at and downstream of the Facility as not disadvantaged. Within the communities served, 43 block groups or approximately 25 percent of the population, are disadvantaged communities. The tool defines a DAC as a census block with a median household income between \$50,458 and \$67,278 and a severely disadvantaged community (SDAC) as a census block with a median household income below \$50,458. The SDAC census blocks in the community served have median household incomes between \$14,683 and \$49,732. The DAC census blocks in the community served have median household income between \$51,893 and \$61,250.

2.12. **California Environmental Quality Act.** Under California Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit for the discharge of waste to waters of the United States is exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) provisions in Public Resources Code, Division 13, Chapter 3.

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that this Order supersedes Order R3-2018-0017 except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13000) and regulations adopted thereunder and the provisions of the CWA and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order.

This action in no way prevents the Central Coast Water Board from taking enforcement action for violations of the previous Order.

3. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

- 3.1. The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high-level radioactive waste into the ocean is prohibited.
- 3.2. Pipeline discharge of sludge to the ocean is prohibited by federal law. The discharge of municipal and industrial waste sludge directly to the ocean, or into a waste stream that discharges to the ocean, is prohibited by the Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California (Ocean Plan).¹ The discharge of sludge digester supernatant directly to the ocean, or to a waste stream that discharges to the ocean without further treatment, is prohibited.
- 3.3. The bypassing or overflow of untreated wastes containing concentrations of pollutants in excess of those in Table 3 or Table 4 of the Ocean Plan is prohibited, except as provided for in Attachment D, Standard Provisions 1.7 (Bypass).
- 3.4. Discharge of treated wastewater to a location other than Discharge Point 001 as described in this Order is prohibited, unless the discharge is regulated by another discharge permit.
- 3.5. Discharge of any waste in any manner other than as described by this Order, excluding stormwater regulated by General Permit No. CAS000001 (Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities), is prohibited.
- 3.6. The secondary effluent dry weather average month rate of discharge from the WWTP shall not exceed 29.6 million gallons per day (MGD).
- 3.7. The influent flow to the secondary treatment system shall not exceed 29.6 MGD average dry weather flow and 75.6 MGD peak wet weather flow.
- 3.8. The rate of discharge to Monterey Bay shall not exceed 81.2 MGD.

4. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

4.1. Effluent Limitations and Discharge Specifications

4.1.1. Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001

- 4.1.1.1. The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the effluent limitations in Table 2 below at Discharge Point 001² with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001, as described in the Monitoring and Reporting Program, Attachment E.

¹ The Water Quality Control Plan Ocean Waters of California (Ocean Plan) can be accessed online at: https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ocean/

² Monitoring station locations are described in Table E-1 of the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) found in Attachment E, Eff-001 comprises the total component of reverse osmosis concentrate, hauled saline wastes and secondary effluent that will be discharged through the ocean outfall, after treatment and before contact with receiving water.

Table 2. Effluent Limitations - Discharge Point 001

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Inst. Min	Inst. Max.
pH ^[1]	standard units				6.0	9.0
Oil and Grease	mg/L	25	40	75		
Oil and Grease	lbs/day ^[2]	6,200	10,000	19,000		
Settleable Solids	Milliliters per liter (ml/L)	1.0	1.5			3.0
Turbidity	Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)	75	100			230

^[1] Excursions from the effluent limit range are permitted subject to the following limitations (40 C.F.R. § 401.17):

- a. The total time during which the pH values are outside the required range of pH values shall not exceed 7 hours and 26 minutes in any calendar month and
- b. No individual excursion from the range of pH values shall exceed 60 minutes.

Note: 40 C.F.R. section 401.17(2)(c) notes that, for the purposes of 40 C.F.R. section 401.17, “excursion” is defined as “an unintentional and temporary incident in which the pH value of discharge wastewater exceeds the range set forth in the applicable effluent limitations guidelines.” The State Board may adjust the requirements set forth in paragraph 40 C.F.R. section 401.17 (a) with respect to the length of individual excursions from the range of pH values, if a different period of time is appropriate based upon the treatment system, plant configuration, or other technical factors.

^[2] The mass-based (lbs/day) effluent limitations in this table are based on the average dry weather flow design capacity of 29.6 MGD for the treatment facility and are therefore only good up to this flow. For flows above 29.6 MGD, mass-based effluent limitations shall be calculated individually using the concentration-based effluent limitations and the observed flow at the time of sampling per the following equation: $\text{lbs/day} = 0.00834 \times C_e \times Q$.
Where: C_e = the effluent concentration limit in $\mu\text{g/L}$; and Q = observed flow rate in MGD.

4.1.1.2 The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the below effluent limitations at Effluent Point 001, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001A³ as described in the Monitoring and Reporting Program, Attachment E.

Table 3. Effluent Limitations - Discharge Point 001 (with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001A)

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Inst. Min	Inst. Max.
pH ^[1]	standard units				6.0	9.0
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20°C (CBOD ₅)	mg/L	25	40	85		
	lbs/day ^[2]	6,200	10,000	21,000		
	% removal ^[3]	Not less than 85				
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	30	45	90		
	lbs/day ^[2]	7,400	11,000	22,000		
	% removal ^[3]	Not less than 85				

^[1] Excursions from the effluent limit range are permitted subject to the following limitations (40 C.F.R. § 401.17): a. The total time during which the pH values are outside the required range of pH values shall not exceed 7 hours and 26 minutes in any calendar month, and b. No individual excursion from the range of pH values shall exceed 60 minutes.

Note: 40 C.F.R. section 401.17(2)(c) notes that, for the purposes of 40 C.F.R. section 401.17, “excursion” is defined as “an unintentional and temporary incident in which the pH value of discharge wastewater exceeds the range set forth in the applicable effluent limitations guidelines.” The State Board may adjust the requirements set forth in paragraph 40 C.F.R. section 401.17 (a) with respect to the length of individual excursions from the range of pH values, if a different period of time is appropriate based upon the treatment system, plant configuration, or other technical factors.

^[2] The mass-based (lbs/day) effluent limitations in this table are based on the average dry weather flow design capacity of 29.6 MGD for the treatment facility and are therefore only good up to this flow. For flows above 29.6 MGD, mass-based effluent limitations shall be calculated individually using the concentration-based effluent limitations and the observed flow at the time of sampling per the following equation: lbs/day = 0.00834 x C_e x Q. Where: C_e = the effluent concentration limit in µg/L; and Q = observed flow rate in MGD

^[3] The average monthly percent removal of CBOD₅ and TSS shall not be less than 85 percent.

³ EFF-001A is secondary effluent prior to commingling with any other waste stream.

4.1.1.3. **Toxic Pollutants.** The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the effluent limitations in Tables 4, 5, and 6 below at Discharge Point 001B⁴, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001B as described in the Monitoring and Reporting Program, Attachment E.

4.1.1.4 **Concentrate Waste Dilution Ratio.** For compliance with Ocean Plan Table 3 effluent limitations at Discharge Point 001, the Discharger will report a calculated concentration using an appropriate Dm, according to instructions in the MRP section 4.3. The Dm is assigned on a given day based on the ratio of RO concentrate and hauled saline waste from reverse osmosis or ion exchange regeneration systems to total effluent, referred to in this permit as the concentrate waste dilution ratio (see Table 7). Calculated concentrations are reported for Monitoring Location EFF-001B. Compliance is then determined by comparing limitations or Ocean Plan Table 3 objectives at Discharge Point 001 to calculated results at Monitoring Location EFF-001B. In addition, raw effluent monitoring results shall be reported for Monitoring Location EFF-001.

Table 4. Effluent Limitations for the Protection of Marine Aquatic Life (with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001B)

Parameter	Units	6-Month Median ^[1]	Daily Maximum ^[2]	Instantaneous Maximum ^[3]
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	1.0	4.0	10
	lbs/day ^[4]	36	140	360
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	2.0	8.0	20
	lbs/day ^[4]	72	290	720
Silver, Total Recoverable	µg/L	0.7	2.8	7.0
	lbs/day ^[4]	20	95	250
Cyanide, Total ^[5]	µg/L	1.0	4.0	10
	lbs/day ^[4]	36	140	360
Total Residual Chlorine ^{[6]. [7]}	µg/L	2.0	8.0	60
	lbs/day ^[4]	72	290	2,200
Ammonia, Total (as N)	µg/L	600	2,400	6,000
	lbs/day ^[4]	22,000	87,000	220,000
Acute Toxicity ^[8]	Pass/Fail, % Effect	--	Pass	--
Chronic Toxicity ^[9]	Pass/Fail, % Effect	--	Pass	--
Endosulfan ^[10]	µg/L	0.009	0.018	0.027
	lbs/day ^[4]	0.32	0.65	0.97
Endrin	µg/L	0.002	0.004	0.006
	lbs/day ^[4]	0.071	0.14	0.21

⁴ Eff-001B is the location where the calculated concentrations of effluent, after minimum probable initial dilution, are reported using concentrations from Monitoring Location EFF-001

Parameter	Units	6-Month Median ^[1]	Daily Maximum ^[2]	Instantaneous Maximum ^[3]
Hexachlorocyclohexanes (HCH) ^[11]	µg/L	0.004	0.008	0.012
	lbs/day ^[4]	0.14	0.29	0.43
Radioactivity	--	Not to exceed limits specified in Title 17, Division 1, Chapter 5, Subchapter 4, Group 3, Article 3, section 30253 of the California Code of Regulations. Reference to section 30253 is prospective, including future changes to any incorporated provisions of federal law, as the changes take effect.		

- ^[1] The six-month median shall apply as a moving median of daily values for any 180-day period in which daily values represent flow-weighted average concentrations within a 24-hour period. For intermittent discharges, the daily value shall be considered to equal zero for days on which no discharge occurred. The six-month median limit on daily mass emissions shall be determined using the six-month median effluent concentration as C_e and the observed flow rate Q in millions of gallons per day (each variable referring to equation 2 of the Ocean Plan).
- ^[2] The daily maximum shall apply to flow-weighted 24-hour composite samples except total chlorine residual, ammonia, acute toxicity and chronic toxicity which are collected as grab samples. The daily maximum mass emission shall be determined using the daily maximum effluent concentration limit as C_e and the observed flow rate Q in millions of gallons per day (each variable referring to Equation 2 of the Ocean Plan).
- ^[3] The instantaneous maximum shall apply to grab sample determinations.
- ^[4] The mass-based (lbs/day) effluent limitations in this table are based on the average dry weather flow design capacity of 29.6 MGD for the treatment facility and are therefore only good up to this flow. For flows above 29.6 MGD, mass-based effluent limitations shall be calculated individually using the concentration-based effluent limitations and the observed flow at the time of sampling per the following equation: $\text{lbs/day} = 0.00834 \times C_e \times Q$. Where: C_e = the effluent concentration limit in µg/L and Q = observed flow rate in MGD
- ^[5] If the Discharger can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Central Coast Water Board (subject to U.S. EPA approval) that an analytical method is available to reliably distinguish between strongly and weakly complexed cyanide, effluent limitations for cyanide may be met by the combined measurement of free cyanide, simple alkali metal cyanides, and weakly complexed organometallic cyanide complexes. In order for the analytical method to be acceptable, the recovery of free cyanide from metal complexes must be comparable to that achieved by the approved method in 40 C.F.R. part 136, as revised May 14, 1999.b
- ^[6] Water quality objectives for total chlorine residual applying to intermittent discharges not exceeding two hours shall be determined using the following equation: $\log_y = -0.43(\log_x) + 1.8$ where: y = the water quality objective (in µg/L) to apply when chlorine is being discharged; and x = the duration of uninterrupted chlorine discharge in minutes. The applicable effluent limitation must then be determined using equation 2 from the Ocean Plan.

- [7] The Discharger is not required to disinfect secondary effluent due to treatment system performance and outfall configuration and placement. The total chlorine residual effluent limitations are retained in this Order in the event the Discharger implements chlorine-based disinfection in the future and to verify compliance with Ocean Plan Table 3 pollutant monitoring requirements which include total chlorine residual.
- [8] As specified in section 7.6 of this Order and section 5.2 of the MRP (Attachment E).
- [9] As specified in section 7.6 of this Order and section 5.3 of the MRP (Attachment E).
- [10] Endosulfan shall mean the sum of endosulfan-alpha and -beta and endosulfan sulfate.
- [11] HCH shall mean the sum of the alpha, beta, gamma (lindane) and delta isomers of hexachlorocyclohexane.

Table 5. Effluent Limitations for the Protection of Human Health – (Non-Carcinogens) (with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001B)

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly
Acrolein	µg/L	220
	lbs/day ^[1]	7,900
Antimony	µg/L	1,200
	lbs/day ^[1]	43,000
Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	µg/L	4.4
	lbs/day ^[1]	160
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	µg/L	1,200
	lbs/day ^[1]	43,000
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	570
	lbs/day ^[1]	21,000
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	µg/L	3,500
	lbs/day ^[1]	130,000
Dichlorobenzenes	µg/L	5,100
	lbs/day ^[1]	180,000
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/L	33,000
	lbs/day ^[1]	1,200,000
Dimethyl Phthalate	µg/L	820,000
	lbs/day ^[1]	30,000,000
2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	220
	lbs/day ^[1]	7,900
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	4.0
	lbs/day ^[1]	140
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	4,100
	lbs/day ^[1]	150,000
Fluoranthene	µg/L	15
	lbs/day ^[1]	540
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	58
	lbs/day ^[1]	2,100

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	4.9
	lbs/day ^[1]	180
Thallium	µg/L	2.0
	lbs/day ^[1]	72
Toluene	µg/L	85,000
	lbs/day ^[1]	3,100,000
Tributyltin	µg/L	0.0014
	lbs/day ^[1]	0.050
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/L	540,000
	lbs/day ^[1]	19,000,000

^[1] The mass-based (lbs/day) effluent limitations in this table are based on the average dry weather flow design capacity of 29.6 MGD for the treatment facility and are therefore only good up to this flow. For flows above 29.6 MGD, mass-based effluent limitations shall be calculated individually using the concentration-based effluent limitations and the observed flow at the time of sampling per the following equation:

$$\text{lbs/day} = 0.00834 \times C_e \times Q$$

where:

C_e = the effluent concentration limit in µg/L

Q = observed flow rate in MGD

Table 6. Effluent Limitations for the Protection of Human Health – (Carcinogens) (with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001B)

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	0.1
	lbs/day ^[1]	3.6
Aldrin	µg/L	0.000022
	lbs/day ^[1]	0.00079
Benzene	µg/L	5.9
	lbs/day ^[1]	210
Benzidine	µg/L	0.000069
	lbs/day ^[1]	0.0025
Beryllium	µg/L	0.033
	lbs/day ^[1]	1.2
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	µg/L	0.045
	lbs/day ^[1]	1.6
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	µg/L	3.5
	lbs/day ^[1]	130
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/L	0.90

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly
	lbs/day ^[1]	32
Chlordane ^[2]	µg/L	0.000023
	lbs/day ^[1]	0.00083
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	8.6
	lbs/day ^[1]	310
DDT	µg/L	0.00017
	lbs/day ^[1]	0.006
Chloroform	µg/L	130
	lbs/day ^[1]	4,700
1,4 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	18
	lbs/day ^[1]	650
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	0.0081
	lbs/day ^[1]	0.29
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/L	28
	lbs/day ^[1]	1,000
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	0.9
	lbs/day ^[1]	32
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	6.2
	lbs/day ^[1]	220
Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride)	µg/L	450
	lbs/day ^[1]	16,000
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.00004
	lbs/day ^[1]	0.0014
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	2.6
	lbs/day ^[1]	94
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	0.16
	lbs/day ^[1]	5.8
Halomethanes ^[3]	µg/L	130
	lbs/day ^[1]	4,700
Heptachlor	µg/L	0.00005
	lbs/day ^[1]	0.0018
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	0.00002
	lbs/day ^[1]	0.00072
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	0.00021
	lbs/day ^[1]	0.0076
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	14
	lbs/day ^[1]	500
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	2.5
	lbs/day ^[1]	90
Isophorone	µg/L	730
	lbs/day ^[1]	26,000
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	7.3

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly
	lbs/day ^[1]	260
N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	µg/L	0.38
	lbs/day ^[1]	14
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	2.5
	lbs/day ^[1]	90
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) ^[4]	µg/L	0.000019
	lbs/day ^[1]	0.00068
TCDD Equivalents ^[5]	µg/L	3.9E-09
	lbs/day ^[1]	1.4E-07
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/L	2.3
	lbs/day ^[1]	83
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	2.0
	lbs/day ^[1]	72
Toxaphene	µg/L	0.00021
	lbs/day ^[1]	0.0076
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	27
	lbs/day ^[1]	970
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	9.4
	lbs/day ^[1]	340
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/L	0.29
	lbs/day ^[1]	10
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	36
	lbs/day ^[1]	1,300

[1] The mass-based (lbs/day) effluent limitations in this table are based on the average dry weather flow design capacity of 29.6 MGD for the treatment facility and are therefore only good up to this flow. For flows above 29.6 MGD, mass-based effluent limitations shall be calculated individually using the concentration-based effluent limitations and the observed flow at the time of sampling per the following equation:

$$\text{lbs/day} = 0.00834 \times C_e \times Q; \text{ where: } C_e = \text{the effluent concentration limit in } \mu\text{g/L, } Q = \text{observed flow rate in MGD}$$

- [2] Chlordane shall mean the sum of chlordane-alpha, chlordane-gamma, chlordane-alpha, chlordane-gamma, nonachlor-alpha, nonachlor-gamma, and oxychlordane.
- [3] Halomethanes shall mean the sum of bromoform, bromomethane (methyl bromide), and chloromethane (methyl chloride).
- [4] Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) shall mean the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260.
- [5] TCDD Equivalents shall mean the sum of the concentrations of chlorinated dibenzodioxins (2,3,7,8-CDDs) and chlorinated dibenzofurans (2,3,7,8-CDFs) multiplied by their respective toxicity factors, as shown below:

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

4.1.1.3.1 For compliance determination with effluent limitations, except acute and chronic toxicity, the Discharger shall report the calculated Czid instantaneous maximum, daily maximum, and 6-month median results for comparison to effluent limitations, Co.

The Czid shall be calculated and reported using the equation:

$$Czid = (Ce + DmCs) / (1 + Dm)$$

where:

Czid = the concentration at the completion of initial dilution to be compared to effluent limitations in Tables 4, 5 and 6 of this Order for compliance determination.

Ce = effluent concentration reported for Monitoring Location EFF-001.

Cs = background seawater concentration provided in Table 5 of the Ocean Plan (with all metals expressed as total recoverable concentration), µg/L

Dm = the minimum probable initial dilution corresponding to Concentrate Waste Dilution Ratio as follows:

Table 7. Concentrate Waste Dilution Ratios

Ratio of RO Concentrate + Hauled Saline Waste to Total Effluent	Dm for Compliance with Ocean Plan Table 3 Parameters (except toxicity)
0-0.128	145
0.129 – 0.415	248
0.416 – 0.747	368
≥ 0.748	453

4.1.1.3.2 For Acute and Chronic Toxicity, the Discharger shall calculate and report Pass/Fail at the Instream Waste Concentration (IWC) where the IWC is determined in the following table:

Table 8. Instream Waste Concentration (IWC) for Acute and Chronic Toxicity

Ratio of RO Concentrate + Hauled Saline Waste to Total Effluent ^[1]	Dm for Compliance with Whole Effluent Toxicity Limits: Acute Toxicity ^[2]	Dm for Compliance with Whole Effluent Toxicity Limits: Chronic Toxicity	IWC (%) ^[3] Acute Toxicity	IWC (%) ^[3] Chronic Toxicity
0-0.128	14.5	145	6.4	0.68
0.129 – 0.415	24.8	248	3.9	0.40
0.416 – 0.747	36.8	368	2.6	0.27
≥ 0.748	45.3	453	2.2	0.22

^[1] Where the toxicity test requires sample collection on multiple days, the Discharger shall base the IWC on the lowest anticipated concentrate waste dilution ratio over the course of the discharge. The minimum probable initial dilution is expressed as parts seawater per part wastewater. For example, a Dm of 145 represents 1 part solute to 145 parts dilutant for a total of 146 parts.

^[2] Dm (acute toxicity) = 10% of Dm

^[3] $IWC = [1/(Dm+1)] \times 100$

4.1.1.4 **Bacteria.** The following total coliform, fecal coliform, and enterococcus effluent limits apply at Discharge Point 001 (with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001B).

4.1.1.4.1 The daily maximum fecal coliform density shall not exceed 400 per 100 mL.

4.1.1.4.2 The statistical threshold value (STV)⁵ enterococcus density shall not exceed 110 cfu/100 mL.

4.1.1.5. **Minimum Initial Dilution.** The minimum initial dilution of treated effluent at the point of discharge to Monterey Bay shall not be less than the minimum probable initial dilution (Dm) values in Table 7. The allowable Dm value corresponds to the associated ratio of seawater to the combined volume of AWPf reverse osmosis (RO) concentrate, hauled saline waste, and secondary effluent.

⁵ The STV shall not be exceeded by more than 10 percent of the samples collected in a calendar month, collected in a static manner.

4.2. Land Discharge Specifications – Discharge Point – Not Applicable

4.3. Recycling Specifications – Discharge Point 002

- 4.3.1. Water reclamation requirements in this permit allow the Discharger to produce disinfected tertiary recycled water. The Discharger is responsible for compliance with all applicable requirements associated with the production and onsite use of recycled water as specified within this permit.
 - 4.3.1.1 Reclamation and use of tertiary treated wastewater shall adhere to applicable requirements of CWC sections 13500-13577 (Water Reclamation); California Code of Regulations title 22, sections 60301-60355 (Uniform Statewide Recycling Criteria); and the State Water Board Cross Connection Control Policy Handbook. Production and reuse of recycled water at the facility is currently regulated separately under Water Reclamation Requirements Order 94-082. The Central Coast Water Board intends to terminate Order 94-082 upon the Discharger or Monterey County Water Resources Agency enrollment in State Water Board Order WQ 2016- 0068-DDW, State Water Board General Water Reclamation Requirements for Recycled Water Use, or other applicable permit.
 - 4.3.1.2. Recycled water production shall comply with a Title 22 engineering report approved by the Division of Drinking Water that demonstrates or defines compliance with the Uniform Statewide Recycling Criteria (and amendments). The Title 22 engineering report for the Discharger’s recycled water production is dated September 19, 2006, and was approved by the State of California Health and Human Services Agency, Department of Health Services on November 28, 2006. On September 1, 2017, the Discharger submitted an addendum to the Title 22 engineering report and this addendum was approved by DDW on September 29, 2017.
 - 4.3.1.3. Recycled water shall be disinfected according to the requirements set forth in California Code of Regulations, Title 22, section 60301.230, which provide disinfection criteria for “filtered wastewater”.
 - 4.3.1.4. Recycled water shall be adequately oxidized, filtered, and disinfected, as defined in Title 22.
 - 4.3.1.5. The Discharger shall comply with the following specifications at Discharge Point No. 002 for reclamation of tertiary treated wastewater, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location REC-001, as described in the attached MRP.

Table 9. Disinfected Tertiary Recycled Water Limitations (with compliance measured at Monitoring Location REC-001)

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Maximum Daily
BOD ₅	mg/L	10	20
TSS	mg/L	10	20
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	Mg/L	--	1,500

- 4.3.1.1.6. The rate of filtration through the tertiary filters at INT-001 shall not exceed 7.5 gpm/ft² of surface area.
- 4.3.1.1.7. Filtered recycled water at INT-002 shall not exceed any of the following turbidity limits:
- 4.3.1.1.7.1. An average of 2 NTU within a 24-hour period,
- 4.3.1.1.7.2 5 NTU more than 5 percent of the time within a 24-hour period, and
- 4.3.1.1.7.3 10 NTU at any time.
- 4.3.1.1.8 The concentration of total coliform bacteria measured at REC-001 (after disinfection) shall not exceed the following limits:
- 4.3.1.1.8.1 A median MPN of 2.2 per 100 mL utilizing the bacteriological results of the last seven days for which analyses have been completed,
- 4.3.1.1.8.2 An MPN of 23 per 100 mL in more than one sample in any 30-day period, and
- 4.3.1.1.8.3 An MPN of 240 total coliform bacteria per 100 mL in any one sample.
- 4.3.1.1.9 Freeboard shall always exceed two feet in all recycled water storage ponds owned and operated by the Discharger.
- 4.3.1.1.10. The Discharger shall discontinue delivery of recycled water to distributors and users during any period in which it has reason to believe that the Uniform Statewide Recycling Criteria specifications are not being met. The delivery of recycled water shall not be resumed until all conditions that caused the limits to be violated have been corrected.
- 4.3.1.1.11. Recycled water disinfected with chlorine shall have a CT value (chlorine concentration time modal contact time) of not less than 450 mg-min/L at all times with a modal contact time of at least 90 minutes.
- 4.3.1.1.12. In lieu of 11 above, recycled water may be disinfected by a process that when combined with the filtration process, has been demonstrated to inactivate and/or remove 99.999 percent of the plaque forming units of F-specific bacteriophage MS2, or polio virus in the wastewater. A virus that is at least as resistant to disinfection as polio virus may be used for purposes of the demonstration.
- 4.3.1.1.13. Personnel involved in producing, transporting, or using recycled water shall be informed of possible health hazards that may result from contact and use of recycled water.
- 4.3.1.1.14. Spray irrigation of recycled water at the WWTP or construction sites shall be accomplished at a time and in a manner to minimize ponding and contact with the public.
- 4.3.1.1.15. Delivery of recycled water shall be discontinued when these recycling specifications cannot be met.

- 4.3.1.1.16. All recycled water reservoirs and other areas with public access shall be posted with signs in English and an international symbol to warn the public that recycled wastewater is being stored or used.
- 4.3.1.1.17. Recycled water systems at the WWTP site shall be properly labeled and regularly inspected to ensure proper operation, absence of leaks, and absence of illegal connections.

5. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

The following receiving water limitations are based on water quality objectives (WQOs) contained in the Basin Plan and the Ocean Plan and are a required part of this Order. Compliance with these limitations shall be determined from samples collected at stations representative of the area within the waste field where initial dilution is completed, except where other stations are defined. The discharge shall comply with the following receiving water limitations.

5.1. Surface Water Limitations

5.1.1. Bacterial Characteristics

Within a zone bounded by the shoreline and a distance of 1,000 feet from the shoreline or the 30-foot depth contour, whichever is farther from the shoreline, and in areas outside this zone used for water contact sports, as determined by the Central Coast Water Board, including all kelp beds, the following bacterial objectives shall be maintained throughout the water column. The zone of initial dilution for the ocean outfall is excluded. For all compliance mandated analyses of bacteria, the use of methods denominated by CFU/100 mL and MPN/100 mL are permitted and accepted as equivalent methods as per the methods listed at 40 CFR 136.

The “Initial Dilution Zone” of wastewater outfalls shall be excluded from designation as kelp beds for the purposes of bacterial standards. Adventitious assemblages of kelp plants on waste discharge structures (e.g., outfall pipes and diffusers) do not constitute kelp beds for purposes of bacterial standards.

5.1.1.1 Fecal Coliform

5.1.1.1.1 Thirty-day geometric mean of fecal coliform density not to exceed 200 MPN per 100 milliliters (mL) calculated based on the five most recent samples from each site.

5.1.1.1.2 Single sample maximum not to exceed 400 MPN per 100 mL.

5.1.1.2 Enterococci

5.1.1.2.1 Six-week rolling geometric mean not to exceed 30 colony-forming units (CFU) per 100 mL, calculated weekly.

5.1.1.2.2 Statistical threshold value of 110 CFU per 100 mL not to be exceeded by more than 10 percent of samples collected in a calendar month, calculated in a static manner.

5.1.2. Shellfish Harvesting Standards

At all areas where shellfish may be harvested for human consumption, as determined by the Central Coast Water Board, the following bacteriological objectives shall be maintained throughout the water column:

The median total coliform density shall not exceed 70 organisms per 100 mL, and in not more than 10 percent of samples shall coliform density exceed 230 organisms per 100 mL.

5.1.3 Physical Characteristics

5.1.3.1 Floating particulates and grease and oil shall not be visible on the ocean surface.

5.1.3.2 The discharge of waste shall not cause aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the ocean surface.

5.1.3.3 Natural light shall not be significantly reduced at any point outside the zone of initial dilution as the result of the discharge of waste.

5.1.3.4 The rate of deposition of inert solids and the characteristics of inert solids in ocean sediments shall not be changed such that benthic communities are degraded.

5.1.3.5 Temperature of the receiving water shall not be altered to adversely affect beneficial uses, as set forth in the *Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California*.

5.1.3.6 Discharges shall not cause exceedances of water quality objectives for ocean waters of the state established in Table 3 of the California Ocean Plan.

5.1.4 Chemical Characteristics

5.1.4.1 The dissolved oxygen concentration shall not, at any time, be depressed more than 10 percent from that which occurs naturally, or fall below 5.0 mg/L, as the result of the discharge of oxygen demanding waste materials. The mean annual dissolved oxygen concentration shall not be less than 7.0 mg/L.

5.1.4.2 The pH shall not be changed at any time more than 0.2 units from that which occurs naturally and shall be within the range of 7.0 to 8.5 at all times.

5.1.4.3 The dissolved sulfide concentrations of waters in and near sediments shall not be significantly increased above that present under natural conditions.

5.1.4.4 The concentrations of substances set forth in Table 3 of the California Ocean Plan shall not be increased in marine sediments to that which would degrade indigenous biota.

5.1.4.5 The concentration of organic materials in marine sediments shall not be increased to that which would degrade marine life.

5.1.4.6 Nutrient materials shall not cause objectionable aquatic growth or degrade indigenous biota.

5.1.4.7 Numerical WQOs established in Table 3 of the California Ocean Plan apply to all discharges within the jurisdiction of the Ocean Plan. Unless otherwise specified, all metal concentrations are expressed as total recoverable concentrations.

5.1.5 **Biological Characteristics**

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

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

5.1.5.3 The concentration of organic materials in fish, shellfish, or other marine resources used for human consumption shall not bioaccumulate to levels that are harmful to human health.

5.1.6 **Radioactivity**

5.1.6.1 Discharge of radioactive waste shall not degrade marine life.

5.1.6.2 Radionuclides shall not be present in concentrations that are deleterious to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life; or result in the accumulation of radionuclides in the food web to an extent that presents a hazard to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life.

5.1.7 **General Standards**

5.1.7.1 The discharge shall not cause a violation of any applicable WQO or standard for receiving waters adopted by the Central Coast Water Board or State Water Board, as required by the CWA and regulations adopted thereunder.

5.1.7.2 Waste management systems that discharge to the ocean must be designed and operated in a manner that will maintain the indigenous marine life and a healthy and diverse marine community.

5.1.7.3 Waste effluents shall be discharged in a manner that provides sufficient initial dilution to minimize the concentrations of substances not removed in the treatment.

5.2. **Groundwater Limitations**

5.2.1 Activities at the WWTP shall not cause exceedance/deviation from the following water quality objectives for groundwater established by the Basin Plan.

5.2.1.1 Groundwater shall not contain taste or odor producing substances in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses.

5.2.1.2 Radionuclides shall not be present in concentrations that are deleterious to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life or result in the accumulation of radionuclides in the food web to an extent that presents a hazard to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life.

6. PROVISIONS

6.1. Standard Provisions

- 6.1.1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions included in Attachment D, both federal NPDES standard provisions from 40 CFR part 122 as well as Central Coast Water Board standard provisions.
- 6.1.2. In the event that there is any conflict, duplication, or overlap between provisions specified by this Order, the more stringent provision shall apply.
- 6.1.3. 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.

6.2. Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) Requirements

Pursuant to Water Code sections 13267 and 13383, the Discharger shall comply with the MRP, and future revisions thereto, and all notification and general reporting requirements throughout this Order. Where notification or general reporting requirements conflict with those stated in the MRP (e.g., annual report due date), the Discharger shall comply with the MRP requirements. All monitoring shall be conducted according to title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 136, *Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants* or other approved alternate test methods.

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 Order. 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

6.3. Special Provisions

- 6.3.1. **Reopener Provisions**
 - 6.3.1.1 This Order may be reopened for modification or revocation and reissuance to include an effluent limitation if monitoring establishes that the discharge causes, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to an excursion above a 2019 California Ocean Plan Table 3 water quality objective or if modification of the Order is necessary to make it consistent with any new policy, law, or regulation.
 - 6.3.1.2 This Order may be reopened for modification or revocation and reissuance upon submittal of a new ROWD to include additional waste streams.
- 6.3.2. **Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements**
 - 6.3.2.1. **Toxicity Reduction Requirements**

This Provision requires the Discharger to investigate the causes of and identify corrective actions to reduce or eliminate effluent toxicity. If the discharge consistently exceeds an effluent limitation for toxicity or an effluent limitation for an Ocean Plan Table 3 water quality objective specified in Table 4, 5 or 6 the Discharger shall conduct a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) defined in Attachment A. The TRE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the source of toxicity. The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to reduce toxicity to the required level once the source of toxicity is identified.

Whole Effluent Toxicity. For compliance with the Basin Plan's narrative toxicity objective, this Order requires the Discharger to conduct chronic and acute whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing, as specified in MRP section 5.1. Furthermore, this Provision requires the Discharger to investigate the causes of and identify corrective actions to reduce or eliminate effluent toxicity. If the discharge exceeds the numeric toxicity monitoring trigger during accelerated monitoring established in this Provision, the Discharger is required to initiate a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) in accordance with an approved TRE Work Plan and take actions to mitigate the impact of the discharge and prevent recurrence of toxicity.

A TRE is a study conducted in a step-wise process designed to identify the causative agents of effluent toxicity, evaluate the effectiveness of toxicity control options, and then confirm the reduction in effluent toxicity. This Provision includes requirements for the Discharger to develop and submit a TRE Work Plan and includes procedures for accelerated chronic toxicity monitoring and TRE initiation. 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. The TRE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the source of toxicity. The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to reduce toxicity to the required level once the source of toxicity is identified.

6.3.2.1.1. **TRE Work Plan.** Within 90 days of the effective date of this Order, the Discharger shall submit to the Central Coast Water Board an updated copy of their TRE Work Plan to the Central Coast Water Board and U.S. EPA Region 9 for review and approval. The TRE Work Plan shall outline the procedures for identifying the source(s) of and reducing or eliminating effluent toxicity. The TRE Work Plan must be developed in accordance with USEPA guidance and be of adequate detail to allow the Discharger to immediately initiate a TRE as required in this Provision:

- *Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Guidance for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants (EPA/833/B-99-022).*

- *Toxicity Identification Evaluation, Phase I* (EPA/600/6-91/005F).
- *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II* (EPA/600/R-92/080).
- *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III* (EPA/600/R-92/081).

This TRE Work Plan shall include steps the Discharger intends to implement if toxicity is measured above an effluent limitation and should include, at minimum: a) a description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that would be used to identify potential causes and sources of toxicity, effluent variability, and treatment system efficiency, b) a description of methods for maximizing in-house treatment system efficiency, good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in operations at the facility, and c) if a TIE is necessary, an indication of who would conduct the TIEs (i.e., an in-house expert or outside contractor).

6.3.2.1.2. **Accelerated Monitoring and TRE Initiation.** When an effluent limit for acute or chronic toxicity is exceeded during regular WET monitoring, and the testing meets all test acceptability criteria, the Discharger shall initiate accelerated monitoring as required in the Accelerated Monitoring Specifications of this Provision. The Discharger shall initiate a TRE to address effluent toxicity if any WET test result exceeds the acute or chronic effluent limit during accelerated monitoring. The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to reduce toxicity once the source of toxicity is identified.

6.3.2.1.3. **Accelerated Monitoring Specifications.** If the chronic or acute toxicity effluent limit is exceeded during regular toxicity testing, the Discharger shall initiate accelerated monitoring within 14-days of notification by the laboratory of the exceedance.

Accelerated monitoring shall consist of four (4) toxicity tests conducted once every two weeks using the species that exhibited toxicity. The following protocol shall be used for accelerated monitoring and TRE initiation:

- 6.3.2.1.3.1 If accelerated monitoring is triggered on the basis of an acute or chronic toxicity effluent limit exceedance, accelerated WET testing shall utilize a 5-concentration plus control dilution series bracketing the discharge instream waste concentration (IWC), thus permitting an evaluation of magnitude of effect through point estimate (i.e., EC25) analysis.
- 6.3.2.1.3.2 If the acute toxicity effluent limit is exceeded during regular acute toxicity monitoring, the Discharger shall immediately resample the effluent and retest for acute toxicity.
- 6.3.2.1.3.3 If the toxicity effluent limit is exceeded and the source of toxicity is known (e.g., a temporary plant upset), the Discharger shall make necessary corrections to the facility and shall conduct one additional toxicity test using the same species and test method that exhibited toxicity. If the additional toxicity test does not exceed the toxicity effluent trigger, then the

Discharger may return to their regular testing frequency. However, notwithstanding the accelerated monitoring results, if there is evidence of a pattern of recurring effluent toxicity, the Executive Officer may require that the Discharger initiate a TRE.

- 6.3.2.1.3.4 If the toxicity effluent limit is exceeded and the source of toxicity is not known, the Discharger shall conduct five additional toxicity tests conducted once every two weeks using the same species and test method that exhibited toxicity. If none of the additional toxicity tests exceed the toxicity trigger, then the Discharger may return to their regular testing frequency. However, notwithstanding the accelerated monitoring results, if there is evidence of a pattern of recurring effluent toxicity, the Executive Officer may require that the Discharger initiate a TRE.
- 6.3.2.1.3.5 If the result of any accelerated toxicity test exceeds the acute or chronic effluent limit, the Discharger shall cease accelerated monitoring and begin a TRE to investigate the cause(s) of and identify corrective actions to reduce or eliminate effluent toxicity. Within thirty days of notification by the laboratory of any test result exceeding the acute or chronic effluent limit during accelerated monitoring, the Discharger shall develop and implement a TRE Action Plan which shall include at a minimum: a) specific actions the Discharger will take to investigate, identify, and correct the causes of toxicity, b) specific actions the Discharger will take to mitigate the impact of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity, and c) a schedule for these actions. This TRE Action Plan and schedule are subject to approval and modification by the Executive Officer. A failure to conduct TRE-related toxicity tests or a TRE within an approved period may result in the establishment of numerical effluent limitations for chronic toxicity in a permit or appropriate enforcement action. While in a TRE, TRE-related toxicity testing conducted as part of the TRE investigation will not be subject to enforcement action.
- 6.3.2.1.3.6 Results of the initial failed test and any toxicity monitoring results subsequent to the failed test shall be reported as soon as reasonable to the Central Coast Water Board EO. The EO will determine whether it is appropriate to initiate enforcement action, require the Discharger to implement TRE requirements of this Order, or implement other measures.
- 6.3.2.1.4 **Water Contact Monitoring (Bacterial Characteristics).** In accordance with Ocean Plan section II.B.1.a, if a single sample exceeds any of the bacteriological single sample maximum standards contained within section 5.1.1 of this Order, repeat sampling at that location shall be conducted to determine the extent and persistence of the exceedance. The Executive Officer (EO) shall be notified within 24 hours of receiving analytical results and repeat sampling shall be conducted within 24 hours of receiving analytical results and continued based per a sampling frequency as directed by the EO until the sample result is less than the single sample maximum standard or until a sanitary survey is conducted to determine the source of the high bacterial densities.

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

(This requirement is also footnoted in Table E-14 of section 8.1.1 of Attachment E Monitoring and Reporting Program.)

6.3.2.1.5 Hauled Saline Waste Disposal Study. Prior to increasing the volume of hauled saline waste from existing sources that are discharged through the ocean outfall beyond 375,000 gallons maximum daily flow, the Discharger shall submit a brine waste disposal study to the Executive Officer for approval. The study shall include, at a minimum, the following elements: (1) a projection of the hauled saline waste volume and characteristics, (2) an assessment of the impact of the increased hauled saline waste volume on permit compliance, (3) an assessment of the impact of the increased volume on the minimum probable initial dilution at the point of discharge, (4) a detailed description of any waste disposal facilities that are proposed to accommodate the increased volume and facilitate blended secondary effluent and hauled saline wastes flow metering and sampling, and (5) a schedule for the design and construction of the new hauled saline waste disposal facilities.

The Discharger must also send a copy of the study to the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS) at mbnms.permits@noaa.gov.

This provision does not apply to brine waste, including brine associated with desalination projects. A new ROWD would be submitted prior to consideration of the permit and compliance for discharging brine.

6.3.2.1.6 Ocean Outfall and Diffuser Monitoring. The Discharger shall conduct a dye dilution study once every other year for four years to determine whether there are leaks, potential leaks, or malfunctions. This inspection shall be conducted along the outfall pipe/diffuser system from landfall to its ocean terminus. During year five, a physical outfall inspection will be conducted to check the structural integrity and possible external blockage of ports by rocks or sand deposition. Results of the dye studies and outfall inspections shall be reported in the applicable annual reports.

6.3.3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

6.3.3.1. Pollutant Minimization Program

The Discharger shall develop and conduct a Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP) as further described below when there is evidence (e.g., sample results reported as DNQ when the effluent limitation is less than the MDL, sample results from analytical methods more sensitive than those methods required by this Order, presence of whole effluent toxicity, health advisories for fish consumption, results of benthic or aquatic organism tissue sampling) that a pollutant is present in the effluent above an effluent limitation and either:

- The concentration of the pollutant is reported as DNQ and the effluent limitation is less than the reported ML;

- The concentration of the pollutant is reported as ND and the effluent limitation is less than the MDL, using definitions described in Attachment A and reporting protocols described in MRP section 10.2.4.

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

1. An annual review and semiannual monitoring of potential sources of the reportable pollutant(s), which may include fish tissue monitoring and other bio-uptake sampling;
2. Quarterly monitoring for the reportable pollutant(s) in the influent to the wastewater treatment system;
3. Submittal of a control strategy designed to proceed toward the goal of maintaining concentrations of the reportable pollutant(s) in the effluent at or below the effluent limitation;
4. Implementation of appropriate cost-effective control measures for the reportable pollutant(s), consistent with the control strategy; and
5. An annual status report that shall be sent to the Central Coast Water Board including:
 - All PMP monitoring results for the previous year;
 - A list of potential sources of the reportable pollutant(s);
 - A summary of all actions undertaken pursuant to the control strategy; and
 - A description of actions to be taken in the following year.

6.3.4. **Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications**

The Facility shall be operated as specified under Standard Provision D of Attachment D.

6.3.5. **Special Provisions for Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)**

6.3.5.1. **Biosolids Management.** Provisions regarding sludge handling and disposal ensure that such activity will comply with all applicable regulations. 40 C.F.R. part 503 sets forth U.S. EPA's final rule for the use and disposal of biosolids, or sewage sludge, and governs the final use or disposal of biosolids. The intent of this federal program is to ensure that sewage sludge is used or disposed of in a way that protects both human health and the environment. U.S. EPA's regulations require that producers of sewage sludge meet certain reporting, handling, and disposal requirements. As the U.S. EPA has not delegated the authority to implement the sludge program to the State of California, the enforcement of sludge requirements that apply to the Discharger remains under U.S. EPA's jurisdiction at this time. U.S. EPA, not the Regional Water Board, will oversee compliance with 40 C.F.R. part 503.

6.3.5.2. **Pretreatment.** The Discharger shall be responsible for the performance of all pretreatment requirements contained in 40 C.F.R. part 403 and shall be subject to enforcement actions, penalties, fines, and other remedies by the U.S. EPA,

or other appropriate parties, as provided in the CWA, as amended (33 USA 1351 et seq.). The Discharger shall implement and enforce its Approved Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) Pretreatment Program. Implementation of the Discharger's Approved POTW Pretreatment Program is hereby made an enforceable condition of this permit. U.S. EPA may initiate enforcement action against an industrial user for noncompliance with applicable standards and requirements as provided in the CWA.

The Discharger shall enforce the requirements promulgated under sections 307 (b), (c), & (d) and 402 (b) of the CWA. The Discharger shall cause industrial users subject to Federal Categorical Standards to achieve compliance no later than the date specified in those requirements or, in the case of a new industrial user, upon commencement of the discharge. The Discharger shall perform the pretreatment functions as required in 40 C.F.R. part 403, including, but not limited to:

- 6.3.5.2.1. Implement necessary legal authorities as provided in 40 C.F.R. section 403.8 (f)(1);
- 6.3.5.2.2. Enforce the pretreatment requirements under 40 C.F.R. sections 403.5 and 403.6;
- 6.3.5.2.3. Implement the programmatic functions as provided in 40 C.F.R. 403.8 (f)(2); and,
- 6.3.5.2.4. Provide the requisite funding and personnel to implement the pretreatment program as provided in 40 C.F.R. section 403.8 (f)(3).

The Discharger shall submit annually a report to the U.S. EPA, Region 9, the Central Coast Water Board, and the State Water Board describing the Discharger's pretreatment activities over the previous twelve months. In the event that the Discharger is not in compliance with conditions or requirements of this permit affected by the pretreatment program, it shall also include reasons for non-compliance and a statement how and when it shall comply. This annual report is due by March 1 of each year and shall contain, but not be limited to, the contents described in Section 9.3 of the Monitoring and Reporting Program R3-2024-0045 MRP.

- 6.3.5.3. **Collection System.** The Discharger is subject to the requirements of and must separately comply with State Water Board Order 2022-0103-DWQ, Statewide Waste Discharge Requirements General Order for Sanitary Sewer Systems, including monitoring and reporting requirements, and any subsequent revision to that Order. This General Permit, adopted on December 6, 2022, is applicable to all "federal and state agencies, municipalities, counties, districts, and other public entities that own or operate sanitary sewer systems greater than one mile in length that collect and/or convey untreated or partially treated wastewater to a publicly owned treatment facility in the State of California." The purpose of the General Permit is to promote the proper and efficient management, operation, and maintenance of sanitary sewer systems and to minimize the occurrences and impacts of sanitary sewer overflows.

6.3.5.4 Resource Recovery from Anaerobically Digestible Material. If the

Discharger will receive hauled-in anaerobically digestible material for injection into an anaerobic digester, the Discharger shall notify the Central Coast Water Board and develop and implement Standard Operating Procedures for this activity. The Standard Operation Procedures shall be developed prior to receiving hauled-in anaerobically digestible material. The Standard Operating Procedures shall address material handling, including unloading, screening, or other processing prior to anaerobic digestion; transportation; spill prevention; and spill response. In addition, the Standard Operating Procedures shall address avoidance of the introduction of materials that could cause interference, pass-through, or upset of the treatment processes; avoidance of prohibited material; vector control; odor control; operation and maintenance; and the disposition of any solid waste segregated from introduction to the digester. The Discharger shall train its staff on the Standard Operating Procedures and shall maintain records for a minimum of five years for each load received, describing the hauler, waste type, and quantity received. In addition, the Discharger shall maintain records for a minimum of five years for the disposition, location, and quantity of cumulative pre-digestion-segregated solid waste hauled offsite.

6.3.6. Other Special Provisions

6.3.6.1. Discharges of Stormwater. For the control of stormwater discharged from the site of the wastewater treatment and disposal facilities, if applicable, the Discharger shall seek authorization to discharge under and meet the requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board's Water Quality Order 2014-0057- DWQ, NPDES General Permit No. CAS000001, Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities Excluding Construction Activities.

6.3.6.2. Climate Change Response Hazards and Vulnerabilities Plan

With the Report of Waste Discharge submitted for reissuance of this Order, the Discharger shall submit a Climate Change Response Hazards and Vulnerabilities Plan describing the Discharger's long-term approach to identify and address climate change hazards and vulnerabilities at the facility, including all associated infrastructure (e.g., treatment facilities, conveyances to discharge points, discharge facilities). The Climate Change Response Hazards and Vulnerabilities Plan shall, at minimum:

- 6.3.6.2.1. Identify current approaches being implemented at the facility to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and assess potential approaches to be implemented at the facility to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the future based on effectiveness in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and feasibility of implementation.
- 6.3.6.2.2. Identify and prioritize climate change hazards at the facility and assess facility vulnerability to climate change hazards that could cause reduction,

loss, or failure of treatment processes and/or critical structures at the facility. For the anticipated life of the facility, accounting for forecasted climatic changes, the plan shall, at a minimum, include analysis of the following:

- 6.3.6.2.2.1. The range of potential sea level rise flooding scenarios at the facility.
- 6.3.6.2.2.2. The range of potential temperature scenarios; and the range of potential extreme low and extreme high influent flow and loading scenarios.
- 6.3.6.2.3. Prioritize climate change hazards and vulnerabilities at the facility and identify triggers that will initiate responses at the facility.
- 6.3.6.2.4. Identify and prioritize potential responses to climate change hazard triggers, accounting for a full suite of potential adaptation responses. The Discharger shall prioritize options that achieve long-term facility safety and operation and minimize resource impacts.
- 6.3.6.2.5. Identify the next steps the Discharger will implement to ensure that the facility is safe from and resilient to climate change hazards.

7.0 COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

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

7.1 General

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

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, but Not Quantified” (“DNQ”, or “Not Detected” (ND), the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:

- 7.2.1 The data set shall be ranked from low to high, ranking the reported ND determinations lowest, DNQ determinations next, followed by quantified values (if any). The Order of the individual ND or DNQ determinations is unimportant.
- 7.2.2 The median value of the data set shall be determined. If the data set has an odd number of data points, then the median is the middle value. If the data set has an even number of data points, then the median is the average of the two values around the middle unless one or both of the points are ND or DNQ, in which case the median value shall be the lower of the two data points where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than DNQ.

7.3 Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL)

If the average of daily discharges over a calendar month exceeds the AMEL for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged and the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that month for that parameter (e.g., resulting in 31 days of non-compliance in a 31-day month). The average of daily discharges over the calendar month that exceeds the AMEL for a parameter will be considered out of compliance for that month only. If only a single sample is taken during the calendar month and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the AMEL, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that calendar month. For any one calendar month during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar month.

7.4 Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL)

If the average of daily discharges over a calendar week exceeds the AWEL for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged and the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that week for that parameter, resulting in 7 days of non-compliance. The average of daily discharges over the calendar week that exceeds the AWEL for a parameter will be considered out of compliance for that week only. If only a single sample is taken during the calendar week and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the AWEL, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that calendar week. For any one calendar week during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar week.

7.5 Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL)

If a daily discharge exceeds the MDEL for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged, and the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that 1 day only within the reporting period. For any 1 day during which no sample is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that day.

7.6 Acute and Chronic Toxicity

The discharge is subject to determination of “Pass” or “Fail” from an acute or chronic toxicity test using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) statistical t-test approach described in *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document* (EPA 833-R-10-004, 2010), Appendix A, Figure A-1 and Table A-1, and Appendix B, Table B-1. The null hypothesis (Ho) for the TST statistical approach is: Mean discharge “in-stream” waste concentration (IWC) response $\leq 0.75 \times$ Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as “Pass.” A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as “Fail.” Acute and chronic WET testing is to be performed with only two test concentrations, the laboratory control and a single effluent treatment (the IWC). As discussed in Fact Sheet section 4.3.6.1, evaluation of concentration-response does not apply to single-concentration (IWC) tests where the TST is applied. Concentration-response is required during accelerated monitoring tests.

The MDEL for acute or chronic toxicity is exceeded and a violation will be flagged when an acute or chronic toxicity test, analyzed using the TST statistical approach, results in “Fail.”

The acute and chronic toxicity MDELs are set at the IWC for the discharge and expressed in units of the TST statistical approach (“Pass” or “Fail”). The IWC will depend on the concentrate waste dilution ratio and applicable D_m as provided in Table 8. Where toxicity test requires sample collection on multiple days, the Discharger shall base the IWC on the lowest anticipated concentrate waste dilution ratio over the course of the discharge.

7.8. 6-Month Median

For compliance with effluent limitations expressed as a 6-month median, the Discharger shall calculate a moving 6-month median concentration from the results reported for Monitoring Location EFF-001B and compare them to the effluent limitations at Discharge Point 001. Other requirements for compliance determination are provided in MRP Section 10.2.6.

ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS

Acute Toxicity (not applicable to Test of Significant Toxicity hypothesis testing)

1. Acute Toxicity (TUa)

Expressed in Toxic Units Acute (TUa)

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

2. Lethal Concentration 50% (LC 50)

LC 50 (percent waste giving 50% survival of test organisms) shall be determined by static or continuous flow bioassay techniques using standard marine test species as specified in Ocean Plan Appendix III. If specific identifiable substances in wastewater can be demonstrated by the discharger as being rapidly rendered harmless upon discharge to the marine environment, but not as a result of dilution, the LC 50 may be determined after the test samples are adjusted to remove the influence of those substances.

When it is not possible to measure the 96-hour LC 50 due to greater than 50 percent survival of the test species in 100 percent waste, the toxicity concentration shall be calculated by the expression:

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

where:

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

Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS)

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

Average Dry Weather Flow (ADWF)

The average flow of sanitary wastewater and groundwater infiltration over a period of 7 to 14 days during extended dry weather and high groundwater season. The ADWF calculation excludes significant industrial and commercial flows, and assumes no inflow during dry weather conditions.

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.

Brine Waste

Waste with total dissolved solids greater than seawater. For the Central Coast of California this means total dissolved solids concentrations greater than about 33,000 mg/L.

Chlordane

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

Chronic Toxicity (not applicable to Test of Significant Toxicity hypothesis testing)

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

1. Chronic Toxicity (TUc)

Expressed as Toxic Units Chronic (TUc)

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

2. No Observed Effect Level (NOEL)

The NOEL is expressed as the maximum percent effluent or receiving water that causes no observable effect on a test organism, as determined by the result of a critical life stage toxicity test listed in Ocean Plan Appendix II.

Concentrate Waste Dilution Ratio

The ratio of reverse osmosis concentrate from the Pure Water Monterey Advanced Water Purification Facility plus hauled saline waste from reverse osmosis or ion exchange regeneration systems to total effluent.

Daily Discharge

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

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

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

DDT

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

Degradation

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

Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)

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

Dichlorobenzenes

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

Downstream Ocean Waters

Waters downstream with respect to ocean currents.

Dredged Material

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

Enclosed Bays

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

Endosulfan

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

Estuaries and Coastal Lagoons are waters at the mouths of streams that serve as mixing zones for fresh and ocean waters during a major portion of the year. Mouths of streams that are temporarily separated from the ocean by sandbars shall be considered as estuaries. Estuarine waters will generally be considered to extend from a bay or the

open ocean to the upstream limit of tidal action but may be considered to extend seaward if significant mixing of fresh and salt water occurs in the open coastal waters. The waters described by this definition include but are not limited to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta as defined by Section 12220 of the California Water Code, Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait downstream to Carquinez Bridge, and appropriate areas of the Smith, Klamath, Mad, Eel, Noyo, and Russian Rivers.

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

Hauled Saline Waste

Wastewaters hauled to the WWTP from by private waste haulers or water treatment facilities. The saline waste may include concentrate from reverse osmosis, softener regenerate wastes, and the waste solutions from ion exchange regeneration. This waste is generally less salty than seawater desalination brine but more salty than domestic wastewater.

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

Initial Dilution

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

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

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

Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation

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

Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation

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

“In-stream” Waste Concentration (IWC)

The concentration of a toxicant of effluent in the receiving water expressed as percent after mixing (the inverse of the dilution factor). A discharge of 100% effluent will be considered the IWC whenever mixing zones or dilution credits are not authorized by the applicable Water Board.

Kelp Beds

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

The “Initial Dilution Zone” of wastewater outfalls is excluded from designation as kelp beds for the purposes of bacterial standards. Adventitious assemblages of kelp plants on waste discharge structures (e.g., outfall pipes and diffusers) do not constitute kelp beds for purposes of bacterial standards.

Mariculture

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

Material

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

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL)

The highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant.

Method Detection Limit (MDL)

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 CFR part 136, Attachment B.

Minimum Level (ML)

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

Natural Light

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

Not Detected (ND)

Those sample results less than the laboratory’s MDL.

Ocean Waters

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

PAHs (polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons)

The sum of acenaphthylene, anthracene, 1,2-benzanthracene, 3,4 benzofluoranthene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, 1,12-benzoperylene, benzo[a]pyrene, chrysene, dibenzo[ah]anthracene, fluorene, indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, phenanthrene and pyrene.

PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls)

The sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254 and Aroclor-1260.

Peak Wet Weather Flow (PWWF)

The highest hourly flow rate of wastewater that occurs during a significant rainstorm and exceeds the treatment capacity of a wastewater treatment plant.

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 Ocean Plan Table 1 pollutants 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), shall be considered to fulfill the PMP requirements.

Recycled Water Producer

An entity that is permitted to produce recycled water consistent with California Code of Regulations, title 22 at a wastewater treatment plant or water recycling treatment plant.

Reported Minimum Level

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

RO Concentrate

Concentrate from reverse osmosis process at the Advanced Water Purification Facility (AWPF).

Shellfish

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

Significant Difference

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

Six-Month Median Effluent Limitation

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

State Water Quality Protection Areas (SWQPAs)

Non-terrestrial marine or estuarine areas designated to protect marine species or biological communities from an undesirable alteration in natural water quality. All Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS) that were previously designated by the State Water Board in Resolutions 74-28, 74-32, and 75-61 are now also classified as a subset of State Water Quality Protection Areas and require special protections afforded by the Ocean Plan.

TCDD Equivalents

The sum of the concentrations of chlorinated dibenzodioxins (2,3,7,8-CDDs) and chlorinated dibenzofurans (2,3,7,8-CDFs) multiplied by their respective toxicity factors, as shown in the table below.

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

Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)

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

chemical(s) responsible for toxicity. These procedures are performed in three phases (characterization, identification, and confirmation) using aquatic organism toxicity tests.)

Waste

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

Water Recycling

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

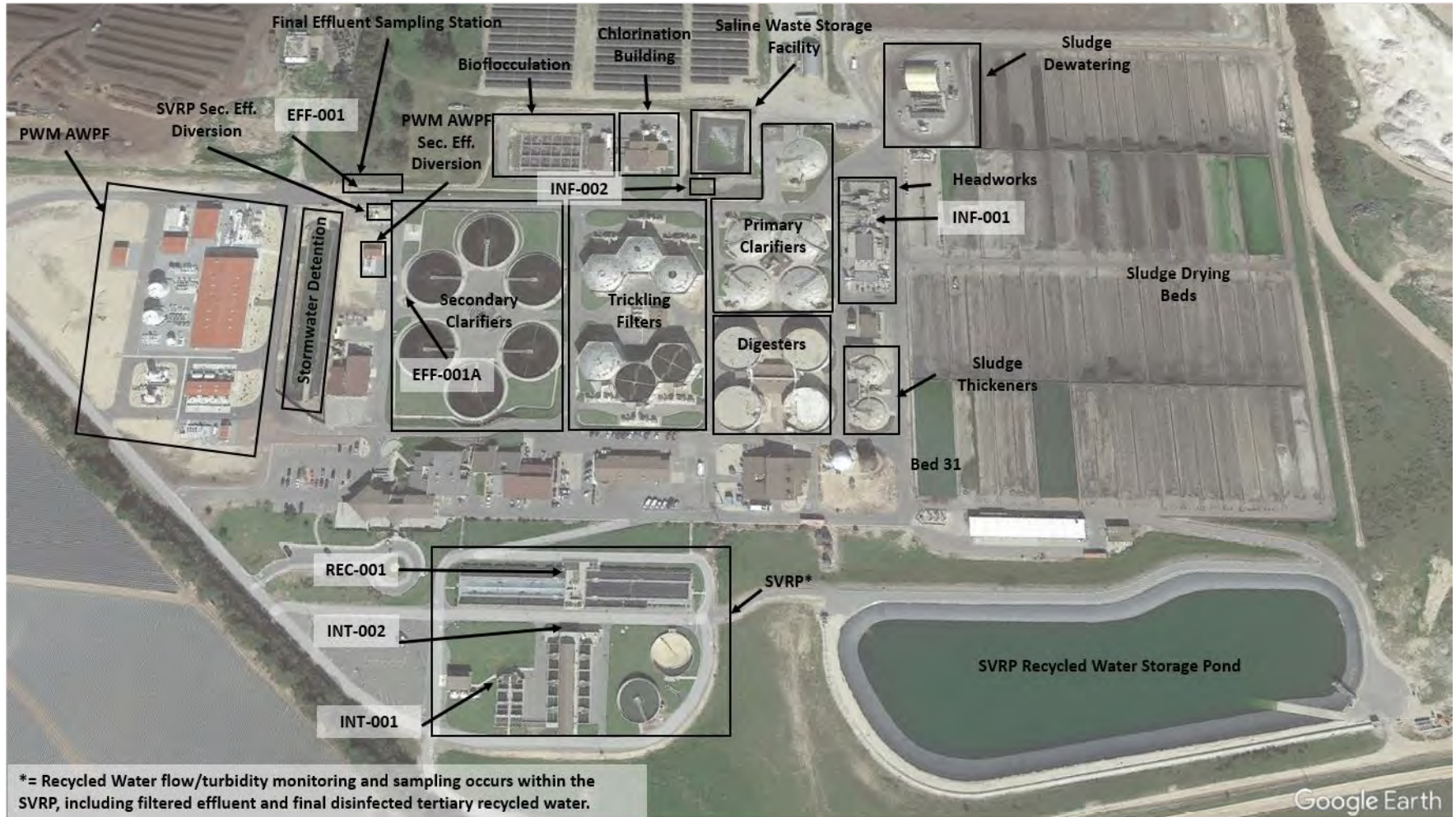
ATTACHMENT B – MAPS

B.1. Regional Map

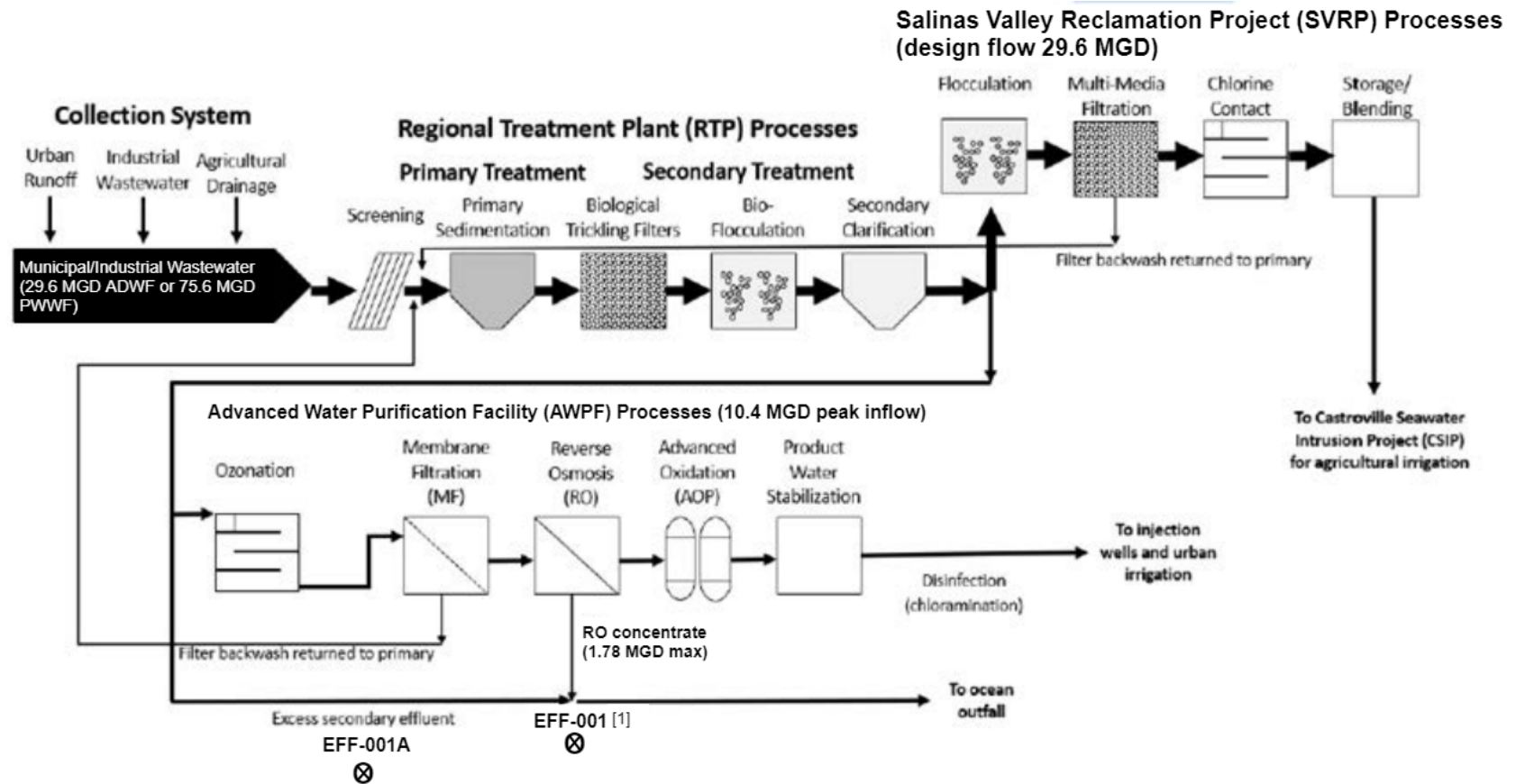


ATTACHMENT B – MAPS

B.2. Site Map



ATTACHMENT C – FLOW SCHEMATIC



⁽¹⁾ EFF-001B describes the calculated concentrations of effluent after minimum probable initial dilution using concentrations from Monitoring Location EFF-001. The Discharger shall calculate the Concentrate Waste Dilution Ratio and commingled RO concentrate, hauled saline waste, and secondary effluent quality at Monitoring Location EFF-001B as described in Section 4.2.1.

ATTACHMENT D – STANDARD PROVISIONS

1. Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance

1.1. Duty to Comply

- 1.1.1. The Discharger must comply with all of the terms, requirements, and conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (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 CFR § 122.41(a); Wat. Code, §§ 13261, 13263, 13265, 13268, 13000, 13001, 13304, 13350, 13385.)
- 1.1.2. The Discharger shall 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 CFR § 122.41(a)(1).)

1.2. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

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

1.3. Duty to Mitigate

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

1.4. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the Discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by a Discharger only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. (40 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 122.5(c).)

1.6. Inspection and Entry

The Discharger shall allow the Central Coast Water Board, State Water Board, USEPA, and/or their authorized representatives (including an authorized contractor

acting as their representative), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents, as may be required by law, to (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(b); 40 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(i)):
 - 1.7.3.1. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage (40 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 shall submit prior notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass. The notice shall be sent to the Central Coast Water Board. As of December 2023, all notices must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.10 below. Notices shall comply with 40 CFR part 3, 40 CFR section 122.22, and 40 CFR part 127. (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(3)(i).)

1.7.5.2. Unanticipated bypass. The Discharger shall submit a notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting V.E below (24-hour notice). The notice shall be sent to the Central Coast Water Board. As of December 2023, all notices must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.10 below. Notices shall comply with 40 CFR part 3, 40 CFR section 122.22, and 40 CFR part 127. (40 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 shall demonstrate, through properly

signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that (40 CFR § 122.41(n)(3)):

- 1.8.2.1. An upset occurred and that the Discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset (40 CFR § 122.41(n)(3)(i));
 - 1.8.2.2. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated (40 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR §§ 122.41(l)(3), 122.61.)

3. Standard Provisions – Monitoring

- 3.1. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(1).)
- 3.2. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR part 136 for the analyses of pollutants unless another method is required under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N. Monitoring must be conducted according to sufficiently sensitive test methods approved under 40 CFR part 136 for the analysis of pollutants or pollutant parameters or as required under 40 CFR 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 CFR part 136 or required under 40 CFR 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 CFR part 136 or otherwise required under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N, monitoring must be conducted according to a test procedure specified in this Order for such pollutants or pollutant parameters.
(40 CFR §§ 122.21(e)(3), 122.41(j)(4), 122.44(i)(1)(iv).)

4. Standard Provisions – Records

- 4.1. The Discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring **instrumentation**, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer at any time. (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(2).)
- 4.2. Records of monitoring information shall include:
- 4.2.1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements
(40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(i));
- 4.2.2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements
(40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(ii));
- 4.2.3. The date(s) analyses were performed (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(iii));
- 4.2.4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(iv));
- 4.2.5. The analytical techniques or methods used (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(v)); and
- 4.2.6. The results of such analyses. (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(vi).)
- 4.3. Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied
(40 CFR § 122.7(b)):
- 4.3.1. The name and address of any permit applicant or Discharger
(40 CFR § 122.7(b)(1)); and
- 4.3.2. Permit applications and attachments, permits and effluent data.
(40 CFR § 122.7(b)(2).)

5. Standard Provisions – Reporting

5.1. Duty to Provide Information

The Discharger shall furnish to the Central Coast Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA within a reasonable time, any information which the Central Coast Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order or to determine compliance with this Order. Upon request, the Discharger shall also furnish to the Central Coast Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA copies of records required to be kept by this Order.

(40 CFR § 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 USEPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2.2, 5.2.3, 5.2.4, 5.2.5, and 5.2.6 below. (40 CFR § 122.41(k).)

5.2.2. All permit applications shall be signed by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures. (40 CFR § 122.22(a)(1).)

5.2.2. All permit applications shall be signed by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively. (40 CFR § 122.22(a)(2).)

5.2.2. All permit applications shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this provision, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes: (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of USEPA). (40 CFR § 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 USEPA shall 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 122.22(c).)
- 5.2.5. Any person signing a document under Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2.2 or 5.2.3 above shall make the following certification:

“I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.” (40 CFR § 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 shall meet all relevant requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2, and shall ensure that all relevant requirements of 40 CFR part 3 (Cross-Media Electronic Reporting) and 40 CFR 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 shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) in this Order. (40 CFR § 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. As of December 21, 2016, all reports and forms must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting

5.10 and comply with 40 CFR part 3, 40 CFR section 122.22, and 40 CFR part 127. (40 CFR § 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 CFR part 136, or another method required for an industry-specific waste stream under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or reporting form specified by the Central Coast Water Board or State Water Board.
(40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)(ii).)

5.3.4. Calculations for all limitations, which require averaging of measurements, shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order.
(40 CFR § 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, shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.
(40 CFR § 122.41(l)(5).)

5.5. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

5.5.1. The Discharger shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A report shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The report shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

For noncompliance events related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events, these reports must include the data described above (with the exception of time of discovery) as well as the type of event (i.e., combined sewer overflow, sanitary sewer overflow, or bypass event), type of overflow structure (e.g., manhole, combined sewer overflow outfall), discharge volume untreated by the treatment works treating domestic sewage, types of human health and environmental impacts of the event, and whether the noncompliance was related to wet weather.

As of December 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 shall comply with 40 CFR part 3, 40 CFR section 122.22, and 40 CFR 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 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(i).)

5.5.2. The following shall 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 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A).)

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

5.6. Planned Changes

The Discharger shall 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 122.41(l)(1)(ii).)

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

5.7. Anticipated Noncompliance

The Discharger shall 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 CFR § 122.41(l)(2).)

5.8. Other Noncompliance

The Discharger shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.3, 5.4, and 5.5 above at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Standard Provision – Reporting 5.5 above. For noncompliance events related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events, these reports shall contain the information described in Standard Provision – Reporting 5.5 and the applicable required data in appendix A to 40 CFR 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 CFR § 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 USEPA, the Discharger shall promptly submit such facts or information.
(40 CFR § 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 CFR part 127 to the initial recipient defined in 40 CFR section 127.2(b). USEPA will identify and publish the list of initial recipients on its website and in the Federal Register, by state and by NPDES data group [see 40 CFR section 127.2(c)]. USEPA will update and maintain this listing. (40 CFR § 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, 13350 13385, 13386, and 13387.

7. Additional Provisions – Notification Levels

7.1. Non-Municipal Facilities

Existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural Dischargers shall notify the Central Coast Water Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe (40 CFR § 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 CFR § 122.42(a)(1)):

7.1.1.1. 100 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) (40 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 122.42(a)(2)):

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

- 7.1.2.2. 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony (40 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 122.42(a)(2)(iv).)

7.2. Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)

All POTWs shall provide adequate notice to the Central Coast Water Board of the following (40 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 122.42(b)(2).)
- 7.2.3. Adequate notice shall include information on the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW as well as any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW. (40 CFR § 122.42(b)(3).)

8. CENTRAL COAST WATER BOARD STANDARD PROVISIONS

8.1. Central Coast Standard Provision – 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 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 Standard Provisions

- 8.2.1. Collection, treatment, and discharge of waste shall not create a nuisance or pollution, as defined by Water Code section 13050.
- 8.2.2. All facilities used for transport or treatment of wastes shall 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 shall be in a manner that precludes public contact with wastewater.
- 8.2.4. Collected screenings, sludges, and other solids removed from liquid wastes shall be disposed in a manner approved by the Executive Officer.
- 8.2.5. Publicly owned wastewater treatment plants shall 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 shall 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 germs 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 shall be provided to ensure maximal compliance with all terms and conditions of this permit. Safeguards shall 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 shall:

- 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 shall be designed and constructed according to accepted engineering practice and shall be capable of full compliance with this order when properly operated and maintained. Proper operation and maintenance shall be described in an Operation and Maintenance Manual. Facilities shall be accessible during the wet-weather season.
- 8.2.11. The discharger shall 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 shall 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 shall be in conformance with recycling criteria established in chapter 3, title 22, of the California Administrative Code and chapter 7, division 7, of the Water Code. 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 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 shall be increased to validate the test within the next monitoring period. The increased frequency shall be maintained until the 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 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 Standard Provisions – Definitions 1.7.14.).

- 8.3.2. Water quality analyses performed in order to monitor compliance with this permit shall be by a laboratory certified by the Division of Drinking Water for the constituent(s) being analyzed. Bioassay(s) performed in order to monitor compliance with this permit shall be in accord with guidelines approved by the State Water Board and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 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 Wildlife due to restrictions in the State's laboratory certification program, the discharger shall 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 shall be representative of the monitored activity. Samples shall be taken during periods of peak loading conditions. Influent samples shall be samples collected from the combined flows of all incoming wastes, excluding recycled wastes. Effluent samples shall 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 shall be properly maintained and calibrated as necessary to ensure their continued accuracy.

8.4. Central Coast 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 shall 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 shall be conducted according to Central Coast 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 shall compare data from the control station with data from the outfall stations. All tabulations and computations shall 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 shall be submitted within 14 days following each scheduled date unless otherwise specified within the permit. If reporting noncompliance, the report shall 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 shall be submitted within 14 days of full compliance.
- 8.4.3. The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge or secure a waiver from the 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 shall file a written report with the Central Coast Water Board. The report shall 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 shall 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 shall submit reports electronically to the:

California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region
centralcoast@waterboards.ca.gov
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401-7906

In addition, Dischargers with designated major discharges shall submit a copy of each document to:

Regional Administrator
U.S. EPA, Region 9
Attention: NPDES Permits Section (WTR-2-3)

R9NPDES@epa.gov
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, California 94105

- 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 shall 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 1st of each year, the discharger shall submit an annual report to the Central Coast Water Board. The report shall 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 Provision 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 section 8.3, General Monitoring Requirements.
- 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 shall 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 shall 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 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), shall 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 Standard Provision – Enforcement

- 8.6.1. Any person failing to file a Report of Waste Discharge or other report as required by this permit shall 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 shall, 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 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 shall be specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program ordered by the 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" shall 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 Standard Provision – 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 CWA.
- 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) = $8.34 \times Q \times C$; and,

mass emission rate (kg/day) = $3.79 \times Q \times C$,

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 paragraph 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 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 (kg/day or 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 shall 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 CWA 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.

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ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP)

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

1. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

- 1.1. Laboratory Certification. Laboratories analyzing monitoring samples shall be certified by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) in accordance with the provision of Water Code section 13176 and must include quality assurance/quality control data with their reports.
- 1.2. Appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges. The devices shall be installed, calibrated, and maintained to ensure that the accuracy of the measurements is consistent with the accepted capability of that type of device. Devices selected shall be capable of measuring flows with a maximum deviation of less than ± 10 percent from true discharge rates throughout the range of expected discharge volumes. Guidance in selection, installation, calibration, and operation of acceptable flow measurement devices can be obtained from the following references.
 - 1.2.1. A Guide to Methods and Standards for the Measurement of Water Flow, U.S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, NBS Special Publication 421, May 1975, 96 pp. (Available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Order by SD Catalog No. C13.10:421.)
 - 1.2.2. Water Measurement Manual, U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Second Edition, Revised Reprint, 1974, 327 pp. (Available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington D.C. 20402. Order by Catalog No. 172.19/2:W29/2, Stock No. S/N 24003-0027.)
 - 1.2.3. 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. (Available in paper copy or microfiche from National Technical Information Services (NTIS) Springfield, VA 22151. Order by NTIS No. PB-273 535/5ST.)
 - 1.2.4. NPDES Compliance Sampling Manual, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water Enforcement, Publication MCD-51, 1977, 140 pp. (Available from the General Services Administration (8FFS), Centralized Mailing Lists Services, Building 41, Denver Federal Center, CO 80225.)
- 1.3. All monitoring instruments and devices used by the Discharger to fulfill the prescribed monitoring program shall be properly maintained and calibrated as

necessary to ensure their continued accuracy. All flow measurement devices shall be calibrated at least once per year to ensure continued accuracy of the devices.

- 1.4. Monitoring results, including noncompliance, shall be reported at intervals and in a manner specified in this MRP.
- 1.5. Unless otherwise specified by this MRP, all monitoring shall be conducted according to test procedures established at 40 C.F.R. part 136, Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for Analysis of Pollutants. All analyses shall 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 toxics listed by the California Toxics Rule shall also adhere to guidance and requirements contained in the Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (2005). Analyses for toxics listed in Table 3 of the California Ocean Plan shall adhere to guidance and requirements contained in that document.
- 1.6. The Discharger shall 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
1001 I Street, Sacramento, CA 95814

2. MONITORING LOCATIONS

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

Table E- 1. Monitoring Station Locations

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name Monitoring	Monitoring Location Description
--	INF-001	Influent wastewater with a domestic component (this excludes hauled saline wastes) prior to treatment and following all significant inputs to the collection system or to the headworks of untreated wastewater and inflow and infiltration where representative samples of wastewater influent can be obtained.
--	INF-002	Influent saline waste via haulers to the saline waste storage facility prior to blending with secondary effluent as applicable.

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name Monitoring	Monitoring Location Description
--	INT-001	Influent water to the Salinas Valley Reclamation Project (SVRP).
--	INT-002	Filtered effluent prior to disinfection at the SVRP.
002	REC-001	Location where representative sample of final disinfected tertiary recycled water can be collected (prior to storage).
001	EFF-001 ^[1]	Location where representative effluent sample may be collected. This includes the total component of Pure Water Monterey Advanced Water Purification Facility (AWPF) reverse osmosis (RO) concentrate, hauled saline wastes and secondary effluent that will be discharged through the ocean outfall, after treatment and before contact with receiving water. Latitude ^[2] : 36.7075° Longitude: -121.771°
001	EFF-001A	Location where representative secondary effluent sample may be collected prior to commingling with any other waste stream. Latitude ^[2] : 36.7075° Longitude: -121.771°
001	EFF-001B ^[1]	The calculated concentrations of effluent after minimum probable initial dilution using concentrations from Monitoring Location EFF-001. (Note: EFF-001B is a compliance point using calculated data and not a physical location.)
--	RSW-A	Shoreline monitoring station – 900 feet north of the outfall, 1,000 feet offshore. Latitude: 36.7265° Longitude: -121.8119°
--	RSW-B	Shoreline monitoring station – adjacent to the outfall pipe, 1,000 feet offshore. Latitude: 36.72325° Longitude: -121.81185°
--	RSW-C	Shoreline monitoring station – 900 feet south of the outfall, 1,000 feet offshore. Latitude: 36.72018° Longitude: -121.81203°
--	RSW-D	Shoreline monitoring station – 1,800 feet south of the outfall, 1,000 feet offshore. Latitude: 36.7168° Longitude: -121.81203°

^[1] The Discharger’s outfall and hauled saline waste discharge facilities currently do not allow for aggregate flow metering of as-discharged combined secondary effluent and saline wastes at high secondary effluent flows (during wet season when recycling is not being implemented) above what is required for blending to safely meet the prescribed effluent limitations.

During the dry season, when the Discharger is recycling essentially 100% of the wastewater flow, the facility is not capable of aggregate flow metering and

sampling prior to entering the outfall; however, a final effluent sampling station is currently in design and proposed for construction by FY 25-26. During the dry season, saline waste discharge flows and high volume secondary effluent flows are currently metered separately and are sampled separately via grab samples that are composited based on the as-discharged flow proportions entering the outfall.

Effluent monitoring per the Discharger’s current facility configuration and effluent monitoring protocol is acceptable until the Final Effluent Sampling Station is constructed to facilitate year-round flow metering of combined saline waste, RO concentrate, and secondary effluent.

^[2] The latitude and longitude information in Table E-1 are approximate for administrative purposes.

3. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

3.1. Monitoring Location INF-001

3.1.1. The Discharger shall monitor untreated wastewater at Monitoring Location INF-001 as follows:

Table E- 2. Influent Monitoring at INF-001

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Daily Flow	MGD	Metered or Calculated ^[1]	Daily
Instantaneous Maximum Flow	MGD	Metered or Calculated ^[1]	Daily
Mean Daily Flow	MGD	Metered or Calculated ^[1]	Monthly
CBOD5	mg/L	24-hr Composite	Weekly
TSS	mg/L	24-hr Composite	Weekly
Pretreatment Requirements ^{[2], [3]}	--	--	--

^[1] Metered at the treatment facility headworks or calculated based on the summation of collection system pump station flow.

^[2] Those pollutants identified in Table 3 of the Ocean Plan, (2019). Analyses, compliance determination, and reporting for these pollutants shall adhere to applicable provisions of the Ocean Plan, including the Standard Monitoring Procedures presented in Appendix III of the Ocean Plan. The Discharger shall establish calibration standards (or require that their contract laboratory do so) 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 shall

conduct analyses using sufficiently sensitive methods, as described in section 10.2.4 of the MRP.

[3] See section 6.3.5.2 of the Order and section 9.3 of the MRP.

3.1.2. The Discharger shall monitor hauled saline waste delivered to the facility at Monitoring Location INF-002 (Hauled Saline Wastes) as follows:

Table E- 3. Influent Hauled Saline Waste Monitoring at INF-002

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Weekly Volume Received	Gallons	Metered or Calculated	Daily
Monthly Volume Received	Gallons	Metered or Calculated	Daily
Annual Volume Received	Million Gallons (MG)	Metered or Calculated	Monthly
Volume Routed to Emergency Storage ^[1]	Gallons	Metered or Calculated	Weekly
Other	The Discharger shall report all hauled saline waste sampling data collected as part of the hauled saline waste facility operation (i.e., analytical data used to characterize hauled saline waste and determine appropriate blending ratios for discharge).		

4. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

4.1. Monitoring Location EFF-001

4.1.1. The Discharger shall monitor effluent discharged at Discharge Point 001 at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as described in Table E-4. The Discharger shall report monitoring results without dilution calculation at EFF-001. Final Effluent Sampling Station which is located at EFF-001 is constructed to facilitate year-round sampling and, eventually, flow metering of combined saline waste, RO concentrate, and secondary effluent.

Table E- 4. Effluent Monitoring at EFF-001

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Daily Flow ^[1]	MGD	Metered or Calculated	Daily

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Instantaneous Max Flow ^[1]	MGD	Metered or Calculated	Daily
Maximum Daily Flow ^[1]	MGD	Metered or Calculated	Monthly
Mean Daily Flow ^[1]	MGD	Calculated	Monthly
pH	pH Units	Grab or Continuous	Daily
Total and Fecal Coliform ^{[3],[4]}	MPN/100mL	Grab	3X/Permit Term ^[2]
Enterococci Organisms ^{[3],[4]}	MPN/100mL	Grab	3X/Permit Term ^[2]
Temperature	°F	Measured	Weekly
Settleable Solids	mL/L/hr.	Grab	Weekly
Total Residual Chlorine ^[6]	mg/L	Continuous	4X/Year
Turbidity	NTUs	Grab	Weekly
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Orthophosphate	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Ammonia, Total (as N)	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Nitrate Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Urea	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Silicate	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Conductivity	µS/cm	Grab	Monthly
Sodium	mg/L	Grab	4/Year ^{[7], [8]}
Chloride	mg/L	Grab	4/Year ^{[7], [8]}
Iron	mg/L	Grab	4/Year ^{[7], [8]}
Magnesium	mg/L	Grab	4/Year ^{[7], [8]}
Hardness	mg/L	Grab	4/Year ^{[7], [8]}
Cyanide, Total (as CN)	µg/L	24-hr composite	4/Year ^{[7], [8]}
Acute Toxicity ^[11]	“Pass”/“Fail” (Test of Significant Toxicity) ^[13]	Grab	2/Year ^{[7], [11]}
Chronic Toxicity ^[9]	“Pass”/“Fail” (Test of Significant Toxicity) ^[13]	Grab	4/Year ^{[7], [11]}

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Ocean Plan Table 3 Metals ^[12]	µg/L	24-hr composite ^{[13],[14]}	4/Year ^{[7],[11]}
DDT/DDD/DDE, Sum of P,P & O,P Isomers	µg/L	24-hr composite ^{[13] [14]}	4/Year ^{[7],[8]}
Heptachlor	µg/L	24-hr composite ^{[13] [14]}	4/Year ^{[7],[8]}
Dieldrin	µg/L	24-hr composite ^{[13] [14]}	4/Year ^{[7],[8]}
Aldrin	µg/L	24-hr composite ^{[13] [14]}	4/Year ^{[7],[8]}
Benzidine	µg/L	24-hr composite ^{[13] [14]}	4/Year ^{[7],[8]}
Chlordane	µg/L	24-hr composite ^{[13] [14]}	4/Year ^{[7],[8]}
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	24-hr composite ^{[13] [14]}	4/Year ^{[7],[8]}
PCBs	µg/L	24-hr composite ^{[13] [14]}	4/Year ^{[7],[8]}
Toxaphene	µg/L	24-hr composite ^{[13] [14]}	4/Year ^{[7],[8]}
All other Ocean Plan Table 3 Pollutants	µg/L	24-hr composite ^{[13] [14]}	2/Year ^{[7], [8]}
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Grab	3x / Permit Term ^[16]
Nitrite Plus Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	mg/L	Grab	Monthly
Phosphorus (Total)	mg/L	Grab	3x / Permit Term ^[16]
Remaining Priority Pollutants ^[15]	µg/L	24-hr composite ^{[15] [16]}	2x / Permit Term ^[17]

^[1] The Discharger shall report the daily average and daily maximum flow for each day. In addition, the Discharger shall report the mean daily flow and maximum

- daily flow for each month. Individual reporting for secondary effluent, hauled saline waste effluent, and RO concentrate effluent flows are required along with as-discharged combined flow for blended secondary effluent and saline wastes.
- [2] Weekly total coliform, fecal coliform, and enterococcus effluent monitoring apply if the Executive Officer concludes that the discharge consistently exceeds the Receiving Water Limitations of the Order. If weekly sampling is not required the Discharger must monitor a minimum of three times as required for permit renewal EPA Form 2A, Part A. A.12.
- [3] For all bacterial analyses, sample dilutions should be performed so the range of bacterial density values extends from 200 to 160,000 /100 mL. The detection methods used for each analysis shall be reported with the results of the analysis.
- [4] Detection methods used for coliforms (total and fecal) shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 C.F.R. part 136 (revised edition of May 14, 1999), unless alternate methods have been approved in advance by U.S. EPA pursuant to 40 C.F.R. part 136.
- [5] Detection methods used for enterococcus shall be those presented in U.S. EPA publication EPA 600/4- 85/076, Test Methods for Escherichia coli and Enterococci in Water by Membrane Filter Procedure, or any improved method determined by the Central Coast Water Board to be appropriate.
- [6] The Discharger does not disinfect whole effluent prior to discharge However, the Discharger is required to monitor for chlorine residual four times per year as part of the Ocean Plan Table 3 Pollutants monitoring. If disinfection is implemented, daily monitoring for total chlorine residual will be required.
- [7] The Discharger shall ensure that sampling is conducted so that actual discharges from each Concentrate Waste Dilution ratio range are represented by at least one sample across the permit term. Sampling shall correspond to the four different Dm values within the permit term: 145, 248, 368, and 453. The Dm values are determined from the Concentrate Waste Dilution ratio as described in footnote 3. If a Dm does not occur within the permit term the Discharger is not responsible for monitoring at that Dm but must still monitor four times within each calendar year
- [8] The frequency shall remain at 4/year for as long as the permit is in effect.
- [9] Whole effluent, acute and chronic toxicity monitoring shall be conducted according to the requirements established in section 5 of this Monitoring and Reporting Program.
- [10] For compliance determination, chronic and acute toxicity results shall be reported as "Pass" or "Fail." For monitoring purpose only, chronic and acute toxicity results shall also include "Percent Effect."
- [11] After the first year, the Central Coast Water Board and MBNMS will evaluate results and may notify the Discharger, in writing, that the sample frequency may be reduced to semi-annually during days when Dms, specified by the Central Coast Water Board, apply.

- [12] For those metals (Sb, As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Hg, Ni, Se, Ag, and Zn) with applicable water quality objectives established by Table 3 of the Ocean Plan analysis shall be for total recoverable metals.
- [13] Procedures, calibration techniques, and instrument/reagent specifications shall conform to 40 C.F.R. part 136 and applicable provisions of the Ocean Plan, including the Standard Monitoring Procedures presented in Appendix III. The Discharger shall instruct its analytical laboratory to establish calibration standards so that the Minimum Levels reflect sufficiently sensitive methods as described in section 10.2.4 of this MRP. For Ocean Plan Table 1 parameters, the Discharger shall ensure its analytical laboratory uses the MLs presented in Ocean Plan Appendix II as the lowest calibration standards. The Discharger shall select the lowest ML necessary to enable comparison with Ocean Plan objectives. If effluent limitations are less than the lowest ML, then the Discharger shall use the lowest ML.
- [14] In order to collect representative samples 24-hour composite samples may be collected to monitor Ocean Plan and Remaining Priority Pollutants. All PCB congeners shall be reported in addition to Aroclors. The Discharger shall utilize the integrative high-volume water sampling (IHVWS) such as SPMD or those deployed by CCLEAN to meet the CCLEAN monitoring obligations.
- [15] The “Remaining Priority Pollutants” (see Table E-5 below) consist of the priority pollutants listed in Part D of EPA Form 3510-2A (Rev. 1-99) that currently do not have ocean criteria (water quality objectives) per Table 3 of the Ocean Plan. A complete EPA Form 3510-2A is required for all new and renewal NPDES permit applications pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 122.21. Expanded Effluent Testing Data per Part D of EPA Form 3510-2A is required for all treatment works with design flows greater than or equal to 1.0 MGD or with a pretreatment program (or required to have a pretreatment program), or otherwise required by the permitting authority to provide the data.

Table E- 5 Remaining Priority Pollutants

Parameter
Volatile Organic Compounds
Chloroethane
2-Chloroethyl Vinyl Ether
1,1-Dichloroethane
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene
1,2-Dichloropropane
Methyl Bromide
Methyl Chloride
Acid Extractable Compounds
P-Chloro-m-Cresol
2-Chlorophenol
2,4-Dichlorophenol
2,4-Dimethylphenol

Parameter
2-Nitrophenol
4-Nitrophenol
Pentachlorophenol
Phenol
Base-Neutral Compounds
Acenaphthylene
4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether
Butyl Benzyl Phthalate
2-Chloronaphthalene
4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether
Di-n-Octyl Phthalate
2,6-Dinitrotoluene
Naphthalene
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene

[16] At a minimum, effluent testing data must be based on three pollutant scans with one sample on days with Dms of 145, 248, and 453, so that a total of three samples are collected and are representative of these three Dms. The effluent testing must be no more than four and one-half years old at the time the re-application submittal is due.

[17] At a minimum, effluent testing data must be based on two pollutant scans with one sample on days with Dms of 145 and 453, so that a total of two samples are collected and are representative of these Dms. The effluent testing must be no more than four and one-half years old at the time the re-application submittal is due.

4.2. Monitoring Location EFF-001A

4.2.1. The Discharger shall monitor secondary effluent at Monitoring Location EFF-001A as follows:

Table E- 6. Effluent Monitoring at EFF-001A

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Daily Flow ^[1]	MGD	Metered or Calculated	Daily
CBOD ₅ ^[2]	mg/L	24-hr Composite	Weekly
Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	mg/L	24-hr Composite	Weekly
TSS ^[2]	mg/L	24-hr Composite	Weekly
pH	pH Units	Metered	Weekly

[1] The Discharger shall report the daily average flow for each day.

[2] The Discharger shall also report in units of lbs/day.

4.3. Monitoring Location EFF-001B

The Discharger shall calculate the Concentrate Waste Dilution Ratio and commingled RO concentrate, hauled saline waste, and secondary effluent quality after dilution at Monitoring Location EFF-001B as described in Table E- 7.

The final effluent sampling station located at EFF-001 allows for sample collection of aggregate flows (e.g. blended secondary-treated effluent, hauled saline waste and reverse osmosis concentrate). A final effluent flow meter is currently in design and proposed for construction by FY 25/26. Until the final effluent flow meter constructed the Discharger is calculating effluent flows using metered flows of the individual waste streams upstream of the final effluent sampling station.

Table E- 7. Effluent Monitoring at EFF-001B

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Daily AWPf RO Concentrate Flow ^[1]	MGD	Metered or Calculated	Daily
Daily Total Flow ^[1]	MGD	Metered or Calculated	Daily
Daily Hauled Saline Waste Flow ^[1]	MGD	Metered or Calculated	Daily
Concentrate Waste Dilution Ratio ^[2]	--	Calculated	Daily
Dm Value ^[3]	--	Report	Daily
Total Residual Chlorine ^[4]	mg/L	Calculated ^[5]	Daily
Ammonia	mg/L	Calculated ^[5]	Monthly
Cyanide	µg/L	Calculated ^[5]	4/Year ^[6]
Total & Fecal Coliform	MPN/100mL	Calculated	3X/Permit Term
Enterococci Organisms	MPN/100mL	Calculated	3X/Permit Term
Ocean Plan Table 3 Metals ^[8]	µg/L	Calculated ^[5]	4/Year ^[7]
DDT/DDD/DDE, Sum of P,P & O,P Isomers	µg/L	Calculated ^[5]	4/Year
Heptachlor	µg/L	Calculated ^[5]	4/Year
Dieldrin	µg/L	Calculated ^[5]	4/Year
Aldrin	µg/L	Calculated ^[5]	4/Year
Benzidine	µg/L	Calculated ^[5]	4/Year
Chlordane	µg/L	Calculated ^[5]	4/Year
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	Calculated ^[5]	4/Year
PCBs	µg/L	Calculated ^[5]	4/Year
Toxaphene	µg/L	Calculated ^[5]	4/Year

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Remaining Ocean Plan Table 3 Pollutants	µg/L	Calculated ^[5]	2/Year

- [1] The Discharger shall report the daily average flow for each day a corresponding parameter is reported.
- [2] Concentrate Waste Dilution Ratio = (AWPF RO Concentrate (MGD)+Hauled Saline Waste (MGD))/(Total Effluent (MGD))
- [3] Dm corresponds to the Concentrate Waste Dilution Ratio as follows:

Ratio of RO Concentrate + Hauled Saline Waste to Total Effluent	Dm for Compliance with Ocean Plan Table 1 Parameters (except acute toxicity)	Dm for Compliance with Acute Toxicity Limit
0-0.128	145	14.5
0.129 – 0.415	248	24.8
0.416 – 0.747	368	36.8
≥ 0.748	453	45.3

- [4] When applicable, the Discharger is not required to disinfect whole effluent prior to discharge and currently does not do so. However, the Discharger is required to monitor for chlorine residual semiannually per the Ocean Plan Table 3 Pollutants monitoring.
- [5] The Czid shall be calculated and reported using the equation below:

$$Czid = (Ce + DmCs) / (1 + Dm)$$

where:

Czid = the concentration at the completion of initial dilution to be compared to effluent limitations in Tables 4, 5 and 6 of this Order for compliance determination.

Ce = effluent concentration reported for Monitoring Location EFF-001.

Cs = background seawater concentration provided in Table 5 Ocean Plan (with all metals expressed as total recoverable concentration, µg/L)

Dm = the minimum probable initial dilution corresponding to Concentrate Waste Dilution Ratio in footnote 3.

For compliance determination with effluent limitations, the Discharger shall report the calculated instantaneous maximum, daily maximum 6-month median or average monthly results, as applies, for comparison to applicable effluent limitations, in Tables 4, 5 and 6.

- [6] The Discharger shall ensure that sampling is conducted so that actual discharges from each Concentrate Waste Dilution ratio range are represented by at least one sample across the permit term. Sampling shall correspond to the four different Dm values within the permit term: 145, 248, 368, and 453. The Dm values are determined from the Concentrate Waste Dilution ratio as described in footnote 3. If a Dm does not occur within the permit term the Discharger is not responsible for monitoring at that Dm but must still monitor four times within each calendar year.
- [7] After the first year, the Central Coast Water Board and MBNMS will evaluate results and may notify the Discharger, in writing, that the sample frequency may be reduced to semi-annually during days where Dms, specified by the Central Coast Water Board, apply.
- [8] For those metals (Sb, As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Pb, Hg, Ni, Se, Ag, and Zn) with applicable water quality objectives established by Table 1 of the Ocean Plan analysis shall be for total recoverable metals. If analyzing for total chromium to demonstrate compliance with the hexavalent chromium objective, the Discharger shall analyze for total recoverable chromium.

5. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

5.1. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing Requirements

The WET refers to the overall aggregate toxic effect to aquatic organisms from all pollutants contained in a facility's wastewater (effluent). The control of WET is one approach this Order uses to control the discharge of toxic pollutants. WET tests evaluate the 1) aggregate toxic effects of all chemicals in the effluent including additive, synergistic, or antagonistic effects; 2) the effects of unmeasured chemicals in the effluent; and 3) variability in bioavailability of the chemicals in the effluent. Monitoring to assess the overall toxicity of the effluent is required to answer the following questions: (1) Does the effluent comply with permit effluent limitations for toxicity thereby ensuring that water quality standards are achieved in the receiving water? (2) If the effluent does not comply with permit effluent limitations for toxicity, is the observed toxicity causing risk to aquatic life? (3) If the effluent does not comply with permit effluent limitations, is the observed toxicity caused by one or more pollutants that are measured or unmeasured?

5.2 Acute Toxicity

- 5.2.1. Sample Volume and Holding Time. The total sample volume shall be determined by the specific toxicity test method used. Sufficient sample volume shall be collected to perform the required toxicity test. Sufficient sample volume shall also be collected during accelerated monitoring for subsequent TIE studies, if necessary. All toxicity tests shall be conducted as soon as possible following sample collection. No more than 36 hours shall elapse before the conclusion of sample collection and test initiation.
- 5.2.2. Discharge In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC) for Acute Toxicity. The acute IWC is calculated by dividing 100 percent by the acute toxicity Dm+1. The acute

toxicity Dm corresponds to the Concentrate Waste Dilution Ratio as described in Table 7 of the Order multiplied by 0.1 and shall be based on flows recorded on the first day of testing. The acute toxicity IWC is one of the values in the table below.

Table E- 8. Instream Waste Concentrations and Associated Dm^[1] for Acute Toxicity

Dm for Compliance with Ocean Plan Acute Toxicity	Instream Waste Concentration (%)
14.5	6.4
24.8	3.9
36.8	2.6
45.3	2.2

^[1] Minimum probable initial dilution (expressed as parts seawater per part wastewater) multiplied by 0.1, according to Equation 2 in section III.C.4.b of the California Ocean Plan.

5.2.3. Acute Toxicity Test Species and Methods. Species and short-term test methods for estimating the acute toxicity of NPDES effluents are generally found in the fifth edition of *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms* (EPA/821/R-02/012, 2002; Table IA, 40 CFR 136).

For this permit, the Discharger shall conduct 96-hour static renewal toxicity tests using a standard marine test species as specified in EPA-821-R-02-012 and as noted in the following table.

Table E- 9. Approved Acute Toxicity (TUa) Tests

Species	Scientific Name	Effect	Test Duration
Shrimp	<i>Holmesimysis costata</i>	Survival	96 hours
Shrimp	<i>Mysidopsis bahia</i>	Survival	96 hours
Silversides	<i>Menidia beryllina</i>	Survival	96 hours
Sheepshead Minnow	<i>Cyprinodon variegatus</i>	Percent Survival	96 hours

5.2.4. Quality Assurance and Additional Requirements.

5.2.4.1. The Discharger shall perform toxicity tests on final effluent samples. If the effluent is to be discharged to a marine or estuarine system (e.g., salinity values in excess of 1,000 mg/L) and originates from a freshwater supply, salinity of the effluent must be increased with dry ocean salts (e.g., FORTY FATHOMS®) to match salinity of the receiving water. This modified effluent shall then be tested using marine species.

5.2.4.2. Reference toxicant test results shall be submitted with the effluent sample test results. Both tests must satisfy the test acceptability criteria specified in EPA-

821-R-02-012. If the test acceptability criteria are not achieved, the sample shall be retaken and retested within 14 days of the failed sampling event. The retest results shall be reported in accordance with EPA-821-R-02-012 (chapter on report preparation) and the results shall be attached to the next monitoring report.

5.2.4.3. When toxicity monitoring finds acute toxicity in the effluent above the effluent limitation established by this Order, the Discharger shall immediately resample the effluent, if the discharge is continuing, and retest for acute toxicity. Results of the initial failed test and any toxicity monitoring results subsequent to the failed test shall be reported as soon as reasonable to the Central Coast Water Board Executive Officer (EO). The EO will determine whether it is appropriate to initiate enforcement action, require the Discharger to implement toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) requirements (sections 6.2.3.1 of this Order), or implement other measures.

5.2.5. Accelerated Monitoring and TRE Initiation Toxicity Testing and TRE/TIE Process for Acute Toxicity

5.2.5.1. When an effluent limitation for acute toxicity is exceeded during regular whole effluent toxicity (WET) monitoring, the Discharger shall initiate accelerated monitoring as required in the Accelerated Monitoring Specifications of this permit (section 6.3.2.1.3).

5.2.5.2. As specified in Section 6.3.2.1, the Discharger shall initiate accelerated monitoring within 14 days of notification by the laboratory of the exceedance. The Discharger shall initiate a TRE to address effluent toxicity if any WET test result exceeds the acute effluent limit during accelerated monitoring, as specified in section 6.3.2.1.

5.3 Chronic Toxicity

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

The chronic IWC is calculated by dividing 100 percent by the dilution ratio, D_{m+1} . The D_m will be based on the Concentrate Waste Dilution Ratio as described in section 4.1.1.3.1 and shall be based on flows recorded on the first day of testing. The chronic toxicity IWC will be one of values in the table below.

Table E- 10. Instream Waste Concentrations and Associated D_m ^[1] for Chronic Toxicity

Dm for Compliance with Ocean Plan Table 1 Parameters	Chronic Toxicity Instream Waste Concentration (%)
145	0.68
248	0.40
368	0.27
453	0.22

^[1] Minimum probable initial dilution expressed as parts seawater per part wastewater.

5.3.2. Chronic Marine Species and Test Methods

5.3.2.1. The presence of chronic toxicity shall be estimated as specified in *Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms*, EPA-821/600/R-95/136; *Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms*, EPA-821-R-02-104 or *Procedures Manual for Conducting Toxicity Tests developed by the Marine Bioassay Project*, SWRCB 1996, 96-1WQ; and/or *Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms*, EPA/600/4-87-028 or subsequent editions.

5.3.2.2. In accordance with the Ocean Plan, Appendix III, Standard Monitoring Procedures, the Discharger shall use the critical life stage toxicity tests specified in Table E-11 to measure chronic toxicity. Other species or protocols may be added to the list after the State Water Board review and approval.

Table E- 11. Chronic Toxicity Approved Tests

Species	Effect	Tier ^[1]	Reference ^[2]
Giant Kelp, <i>Macrocystis pyrifera</i>	Percent germination; germ tube length	1	a, c
Red abalone, <i>Haliotis rufesens</i>	Abnormal shell development	1	a, c
Oyster, <i>Crassostrea gigas</i> ; Mussels, <i>Mytilus</i> spp	Abnormal shell development percent survival	1	a, c
Urchin, <i>Strongylocentrotus purpuratus</i> ; Sand dollar, <i>Dendraster excentricus</i>	Percent normal development	1	a, c
Urchin, <i>Strongylocentrotus purpuratus</i> ; Sand dollar, <i>Dendraster excentricus</i>	percent fertilization	1	a, c
Shrimp, <i>Holmesimysis costata</i>	Percent survival; growth	1	a, c
Shrimp, <i>Mysidopsis bahia</i>	Percent survival; growth; fecundity	2	b, d
Topsmelt, <i>Atherinops affinis</i>	Larval growth rate; percent survival	1	a, c
Silversides, <i>Menidia beryllina</i>	Larval growth rate; percent survival	2	b, d

[1] First tier methods are preferred for compliance monitoring. If first tier organisms are not available, the Discharger can use a second-tier test method following approval by the Central Coast Water Board.

[2] Protocol References:

a. Chapman, G.A., D.L. Denton, and J.M. Lazochak. 1995. Short-term methods for estimating the chronic toxicity of effluents and receiving waters to west coast marine and estuarine organisms. U.S. EPA Report No. EPA/600/R-95/136.

- b. Klemm, D.J., G.E. Morrison, T.J. Norberg-King, W.J. Peltier, and M.A. Heber. 1994. Short-term methods for estimating the chronic toxicity of effluents and receiving waters to marine and estuarine organisms. U.S. EPA Report No. EPA-600-4-91-003.
- c. SWRCB 1996. Procedures Manual for Conducting Toxicity Tests Developed by the Marine Bioassay Project. 96-1WQ.
- d. Weber, C.I., W.B. Horning, I.I., D.J. Klemm, T.W. Neiheisel, P.A. Lewis, E.L. Robinson, J. Menkedick and F. Kessler (eds). 1988. Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms. EPA/600/4-87/028. National Information Service, Springfield, VA.

5.3.3. Species Sensitivity Screening

- 5.3.3.1. To select the most sensitive species for the term of this Order, species sensitivity screening shall be performed one time for the low and high concentrate waste dilution scenarios when effluent Dms of 145 and 453 apply (see section 4.1.1.3.1 of the Order).
- 5.3.3.2. For each screening event, the Discharger shall collect a single effluent sample to initiate and concurrently conduct three toxicity tests using a fish, an invertebrate, and an alga species, to be selected from the list of approved tests referenced in Table E-11. This sample shall also be analyzed for the parameters required on a monthly frequency for the discharge during that given month.
- 5.3.3.3. For those tests that require collection of additional renewal samples (as specified in the listed test method protocols), a second and third sample shall be collected. If the results of all three species for both dilution scenarios is "Pass," then the species that exhibited the highest "Percent Effect" regardless of dilution scenario shall be used for routine monitoring during this Order cycle.
- 5.3.3.4. If the results of all three species for both dilution scenarios results in a single "Fail," then that species resulting in the Fail shall be used for routine monitoring during this Order cycle.
- 5.3.3.5. Likewise, if the results of all three species for both dilution scenarios results in two or more species with a "Fail," then the species that exhibits the highest "Percent Effect" shall be used for routine monitoring during this Order cycle.
- 5.3.3.6. The species used to conduct routine chronic toxicity effluent monitoring shall be the most sensitive species from the most recent species sensitivity screening. To select the most sensitive species for the term of the next Order, rescreening shall be conducted prior to permit reissuance and the results submitted with the report of waste discharge.
- 5.3.3.7. Toxicity results obtained during the species screening may be used to evaluate compliance with the chronic toxicity maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL). During the calendar month, toxicity tests used to determine the most sensitive

test species shall be reported as effluent compliance monitoring results for the chronic toxicity MDEL.

5.4. Quality Assurance and Additional Requirements

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

5.4.1. The Discharger shall perform toxicity tests on final effluent samples. If the effluent is to be discharged to a marine or estuarine system (e.g., salinity values in excess of 1,000 mg/L) and originates from a freshwater supply, salinity of the effluent must be increased with dry ocean salts (e.g., FORTY FATHOMS®) to match salinity of the receiving water. This modified effluent shall then be tested using marine species.

5.4.2. Reference toxicant test results shall be submitted with the effluent sample test results. Both tests must satisfy the test acceptability criteria specified in EPA-821-R-02-012. If the test acceptability criteria are not achieved, the sample shall be retaken and retested within 14 days of the failed sampling event. The retest results shall be reported in accordance with EPA-821-R-02-012 (chapter on report preparation) and the results shall be attached to the next monitoring report.

5.4.3. The discharge is subject to determination of "Pass" or "Fail" from an acute or chronic toxicity test using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) statistical t-test approach described in *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document* (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010), Appendix A, Figure A-1 and Table A-1 and Appendix B, Table B-1. The null hypothesis (Ho) for the TST statistical approach is:

Mean discharge IWC response $\leq 0.75 \times$ Mean control response

A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as "Pass." A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as "Fail." The relative "Percent Effect" at the discharge IWC is defined and reported as:

$((\text{Mean control response} - \text{Mean discharge IWC response}) \div \text{Mean control response}) \times 100$

Acute and Chronic WET testing is to be performed with only two test concentrations, the laboratory control and a single effluent treatment (the IWC). As discussed in Fact Sheet section IV.C.6, evaluation of concentration-response does not apply to single-concentration (IWC) tests where the TST is applied.

5.4.4 If the effluent toxicity test does not meet all test acceptability criteria (TAC) specified in the referenced test method manuals (Tables E-9 and E-11), the test should be declared invalid, then the Discharger must resample and re-test within 14 days of test termination.

5.4.5 Dilution water and control water, including brine controls, shall be uncontaminated natural water, as specified in the test methods manual. If dilution water and

control water is different from test organism culture water, then a second control using culture water shall also be used.

5.4.6 Monthly reference toxicant testing is sufficient.

5.4.7 The Discharger shall perform toxicity tests on final effluent samples. Chlorine and ammonia shall not be removed from the effluent sample prior to toxicity testing, unless explicitly authorized by the Executive Officer.

5.5. Accelerated Monitoring Schedule for Maximum Daily Single Result: “Fail.”

When an effluent limitation for acute or chronic toxicity is exceeded during regular WET monitoring, the Discharger shall initiate accelerated monitoring as required in the Accelerated Monitoring Specifications of this permit (Section 6.3.2.1.3). As specified in Section 6.3.2.1, the Discharger shall notify the Central Coast Water Board and U.S. EPA Region 9 and initiate accelerated monitoring within 14 days of notification by the laboratory of the exceedance. The Discharger shall initiate a TRE to address effluent toxicity if any WET test result exceeds the acute or chronic effluent limit during accelerated monitoring, as specified in Section 6.3.2.

5.6. Toxicity Reporting

5.6.1. The Discharger shall include a full report of toxicity test results with the regular quarterly monitoring report and include the following information.

5.6.1.1. Toxicity test results,

5.6.1.2. Dates of sample collection and initiation of each toxicity test, and 5.6.1.3. And/or toxicity discharge limitations (or value).

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

5.6.3. Toxicity test results shall be reported according to the appropriate guidance – *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*, Fifth Edition, U.S. EPA Office of Water, EPA-821-R-01-012 (2002) or the latest edition or *Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*, EPA-821-R-02-012 (2002) or subsequent editions.

5.6.4. If the TRE Action Plan is used to determine that additional (accelerated) toxicity testing is unnecessary, these results shall be submitted with the monitoring report for the time period in which the investigation conducted under the TRE Action Plan occurred.

5.6.5. Statistical program (e.g., TST calculator, CETIS, etc.) output results, including graphical plots, for each toxicity test.

5.6.6. Graphical plots and tables clearly showing the laboratory's performance for the reference toxicant for the previous 20 tests.

5.6.7. Any additional quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) documentation or any additional chronic toxicity-related information, upon written request from the Central Coast Water Board and/or U.S. EPA, Region 9.

5.6.8. The report shall also include:

5.6.8.1. The valid toxicity test results for the TST statistical approach, reported as “Pass” or “Fail” and “Percent Effect” at the acute and chronic toxicity IWC for the discharge. All toxicity test results (whether identified as valid or otherwise) conducted during the calendar quarter shall be reported on the SMR due date specified in Table E-18.

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

6. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

7. RECYCLING MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

7.1. Monitoring Location REC-001

7.1.1. The Discharger shall comply with applicable state and local requirements regarding the production of disinfected tertiary recycled wastewater, including requirements of California Water Code (CWC) sections 13500-13577 (Water Reclamation) and regulations at title 22, sections 60301-60357 of the California Code of Regulations (Water Recycling Criteria).

7.1.2. When producing recycled water, the discharger shall monitor recycled water at location REC-001 as follows.as follows:

Table E- 12. Recycled Water Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Daily Flow ^[1]	MGD	Metered	Daily
Maximum Daily Flow ^[1]	MGD		Monthly
Mean Daily Flow ^[1]	MGD	Calculated	Monthly
Total Coliform	MPN/100mL	Grab	5/week
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day	mg/L	24-hr Composite	Weekly
Total Non-Filterable Residue (Suspended Solids)	mg/L	24-hr Composite	Weekly
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	24-hr Composite	Weekly
pH	standard units	Grab or Continuous	Daily
Settleable Solids	ml/l/hr	Grab	5/week
Chlorine Residual ^[2]	mg/L	Metered	Continuous
Chlorine Contact Time (CT) ^[2]	mg-min/L	Metered	Continuous

^[1] Flow shall be metered at the distribution system pump station to provide a record of the quantity of reclaimed water used each day (per normal irrigation period).

[2] Report daily maximum and daily minimum values prior to discharge and at the end of the chlorine contact chamber. Compliance shall be determined by daily minimum values measured within the chlorine contact zone at the end of the chlorine contact chamber.

7.1.3. In the event the Recycled Water Producer is unable to comply with the conditions of the water recycling requirements and prohibitions, the Recycled Water Producer shall immediately notify the Central Coast Water Board by telephone and submit a written follow-up report with two weeks of the noncompliance. The written report shall include pertinent information explaining reasons for the noncompliance and shall indicate what steps are being taken to prevent the problems from recurring.

7.1.4. An annual self-monitoring report shall be submitted to the Central Coast Water Board by April 1 of the following year. The report shall include:

7.1.4.1. A letter transmitting self-monitoring reports should accompany each report. The letter shall include a discussion of violations found during the reporting period and actions taken or planned for correcting noted violations, such as operation or facility modifications. If the Recycled Water Producer has previously submitted a report describing corrective actions or a time schedule for implementing corrective actions, reference to the previous correspondence will be satisfactory. The transmittal letter shall contain a statement by the Recycled Water Producer or the Recycled Water Producer's authorized agent, under penalty of perjury, that to the best of the signer's knowledge the report is true, accurate, and complete.

7.1.4.2. Tabulations of the results of each required analysis by the Recycled Water Producer specified in Table E-12 by date, time, type of sample, and station.

7.2. Monitoring Location INT-001, INT-002

7.2.1. The Discharger shall monitor water at the SVRP as follows:

Table E- 13. SVRP Process Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Location
Influent Loading Rate ^[1]	gpm/ft ²	Metered	Continuous	INT-001
Turbidity ^[2]	NTU	Metered	Continuous	INT-002
Percent of Time within 24-hr period of 5 NTU Exceedance	Percent	Calculated	Daily	INT-002

[1] Report daily maximum values. Influent loading rate to filters shall be measured.

[2] Report daily maximum and daily mean values. Turbidity samples shall be obtained after filtration, but prior to disinfection.

8. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

8.1. Bacterial Monitoring – Monitoring Locations RSW-A, RSW-B, RSW-C, RSW-D.

8.1.1. Bacteria monitoring shall be conducted to assess bacteriological conditions in areas used for body contact recreation (e.g., swimming) and to assess conditions of aesthetics for general recreation use (e.g., picnicking, boating). Bacteria monitoring shall be conducted along the 30-foot contour at Monitoring Locations RSW-A, RSW-B, RSW-C, and RSW-D. Bacteria monitoring shall be conducted in accordance with the following table. Latitude and Longitude shall be provided for all stations when reporting.

Table E- 14. Shoreline Bacteria Monitoring Schedule

Parameter	Units	Sampling Station	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Total and Fecal Coliform Bacteria ^{[1], [2], [3]} ,	MPN/100ml	RSW-A, B, C, D	Monthly
Enterococcus Bacteria ^{[1], [3], [4]}	MPN/100ml	RSW-A, B, C, D	Monthly
Visual Monitoring ^[5]	Narrative	RSW-A, B, C, D	Monthly

^[1] For coliforms (total and fecal) bacterial analyses, sample dilutions shall be performed so the range of values extends from 2 to 16,000 MPN/100ml. The detection methods used for each analysis shall be reported with the results of the analysis.

^[2] Detection methods used for coliforms (total and fecal) shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 C.F.R. part 136, unless alternate methods have been approved in advance by U.S. EPA pursuant to 40 C.F.R. part 136.

^[3] If a single sample exceeds any of the bacteriological single sample maximum (SSM) standards contained within section 5.1.1 of the Order, repeat sampling at that location shall be conducted to determine the extent and persistence of the exceedance. Repeat sampling shall be conducted within 24 hours of receiving analytical results and continued daily until the sample result is less than the SSM standard or until a sanitary survey is conducted to determine the source of the high bacterial densities. When repeat sampling is required because of an exceedance of any one single sample density, values from all samples collected during that 30-day period will be used to calculate the geometric mean. Shore stations (immediately inshore of 30-foot contour sites) shall be sampled concurrent with 30-foot contour repeat sampling.

^[4] Detection methods used for enterococcus shall be those presented in U.S. EPA publication EPA 600/4-85/076, Test Methods for Escherichia coli and Enterococci in Water by Membrane Filter Procedure, or any improved method determined by the Central Coast Water Board (and approved by U.S. EPA) to be appropriate.

- [5] Visual monitoring shall include observations of wind (direction and speed), weather (e.g., cloudy, sunny, rainy), antecedent rainfall (7-day), sea state, and tidal conditions (e.g., high, slack, or low tide). Observations of water discoloration, floating oil and grease, turbidity, odor, material of sewage origin in the water or on the beach, and temperature (°C) shall be recorded and reported.

These requirements also satisfy the CCLEAN 30-foot contour bacteriological monitoring requirements noted in Table E-15, below.

9. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

9.1. Central Coast Long-term Environmental Assessment Network (CCLEAN)

9.1.1. The Discharger shall participate in the implementation of the CCLEAN Regional Monitoring Program in order to fulfill receiving water compliance monitoring requirements and support the following CCLEAN Program objectives.

9.1.1.1. Obtain high-quality data describing the status and long-term trends in the quality of nearshore waters, sediments, and associated beneficial uses.

9.1.1.2. Determine whether nearshore waters and sediments are in compliance with the Ocean Plan.

9.1.1.3. Determine sources of contaminants to nearshore waters.

9.1.1.4. Provide legally defensible data on the effects of wastewater discharges in nearshore waters.

9.1.1.6. Develop a long-term database on trends in the quality of nearshore waters, sediments, and associated beneficial uses.

9.1.1.7. Ensure that the nearshore component database is compatible with other regional monitoring efforts and regulatory requirements.

9.1.1.8. Ensure that nearshore component data are presented in ways that are understandable and relevant to the needs of stakeholders.

9.1.2. Monitoring requirements are pursuant to the current CCLEAN Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP), which must be submitted for staff approval annually and prior to initiation of CCLEAN sampling. A detailed technical study design description, including specific location of sampling sites and a description of the specific contents of the CCLEAN Annual Report, shall be provided as a component of the CCLEAN QAPP. Any year-to-year modifications to the program (including implementation of subsequent program phases) shall be identified in the QAPP and/or Annual Report.

Monitoring requirements of the CCLEAN Program in place at the writing of this Order are found in Table E-15. Future monitoring requirements must be in accordance with the most current and approved QAPP.

Table E- 15. CCLEAN Monitoring Requirements

Sample Matrix	Sampling Frequency	Sampling Technique	Parameter Sampled	Applicable Water Quality Stressors and Program Objectives
Effluent – Santa Cruz, Watsonville, Monterey One Water, Carmel Area Wastewater District) in effluent	Two times per year (wet and dry season)	30-day flow proportioned samples using automated pumping and solid- phase-extraction (particle filter + XAD resin)	PAHs	Sources, loads, trends, effects and permit compliance for: POPs
			DDTs	
			Dieldrin	
			Chlordanes	
			PCBs	
			Dioxins/Furans	
	PBDEs	Two-day, four-liter composites	Pyrethroids	Trends of: Emerging contaminants of concern
	Fipronils			
	Neonicotinoids			
	Monthly	Grab	Ammonia	Sources, loads, trends and permit compliance for: Nutrients
Nitrate				
Silica				
Ortho- Phosphate				
Urea				
Influent – Watsonville	Once per year (dry season)	Same as effluent	Same as effluent	Efficiency of: POP removal
Rivers – San Lorenzo	Two times per year (wet and dry season)	30-day flow proportioned samples using automated pumping and solid- phase-extraction (particle filter + XAD resin)	PAHs	Sources, loads, trends, effects and permit compliance for: POPs
			DDTs	
			Dieldrin	
			Chlordanes	
			PCBs	
			PBDEs	
	Fipronils			
	Neonicotinoids			
	Grab	Ammonia	Effects of: Nutrients	
		Nitrate		
Silicate				
Ortho- Phosphate				
Monterey Bay –	Monthly or weekly, as	Grab	Total coliform	
			Fecal coliform	

Sample Matrix	Sampling Frequency	Sampling Technique	Parameter Sampled	Applicable Water Quality Stressors and Program Objectives
(Receiving water) Santa Cruz Watsonville Monterey One Water	required by each NPDES permit		<i>Enterococcus</i>	Sources, trends, effects and permit compliance for: Fecal Indicator Bacteria (FIB) pathogen indicators
Monterey Bay – (Open water) North South	Two times per year (wet and dry season)	30-day flow proportioned samples using automated pumping and solid-phase-extraction (particle filter + XAD resin)	PAHs	Sources, loads, trends, effects and permit compliance for: POPs
			DDTs	
Dieldrin				
Chlordanes				
PCBs				
PBDEs				
	Every 5 years	Database satellite ocean color imagery	TSS	Effects of: Nutrients and FIBs
			FIBs	
			Ammonia	
			Nitrate	
			Silica	
			Ortho-Phosphate	
			Urea	
Sediments – Six sites along the 80m contour in Monterey Bay, Santa Cruz Inner Harbor, Moss Landing Harbor	Annually in the fall	Sediment Grab	DDTs	Status, effects and alert level comparisons for POPs
			Dieldrin	
			Chlordanes	
			PCBs	
			PBDEs	
			Grain size	
			TOC	
Six sites along the 80m contour in Monterey Bay	Every five years in the fall		Benthic infauna	Status and trends of benthic communities
Mussels – Five rocky intertidal sites	Annually in the wet season	1 composite of 30-40 mussels	Lipid content	Status, trends, effects and alert
			DDTs	
			Dieldrin	

Sample Matrix	Sampling Frequency	Sampling Technique	Parameter Sampled	Applicable Water Quality Stressors and Program Objectives
in Monterey Bay			Chlordanes	level comparisons for: POPs and pathogen indicators
			PCBs	
			PBDEs	
		1 composite of 30-40 mussels	Fecal indicator bacteria	

9.2. Biosolids Monitoring, Notification, and Reporting

9.2.1 **Biosolids Monitoring.** Biosolids shall be tested for the metals required in 40 C.F.R. section 503.16 (for land application) or section 503.26 (for surface disposal), using the methods in Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods (SW-846), as required in 503.8(b)(4), at the following minimum frequencies:

Table E- 16. Biosolids Monitoring Frequency

Volume (dry metric tons) ^[1]	Sampling and Analysis Frequency ^[2]
0-290	Once per year
290-1,500	Once per quarter
1,200-15,000	Once per 60 days
>15,000	Once per month

^[1] For accumulated, previously untested biosolids, the Permittee shall develop a representative sampling plan, including number and location of sampling points, and collect representative samples.

^[2] Test results shall be expressed in mg pollutant per kg biosolids on a 100% dry weight basis. Biosolids to be land applied shall be tested for organic-N, ammonium-N, and nitrate-N at the frequencies required above.

9.2.1.1. Prior to land application, the Permittee shall demonstrate that the biosolids meet Class A or Class B pathogen reduction levels by one of the methods listed in 40 C.F.R. section 503.32. Prior to disposal in a surface disposal site, the Permittee shall demonstrate that the biosolids meet Class B levels or shall ensure that the site is covered at the end of each operating day. If pathogen reduction is demonstrated using a “Process to Significantly/Further Reduce Pathogens,” the Permittee shall maintain daily records of the operating parameters used to achieve this reduction. If pathogen reduction is demonstrated by testing for fecal coliforms and/or pathogens, samples must be drawn at the frequency in Table E-16 above. For fecal coliform, at least seven grab samples must be drawn during each monitoring event and a geometric mean calculated from these seven samples.

- 9.2.1.2. For biosolids that are land applied or placed in a surface disposal site, the Permittee shall track and keep records of the operational parameters used to achieve Vector Attraction Reduction requirements in 40 C.F.R. section 503.33(b).
- 9.2.1.3. Class 1 facilities (facilities with pretreatment programs or others designated as Class 1 by the Regional Administrator) and federal facilities with greater than five million gallons per day (MGD) influent flow shall sample biosolids for pollutants listed under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act (as required in the pretreatment section of the permit for POTW's with pretreatment programs). Class 1 facilities and federal facilities greater than five MGD shall test dioxins/dibenzofurans using a detection limit of less than one pg/g at the time of their next priority pollutant scan if they have not done so within the past five years, and once per five years thereafter.
- 9.2.1.4. The biosolids shall be tested annually, or more frequently if necessary, to determine hazardousness in accordance 40 C.F.R. part 261.
- 9.2.1.5. If biosolids are placed in a surface disposal site (dedicated land disposal site or monofill), a qualified groundwater scientist shall develop a groundwater monitoring program for the site, or shall certify that the placement of biosolids on the site will not contaminate an aquifer.
- 9.2.1.6. Biosolids placed in a municipal landfill shall be tested by the Paint Filter Liquids Test (EPA Method 9095) at the frequency in Table E-16 above or more often if necessary to demonstrate that there are no free liquids.
- 9.2.2. **Biosolids Notification.** The Permittee, either directly or through contractual arrangements with their biosolids management contractors, shall comply with the following notification requirements:
- 9.2.2.1. Notification of non-compliance: The Permittee shall notify U.S. EPA Region 9, the Central Coast Water Board, and the regional board located in the region where the biosolids are used or disposed, of any non-compliance within 24 hours if the non-compliance may seriously endanger health or the environment. For other instances of non-compliance, the Permittee shall notify U.S. EPA Region 9 and the affected regional boards of the non-compliance in writing within five working days of becoming aware of the non-compliance. The Permittee shall require their biosolids management contractors to notify U.S. EPA Region 9 and the affected regional boards of any non-compliance within the same timeframes. See Attachment F for Central Coast Water Board contact information.
- 9.2.2.2. If biosolids are shipped to another State or to Indian Lands, the Permittee must send 60 days prior notice of the shipment to the permitting authorities in the receiving State or Indian Land (the U.S. EPA Regional Office for that area and the State/Indian authorities).
- 9.2.2.3. For land application: Prior to reuse of any biosolids from this facility to a new or previously unreported site, the Permittee shall notify U.S. EPA and the Central Coast Water Board. The notification shall include a description and topographic

map of the proposed site(s), names and addresses of the applier, and site owner and a listing of any state or local permits which must be obtained. The plan shall include a description of the crops or vegetation to be grown, proposed loading rates and determination of agronomic rates. If any biosolids within a given monitoring period do not meet 40 C.F.R. section 503.13 metals concentration limits, the Permittee (or its contractor) must pre-notify U.S. EPA, and determine the cumulative metals loading at that site to date, as required in section 503.12.

- 9.2.2.4. The Permittee shall notify the applier of all the applier's requirements under 40 C.F.R. part 503, including the requirement that the applier certify that the management practices, site restrictions, and any applicable vector attraction reduction requirements have been met. The Permittee shall require the applier to certify at the end of 38 months following application of Class B biosolids that the harvesting restrictions in effect for up to 38 months have been met.
- 9.2.2.5. For surface disposal: Prior to disposal to a new or previously unreported site, the Permittee shall notify U.S. EPA and the Regional Board. The notice shall include description and topographic map of the proposed site, depth to groundwater, whether the site is lined or unlined, site operator, site owner, and any state or local permits. The notice shall describe procedures for ensuring public access and grazing restrictions for three years following site closure. The notice shall include a groundwater monitoring plan or description of why groundwater monitoring is not required.
- 9.2.3. **Biosolids Reporting:** The following information shall be submitted with the annual biosolids report due February 19 each year. Adequate detail shall be included to characterize biosolids in accordance with 40 C.F.R. part 503.
- 9.2.3.1. Annual biosolids production in dry metric tons and percent solids.
- 9.2.3.2. A schematic drawing showing biosolids handling facilities (e.g., digesters, lagoons, drying beds, incinerators) and a solids flow diagram.
- 9.2.3.3. A narrative description of biosolids dewatering and other treatment processes, including process parameters. For example, if biosolids are digested, report average temperature and retention time of the digesters. If drying beds are used, report depth of application and drying time. If composting is used, report the temperature achieved and duration.
- 9.2.3.4. A description of disposal methods, including the following information as applicable related to the disposal methods used at the facility. If more than one method is used, include the percentage and tonnage of annual biosolids production disposed by each method.
- 9.2.3.4.1. For landfill disposal include:
- 9.2.3.4.1.1. The Central Coast Water Board WDR numbers that regulate the landfills used,

- 9.2.3.4.1.2. The present classifications of the landfills used, and
- 9.2.3.4.1.3. The names and locations of the facilities receiving biosolids.
- 9.2.3.4.2. For land application include:
 - 9.2.3.4.2.1. The location of the site(s),
 - 9.2.3.4.2.2. The Central Coast Water Board's WDR numbers that regulate the site(s),
 - 9.2.3.4.2.3. The application rate in lbs/acre/year (specify wet or dry), and
 - 9.2.3.4.2.4. Subsequent uses of the land.
- 9.2.3.4.3. For offsite application by a licensed hauler and composter include:
 - 9.2.3.5..1. The name, address and U.S. EPA license number of the hauler and composter.
- 9.2.3.5. Copies of analytical data required by other agencies (i.e., U.S. EPA or County Health Department) and licensed disposal facilities (i.e., landfill, land application, or composting facility) for the previous year.
- 9.2.4. A representative sample of residual solids (biosolids) shall be obtained from the last point in the handling process (i.e., in the dumpster just prior to removal) and shall be analyzed for total concentrations for comparison with Total Threshold Limit Concentration (TTLC) criteria. The Waste Extraction Test shall be performed on any constituent when the total concentration of the waste exceeds ten times the Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration (STLC) limit for that substance. Twelve (12) discrete representative samples shall be collected at separate locations in the biosolids ready for disposal. These 12 samples shall be composited to form one (1) sample for constituent analysis. For accumulated, previously untested biosolids, the Discharger shall develop a representative sampling plan including number and location of sampling points and collect representative samples.
- 9.2.5. All reports must be submitted annually, by February 19 to cover the previous calendar year reporting period, through the NeT e-reporting system (see <https://www.cdx.epa.gov/> and <https://www.epa.gov/biosolids> for more information).

Table E- 17. Biosolids Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units^[1]	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency^[2]
Quantity Removed	Dry metric tons or yards	Measured	During Removal
Location of Reuse/Disposal	Site		During Removal
Moisture Content	Percent	Grab	1/Year

Parameter	Units ^[1]	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency ^[2]
Ammonia, Total as N	Milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg)	Grab	1/Year
Nitrate, Total as N	mg/kg	Grab	1/Year
Total Phosphorus	mg/kg	Grab	1/Year
pH	Standard units	Grab	1/Year
Oil and Grease	mg/kg	Grab	1/Year
Arsenic	mg/kg	Grab	1/Year
Boron	mg/kg	Grab	1/Year
Cadmium	mg/kg	Grab	1/Year
Chromium (VI)	mg/kg	Grab	1/Year
Copper	mg/kg	Grab	1/Year
Lead	mg/kg	Grab	1/Year
Mercury	mg/kg	Grab	1/Year
Molybdenum	mg/kg	Grab	1/Year
Nickel	mg/kg	Grab	1/Year
Selenium	mg/kg	Grab	1/Year
Silver	mg/kg	Grab	1/Year
Zinc	mg/kg	Grab	1/Year
Priority Pollutants (excluding asbestos)	mg/kg	Grab	1/Year

^[1] Total sample (including solids and any liquid portion) to be analyzed and results reported as mg/kg based on the dry weight of the sample.

^[2] In compliance with 40 CFR part 503.

9.3. Pretreatment Monitoring and Reporting

At least once per year, influent, effluent, and biosolids shall be sampled and analyzed for the priority pollutants identified under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act. By March 1st of each year, the Discharger shall submit an annual report to the Regional Board, State Board, and USEPA describing the Discharger's pretreatment activities over the previous calendar year. In the event that the Discharger is not in compliance with any conditions or requirements of this permit affected by the pretreatment program, including any noncompliance with pretreatment audit or compliance inspection requirements, then the Discharger shall also include the reasons for noncompliance and state how and when the Discharger shall comply with such conditions and requirements. This report shall contain, but not be limited to, the following information:

- 9.3.1. A summary of analytical results from representative, flow-proportioned, 24-hour composite sampling of the plant's influent and effluent for those pollutants U.S. EPA has identified under section 307(a) of the Act which are known or suspected

to be discharged by industrial users. The Discharger is not required to sample and analyze for asbestos until U.S. EPA promulgates an applicable analytical technique under 40 C.F.R. part 136.

- 9.3.2. Biosolids shall be sampled during the same 24-hour period and analyzed for the same pollutants as the influent and effluent sampling and analysis. The biosolids analyzed shall be a composite sample of a minimum of twelve discrete samples taken at equal time intervals over the 24-hour period. Wastewater and biosolids sampling and analysis shall be performed at a minimum of annually and not less than the frequency specified in the required monitoring program for the plant. The Discharger shall also provide any influent, effluent, or biosolids monitoring data for nonpriority pollutants which the Discharger believes may be causing or contributing to interference, pass-through, or adversely impacting biosolids quality. Sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 C.F.R. part 136 and amendments thereto. Biosolids samples shall be collected from the last point in solids handling before disposal. If biosolids are dried on-site, samples shall be composited from at least twelve discrete samples from twelve representative locations.
- 9.3.3. A discussion of upset, interference, or pass-through incidents, if any, at the POTW which the Discharger knows or suspects were caused by industrial users of the POTW system. The discussion shall include the reasons why the incidents occurred, corrective actions taken and, if known, the name and address of the industrial user(s) responsible. Discussions shall also include a review of applicable pollutant limitations to determine whether any additional limitations or changes to existing requirements may be necessary to prevent pass-through, interference, or noncompliance with sludge disposal requirements.
- 9.3.4. The cumulative number of industrial users that the Discharger has notified regarding Baseline Monitoring Reports, and the cumulative number of industrial user responses.
- 9.3.5. An updated list of the Discharger's industrial users, including their names and addresses, or a list of deletions and additions keyed to a previously submitted list. The Discharger shall provide a brief explanation for each deletion. The list shall identify the industrial users subject to Federal Categorical Standards by specifying which set(s) of standards are applicable. The list shall indicate which categorical industries, or specific pollutants from each industry, are subject to local limitations that are more stringent than the Federal Categorical Standards. The Discharger shall also list the non-categorical industrial users that are subject only to local discharge limitations. The Discharger shall characterize the compliance status of each industrial user by employing the following descriptions:
 - 9.3.5.1. In compliance with Baseline Monitoring Report requirements (where applicable);
 - 9.3.5.2. Consistently achieving compliance;
 - 9.2.5.3. Inconsistently achieving compliance;

- 9.3.5.4. Significantly violated applicable pretreatment requirements as defined by 40 C.F.R. section 403.8(f)(2)(vii);
- 9.3.5.5. On a schedule to achieve compliance (include the date final compliance is required);
- 9.3.5.6. Not achieving compliance and not on a compliance schedule; or
- 9.3.5.7. The Discharger does not know the industrial user's compliance status.
- 9.3.6. A summary of inspection and sampling activities conducted by the Discharger during the past year to gather information and data regarding industrial users. The summary shall include:
 - 9.3.6.1. Names and addresses of the industrial users subject to surveillance by the Discharger and an explanation of whether they were inspected, sampled, or both, and the frequency of these activities at each user; and
 - 9.3.6.2. Conclusions or results from the inspection or sampling of each industrial user.
- 9.3.7. A summary of compliance and enforcement activities during the past year. The summary shall include names and addresses of the industrial users affected by the following actions:
 - 9.3.7.1. Warning letters or notices of violation regarding the industrial users' apparent noncompliance with Federal Categorical Standards or local discharge limitations. For each industrial user, identify whether the apparent violation concerned the Federal Categorical Standards or local discharge limitations;
 - 9.3.7.2. Administrative Orders regarding the industrial users' noncompliance with Federal Categorical Standards or local discharge limitations. For each industrial user, identify whether the violation concerned the Federal Categorical Standards or local discharge limitations;
 - 9.3.7.3. Civil actions regarding the industrial users' noncompliance with Federal Categorical Standards or local discharge limitations. For each industrial user, identify whether the violation concerned the Federal Categorical Standards or local discharge limitations;
 - 9.3.7.4. Criminal actions regarding the industrial user's noncompliance with Federal Categorical Standards or local discharge limitations. For each industrial user, identify whether the violation concerned Federal Categorical Standards or local discharge limitations;
 - 9.3.7.5. Assessment of monetary penalties. For each industrial user, identify the amount of the penalties;
 - 9.3.7.6. Restriction of flow to the POTW; or
 - 9.3.7.7. Disconnection from discharge to the POTW.
- 9.3.8. Description of any significant changes in operating the pretreatment program which differ from the information in the Discharger's Approved POTW Pretreatment Program, including but not limited to changes concerning: the program's administrative structure; local industrial discharge limitations;

monitoring program or monitoring frequencies; legal authority or enforcement policy; funding mechanisms; resource requirements; or staffing levels.

- 9.3.9. A summary of the annual pretreatment budget, including the costs of pretreatment program functions and equipment purchases.
- 9.3.10. A summary of public participation activities to involve and inform the public.
- 9.3.11. A description of any changes in biosolids disposal methods and a discussion of any concerns not described elsewhere in the report.
- 9.3.12. Reports shall be signed by a principal executive officer, ranking elected official, or other duly authorized employee if such employee is responsible for overall operation of the POTW. Signed copies of these reports shall be submitted to the U.S. EPA and the State at the following addresses:

CIWQS database: <http://ciwqs.waterboards.ca.gov/>
State Water Resources Control Board
Regulation Unit
P.O. Box 100
Sacramento, CA 95812-0100

US EPA, Region 9
R9Pretreatment@epa.gov

9.4. Outfall Inspection

The Discharger shall conduct an annual dye study every other year and then conduct a visual (dive) inspection during the fifth year. The dye study and visual inspection results shall summarize the outfall's physical integrity and be included in the applicable annual report.

9.5. MBNMS Spill Reporting

In accordance with Standard Provision 5.5 (Attachment D), within 24 hours, the Discharger shall report all sewage spills under its control that are likely to enter ocean waters, directly to the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary (MBNMS) office at 831-236-6797. A report shall also be provided to the Central Coast Water Board within five days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances.

10. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

10.1. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

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

10.2. Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs)

- 10.2.1. 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.

10.2.2. The Discharger shall report in the SMR the results for all monitoring specified in this MRP under sections 3 through 9. The Discharger shall submit monthly, quarterly, semiannual, and annual SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using USEPA-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.

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

Table E- 18. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule

SMR Name	Permit Section for Monitoring and Sampling Data Included in Report	SMR Submittal Frequency	SMR Due Date
NPDES Monitoring Report - Monthly	MRP Sections 3 (Influent) and 4 (Effluent)	Monthly	First day of second calendar month following period of sampling
NPDES Monitoring Report - Quarterly	MRP Section 4 (Effluent) Section 5 (WET)	Quarterly	First day of the second month following the quarter of sampling (e.g., reports for sampling conducted in the first quarter (Jan 1 – Mar 31) are due no later than May 1)
NPDES Monitoring Report – Once per Permit Term	MRP Section 8 (Receiving Water)	Monthly	First day of second calendar month following period of sampling
Recycled Water Monitoring Report	MRP Section 7.1 (Recycled Water)	Monthly	First day of second calendar month following period of sampling
Recycled Water Volumetric Monitoring	MRP Section 7.2 (Volumetric Reporting of Wastewater and Recycled Water)	Annually	April 30 th , the year following sampling

SMR Name	Permit Section for Monitoring and Sampling Data Included in Report	SMR Submittal Frequency	SMR Due Date
			Note: Submitted using GeoTracker system, not CIWQS
Biosolids Monitoring Report	MRP Section 9.2(Biosolids Monitoring)	Annually	February 19th, for the previous calendar year via https://cdx.epa.gov/
Facility Summary Report	Attachment D, Standard Provision, 8.4.8	Annually	April 1 st following calendar year
Ocean Outfall and Diffuser Inspection Technical Report	MRP Section 9.4 (Ocean Outfall and Diffuser Inspection)	Every Other Year	April 1 st following calendar year
Updated initial investigation TRE Workplan	Order Section 6.2.2.1	Once per Permit Term	Within 90 days of the permit effective date
Incident TRE/TIE Workplan	Order Section 6.2.2.1	As directed	When directed by Executive Officer
Updated Pollutant Minimization Plan	Order Section 6.3.3.1	As directed	When directed by Executive Officer
Climate Change Response Hazards and Vulnerabilities Plan	Order Section 6.3.7.2	Once	October 1, 2029
ROWD Application	Permit renewal application	Once per permit term	October 1, 2029

10.2.4 Section III.B of the Standard Provisions (Attachment D) includes the standard provisions for test procedures. 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 C.F.R. part 136 for the analysis of a pollutant or pollutant parameter, the test procedure must be sufficiently sensitive as defined at 40 C.F.R. sections 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv). 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:

10.2.4.1 The Minimum Level (reported ML, also known as the Reporting Level, or RL) is at or below both the level of the applicable water quality criterion/objective and this Order limitation for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter; or

10.2.4.2 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

10.2.4.3 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. The MLs in Ocean Plan Appendix II 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 Ocean Plan. For instance, U.S. EPA Method 1631E for mercury is not currently listed in Ocean Plan Appendix II, 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.

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

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

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

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

- 10.2.5.3. Sample results less than the laboratory's MDL shall be reported as "Not Detected," or ND.
- 10.2.5.4. 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.
- 10.2.6. Compliance Determination. Compliance with effluent limitations for reportable pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined above and Attachment A 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 reportable pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reported Minimum Level (ML).
- 10.2.7. Multiple Sample Data. When determining compliance with a measure of central tendency (arithmetic mean, geometric mean, median, etc.) of multiple sample analyses and the data set contains one or more reported determinations of "Detected, but Not Quantified" (DNQ) or "Not Detected" (ND), the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:
 - 10.2.7.1. 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.
 - 10.2.7.2. 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.
- 10.2.8. The Discharger shall submit SMRs in accordance with the following requirements:
 - 10.2.8.1. 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.

- 10.2.8.2. 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.

10.3. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

- 10.3.1. DMRs are USEPA 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](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/discharge_monitoring):
(http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/discharge_monitoring).

10.4. Other Reports

- 10.4.1. The Discharger shall report the results of any special monitoring, TREs, or other data or information that results from the Special Provisions – section 6.3 of the Order. The Discharger shall report the progress in satisfaction of compliance schedule dates specified in Special Provisions – 5.4. The Discharger shall submit reports with the first monthly SMR scheduled to be submitted on or immediately following the report due date.

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ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

As described in section 2.2 of this Order, the 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 includes the legal requirements and technical rationale that as the basis for the requirements of this Order.

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

1. PERMIT INFORMATION

The following table summarizes administrative information related to the facility.

Table F- 1. Facility Information

WDID	3 270118002
Discharger	Monterey One Water
Name of Facility	Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant and Advanced Water Purification Facility
Facility Address	14811 Del Monte Boulevard
Facility Address	Marina, California 93933
Facility Address	Monterey County
Facility Contact, Title and Phone	Jose Guzman, Operations Manager, (831) 883-6183
Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports	Jose Guzman, Operations Manager, (831) 883-6183
Mailing Address	5 Harris Court, Building D, Monterey, California 93940
Billing Address	5 Harris Court, Building D, Monterey, California 93940
Type of Facility	POTW
Major or Minor Facility	Major
Threat to Water Quality	2
Complexity	A
Pretreatment Program	YES
Recycling Requirements	Recycled Water Producer
Facility Permitted Flow	29.6 MGD (Average Dry Weather Flow [ADWF]) ⁶ 75.6 MGD (Peak Wet Weather Flow [PWWF])
Facility Design Flow	29.6 MGD (ADWF), 75.6 MGD (PWWF)
Watershed	Lower Salinas Valley HA (309.10)

⁶ Based on secondary treatment capacity and hydraulic capacity at the Regional WWTP.

Receiving Water	Pacific Ocean (Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary)
Receiving Water Type	Ocean waters

- 1.1. Monterey One Water (hereinafter M1W or Discharger) is the owner and operator of the Regional Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) and Advanced Water Purification Facility (hereinafter Facility), a publicly owned treatment works (POTW).

For the purposes of this Order, references to the “discharger” or “permittee” in applicable federal and state laws, regulations, plans, or policy are held to be equivalent to references to the Discharger herein.
- 1.2. The Facility discharges wastewater to the Pacific Ocean, a water of the United States. The Discharger was previously regulated by Order R3-2018-0017 and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit CA0048551, which was adopted on April 1, 2019, and expired on March 31, 2024. Attachment B provides a map of the Facility. Attachment C provides a flow schematic of the Facility.
- 1.3. The Discharger filed a report of waste discharge for reissuance of its waste discharge requirements (WDRs) and NPDES permit on September 15, 2023. Supplemental information was requested on March 18, 2024, and received on April 26, 2024. The application was deemed complete on June 6, 2024.
- 1.4. Regulations at 40 CFR section 122.46 limit the duration of NPDES permits to a fixed term not to exceed five years. Accordingly, this Order limits the duration of the discharge authorization. However, pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 2235.4, the terms and conditions of an expired permit are automatically continued pending reissuance of the permit if the Discharger complies with all federal NPDES requirements for continuation of expired permits.

2. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

2.1. Description of Wastewater and Biosolids Treatment and Controls

Facility Overview

The Facility, which currently serves a population of approximately 279,000 individuals, provides regional wastewater treatment, disposal, and reclamation services for the cities of Monterey, Pacific Grove, Del Rey Oaks, Sand City, Marina, and Salinas; the Seaside County Sanitation District; the Castroville, and Boronda Community Services Districts; and areas within the unincorporated portions of Monterey County. Each member entity retains ownership and operating/maintenance responsibility for wastewater collection and transport systems up to the point of connection with interceptors owned and operated by the Discharger. The Discharger implements an approved pretreatment program.

The Discharger operates the secondary-treatment Regional WWTP, which became operational in 1990. In 1998, a tertiary-treatment facility, the Salinas Valley

Reclamation Project (SVRP), was added to produce Title 22 disinfected tertiary recycled water. The disinfected tertiary recycled water is used for agricultural irrigation in the northern Salinas Valley through a system known as the Castroville Seawater Intrusion Project (CSIP), which is owned by the Monterey County Water Resources Agency. In 2019, the Advanced Water Purification Facility (AWPF) began operation as part of the Pure Water Monterey Project, which entails advanced treatment of secondary effluent and injection of purified recycled water into the Seaside Groundwater Basin, with subsequent withdrawal for use as a municipal water supply. The AWPf also produces purified recycled water for landscape irrigation by Marina Coast Water District, who also owns most of the Pure Water Monterey recycled water conveyance system.

2.1.1 Regional WWTP Secondary Treatment

Wastewater treatment at the regional WWTP includes screening, aerated grit removal, primary sedimentation, secondary treatment through trickling filters, solids contact (i.e., bio-flocculation), and secondary clarification. Undisinfected secondary clarifier effluent that is not further processed at the tertiary facility or AWPf is discharged to the ocean through Discharge Point 001. Biosolids are anaerobically digested and sent to two screw presses for dewatering. Holding lagoons and drying beds located on site are utilized to dry sludge. Dried solids are hauled to the ReGen Monterey (formerly Monterey Regional Waste Management District) landfill in Marina, located adjacent to the Regional WWTP, where they are mixed with refuse and buried each day. Currently, land application of biosolids is not allowed in Monterey County..

Although it had accepted up to 50,000 gallons of hauled saline waste in a single day previously, more recently the Facility accepts negligible amounts hauled saline waste. Hauled saline wastes can be monitored and held in a 375,000-gallon (approximate) lined pond before it is blended with secondary effluent and discharged to the Pacific Ocean through Discharge Point 001; however this rarely occurs. The Discharger segregates these high-salt waste streams from the rest of the influent flow to minimize salts present in the secondary effluent and therefore protect irrigation reuse of recycled water.

2.1.2 Advanced Water Purification Facility (AWPF)

Some secondary-treated effluent from the Regional WWTP undergoes full advanced treatment at the AWPf, including ozone addition, membrane filtration, RO, advanced oxidation using ultraviolet light and hydrogen peroxide, and finished water stabilization. The AWPf was originally designed to produce 5 MGD. Upon completion of an expansion project in late 2025, the AWPf will have capacity to produce 7.6 MGD of full advanced-treated water for injection in the Seaside Groundwater Basin and landscape irrigation by Marina Coast Water District. RO concentrate from the AWPf is mixed with hauled saline waste (if present) and secondary effluent (when available) from the Regional WWTP and

discharged to the ocean at Discharge Point 001. Membrane filter backwash produced by the AWPf is sent to the Regional WWTP headworks for treatment.

This Order addresses the discharge of AWPf RO concentrate with hauled saline waste and secondary effluent at Discharge Point 001. The production and subsequent groundwater injection of full advanced treated recycled water at the AWPf is governed by separate Waste Discharge Requirements/Water Recycling Requirements (WDRs/WRRs) Order R3-2017-0003 or subsequent revision to that order.

2.1.3. Tertiary Treatment

Some secondary effluent undergoes tertiary treatment for irrigation of farmland in the northern Salinas Valley. Tertiary treatment includes coagulation, flocculation, filtration, and disinfection for design flows of up to 29.6 MGD. Tertiary treated wastewater is held in an 80-acre-foot storage pond before it is distributed to 12,000 acres of farmland by the CSIP distribution system.

Production of disinfected tertiary recycled water at the Regional WWTP is governed by this Order. The distribution and use of recycled water for irrigation is regulated via separate WRRs and is supplied to CSIP from Monterey County Water Resources Agency's Salinas Valley Water Project (SVWP). SVWP also includes a seasonal Salinas River Diversion Facility, screening and disinfection of river water prior to combining with tertiary recycled water and flowing to the recycled water pond.

2.1.4. Source Waters and Effluent Flows

In 2020, as part of the Pure Water Monterey project, new sources of urban and agricultural runoff were directed to the Regional WWTP headworks to increase the supply of recycled water. The new source waters are composed of Salinas industrial wastewater (non-domestic wastewater primarily from produce processing), stormwater flows from Salinas, and stormwater and agricultural runoff from the Blanco Drain and the Salinas Reclamation Canal, all of which are mixed with domestic sewage (including storm water, dry season urban runoff, and industrial wastewater) from the member agencies at the Regional WWTP headworks. Due to lower than anticipated municipal wastewater flows and increased demand for recycled water, more water will be diverted from these same sources in the future to meet recycled water influent needs.

At peak operating capacity, the AWPf will receive approximately 10.4 MGD of secondary effluent as source water (of that, approximately 0.68 MGD will be returned to the Regional WWTP headworks as filter backwash) and will achieve approximately 73 percent overall recovery to produce 7.6 MGD of recycled water for irrigation and groundwater injection. A maximum of 1.78 MGD of RO concentrate from the AWPf will be discharged to the ocean from Discharge Point 001. The total discharge flow through Discharge Point 001 will not exceed the permitted flows of 29.6 MGD (ADWF) and 75.6 MGD (PWWF). Table F-2 lists the predicted flows from the Regional WWTP and the AWPf.

Table F- 2Flows Contributing to Discharge Point 001

Wastewater Sources	Effluent Flow (MGD)
Hauled Saline Waste	0.00 - 0.05
Secondary-Treated Effluent	18.53 (annual average), 29.6 (ADWF) 75.6 (PWWF)
RO Concentrate from AWPf	0.83-1.78 (Maximum)

2.1.5. Dilution Factors

The addition of the AWPf RO concentrate to the Regional WWTP secondary effluent changes the character of the effluent waste stream discharged to Monterey Bay. Effluent quality is a function of the amount of secondary-treated effluent commingled with the AWPf RO concentrate and hauled saline waste. Secondary-treated effluent from the Regional WWTP will be (1) treated through the AWPf to produce purified water for groundwater recharge or urban landscape irrigation, (2) treated to produce tertiary recycled water for agricultural irrigation by CSIP, or (3) discharged to the ocean, blended with varying amounts of AWPf RO concentrate and hauled saline waste. As such, the amounts of secondary effluent, RO concentrate, and saline wastes discharged through the outfall will vary throughout the year, with summer months having very little secondary effluent when demand for recycled water is highest. Because of the variability in composition and flow of the effluent, four dilution factors (Dms)—each corresponding to expected ratios of RO concentrate and hauled saline waste to total effluent and the associated modeled mixing rates—have been developed to implement water quality standards in this permit.

To inform development of the previous permit, R3-2018-0017, the Discharger submitted a near-field mixing zone analysis,⁷ which determined available dilution for discharges through the M1W outfall diffuser based on an AWPf production rate of 5 MGD of purified water. On September 15, 2023, the Discharger submitted an update to the near-field mixing zone analysis⁸ to reflect the AWPf expansion and to include the updated ambient water quality dataset. In both analyses, the Discharger used the EPA-approved Visual Plumes UM3 Model to conduct modeling of the discharge through the ocean outfall. In conducting modeling, the Discharger used conservative assumptions and inputs for temperature and density profile (highly stratified) and zero velocity for ambient current. In addition, the Discharger ran the model under three separate oceanic conditions: upwelling, oceanic, and Davidson. Of the three oceanic conditions, the upwelling conditions produced the lowest (most conservative) results. Using the upwelling model results, the Discharger developed dilution estimates for 36

⁷ Larry Walker Associates (2017), *Near-field Mixing Zone and Dilution Analysis for Monterey One Water*. Technical Memorandum to Bob Holden and Alison Imamura at Monterey One Water, and Elaine Howe and Brie Webber at Trussell Technologies, November 15, 2017.

⁸ Larry Walker Associates (2023), *Near-Field Mixing Zone and Dilution Analysis for M1W and the Expanded PWM Project*. Technical Memorandum to Alison Imamura at Monterey One Water and Brie Post at Trussell Technologies. September 6, 2023.

scenarios of RO concentrate and secondary effluent flow rates. Of the 36 scenarios, the Discharger proposed four minimum probable initial dilution factors (Dms), shown in Table F-3 below, for use in implementing effluent limitations.

Dms are expressed as parts seawater per part wastewater and correspond to expected ratios of RO concentrate and hauled saline waste to total effluent. As recycled water production increases (i.e. as secondary-treated effluent is diverted to the AWPf or tertiary treatment), less secondary-treated effluent is discharged through the ocean outfall. Lower flows through the outfall experience greater mixing and therefore result in larger Dm values. Dms are used to calculate concentrations at the edge of the zone of initial dilution (ZID) when reporting compliance with effluent limitations for Ocean Plan Table 3 per section 6.2.6.2 of this Fact Sheet.

The four Dms established by R3-2018-2017 were used to perform reasonable potential analyses (RPA) and determined the need for water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBEL) in this Order. The Dms in this Order are updated slightly to reflect the increased volume of RO concentrate (to a maximum of 1.78 MGD) that is associated with the Pure Water Monterey expansion.

Table F-3 Dilution Factors for Implementing Effluent Limitations as Established by R3-2018-0017 and as Proposed by R3-2024-0045

Ratio of RO Concentrate + Hauled Saline Waste to Total Effluent as Established by R3-2018-0017	Dm for Compliance with Ocean Plan Table 3 Parameters as Established by R3-2018-0017	Ratio of RO Concentrate + Hauled Saline Waste to Total Effluent as Established by R3-2024-0045	Dm for Compliance with Ocean Plan Table 3 Parameters as Established by R3-2024-0045
0-0.127	145	0-0.128	145
0.128 – 0.421	259	0.129 – 0.415	248
0.422 – 0.744	388	0.416 – 0.747	368
≥ 0.745	473	≥ 0.748	453

2.2. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

Discharges of secondary effluent, hauled saline waste, and AWPf RO concentrate at Discharge Point 001 occur through an 11,260-foot outfall/diffuser system that terminates at a depth of approximately 100 feet in the Pacific Ocean (Monterey Bay) at 36.72778° latitude and 121.83750° longitude. The receiving water is part of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, designated as such on September 15, 1992. The purpose of the National Marine Sanctuaries Program is to protect areas of the marine environment that possess conservation, recreational, ecological, historical, research, educational, or aesthetic qualities of special national significance. The priority of the program is the long-term protection of resources within designated sanctuaries. The Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary has

been recognized for its unique and diverse biological and physical characteristics. MBNMS includes a variety of habitats that support extensive marine life, including 34 species of marine mammals, over 180 species of seabirds and shorebirds, at least 525 fish species, 4 sea turtle species, 31 different invertebrate phyla, and over 450 species of marine algae. Its natural resources include central California’s largest contiguous kelp forest, one of North America’s largest underwater canyons, and the closest-to-shore deep ocean environment off the continental United States. Its highly productive biological communities host one of the highest levels of marine biodiversity in the world, including 27 federally listed threatened and endangered species⁹. The Facility’s outfall/diffuser system is located outside the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary prohibition zone.

2.3. Summary of Requirements in the Previous Order (R3-20018-0017) and SMR Data

Effluent limitations contained in the existing Order for discharges from Discharge Point 001A (Monitoring Location EFF-001A) and representative monitoring data from the term of the previous Order are found in Table F-4. Discharge Point 001A is secondary effluent prior to commingling with any other waste stream.

**Table F-4. Historic Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Data
(From January 1, 2018 – January 31, 2024)**

Pollutant	Units	Effluent Limit: Average Monthly	Effluent Limit: Average Weekly	Effluent Limit: Max. Daily	Monitoring Data: Highest Average Monthly Discharge	Monitoring Data: Highest Average Weekly Discharge	Monitoring Data: Highest Daily Discharge
CBOD5	mg/L	25	40	85	15	25	42
	lb/day ^[1]	6,200	10,000	21,000	4,100	2,800	3,300
	% Removal ^[2]	85	--	--	90	--	--
TSS	mg/L	30	45	90	18	21	21
	lb/day ^[1]	7,400	11,000	22,000	980	3,400	4,800
	% Removal ^[2]	85	--	--	94	--	--
Oil and Grease	mg/L	25	40	75	5.8	8.0	8.0
	lb/day ^[1]	6,200	10,000	19,000	420	540	1,400
Settleable Solids	ml/L	1.0	1.5	3.0 ^[3]	0.2	0.3	0.3
Turbidity	NTU	75	100	230 ^[3]	9.2	11	14
pH ^[5]	pH units	6.0-9.0 at all times ^{[4], [5]}			5.2 - 8.9 ^[4]		

⁹ Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, Final Management Plan, <http://montereybay.noaa.gov/intro/mp/mp.html>, October 2008

[1] The mass-based (lbs/day) effluent limitations in this table are based on the average dry weather flow design capacity of 29.6 MGD for the treatment facility and are therefore only good up to this flow. For flows above 29.6 MGD, mass-based effluent limitations shall be calculated individually using the concentration-based effluent limitations and the observed flow at the time of sampling per the following equation:

$$\text{lbs/day} = 0.00834 \times C_e \times Q$$

where:

C_e = the effluent concentration limit in $\mu\text{g/L}$

Q = observed flow rate in MGD

[2] Limitations and historic results are the minimum percent removal.

[3] Instantaneous Maximum.

[4] Instantaneous Minimum-Maximum.

[5] Excursions from the effluent limit range are permitted subject to the following limitations (40 C.F.R. section 401.17):

a. The total time during which the pH values are outside the required range of pH values shall not exceed 7 hours and 26 minutes in any calendar month; and

b. No individual excursion from the range of pH values shall exceed 60 minutes.

Note: 40 C.F.R. section 401.17(2)(c) notes that, for the purposes of 40 C.F.R. section 401.17, "excursion" is defined as "an unintentional and temporary incident in which the pH value of discharge wastewater exceeds the range set forth in the applicable effluent limitations guidelines." The State Board may adjust the requirements set forth in paragraph 40 C.F.R. section 401.17 (a) with respect to the length of individual excursions from the range of pH values, if a different period of time is appropriate based upon the treatment system, plant configuration, or other technical factors.

Effluent limitations contained in the existing Order for discharges from Discharge Point 001 (Monitoring Location EFF-001B) and representative monitoring data from the term of the previous Order are found in Table F-5 and F-6. Discharge Point 001B is represents calculated concentrations of effluent after minimum probable initial dilution using concentrations from Monitoring Location EFF-001.

Table F-5. Historic Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Data for Protection of Marine Aquatic Life

Pollutant	Units	Effluent Limits: 6-Month Median	Effluent Limit: Max. Daily	Effluent Limit: Instant Max.	Monitoring Data: Highest 6-Month Median	Monitoring Data: Highest Max. Daily
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	$\mu\text{g/L}$	1.0	4.0	10	<0.01	<0.003
	lb/day ^[2]	36	140	360	<0.01	
Lead, Total Recoverable	$\mu\text{g/L}$	2.0	8.0	20	0.004 ^[1]	0.004 ^[1]
	lb/day ^[2]	72	290	720	<0.006	
Silver, Total Recoverable	$\mu\text{g/L}$	0.7	2.8	7.0	<0.16 ^[1]	<0.16 ^[1]
	lb/day ^[2]	20	95	250	<0.01	
Cyanide ^[3] , Total (as CN)	$\mu\text{g/L}$	1.0	4.0	10	0.063	0.110
	lb/day ^[2]	36	140	360	0.004	

Pollutant	Units	Effluent Limits: 6-Month Median	Effluent Limit: Max. Daily	Effluent Limit: Instant Max.	Monitoring Data: Highest 6-Month Median	Monitoring Data: Highest Max. Daily
Ammonia, Total (as N)	µg/L	600	2,400	6,000	392	681 (Daily Max) 827 (Instant Max)
	lb/day ^[2]	22,000	87,000	220,000	4700	8000
Total Residual Chlorine ^{[4] [5]}	µg/L	2.0	8.0	60	0.808	1.71
	lb/day ^[2]	72	290	2,200	5	
Acute Toxicity	TUa	--	Pass	--		0.2
Chronic Toxicity	TUc	--	Pass	--		0.03
Endosulfan ^[6]	µg/L	0.009	0.018	0.027	<0.0009	<0.0009
	lb/day ^[2]	0.32	0.65	0.97	<0.0009	
Endrin	µg/L	0.002	0.004	0.006	<0.000062	<0.00036
	lb/day ^[2]	0.072	0.14	0.22	<0.000005	
HCH ^[6]	µg/L	0.004	0.008	0.012	NA	
	lb/day ^[2]	0.14	0.29	0.43	NA	

[1] Estimated concentration. The parameter was detected at a concentration greater than the method detection level (MDL), but lower than the minimum level (ML).

[2] The mass-based (lbs/day) effluent limitations in this table are based on the average dry weather flow design capacity of 29.6 MGD for the treatment facility and are therefore only good up to this flow. For flows above 29.6 MGD, mass-based effluent limitations shall be calculated individually using the concentration-based effluent limitations and the observed flow at the time of sampling per the following equation:

$$\text{lbs/day} = 0.00834 \times C_e \times Q$$

where:

C_e = the effluent concentration limit in µg/L

Q = observed flow rate in MGD

[3] If a discharger can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Central Coast Water Board (subject to EPA approval) that an analytical method is available to reliably distinguish between strongly and weakly complexed cyanide, effluent limitations for cyanide may be met by the combined measurement of free cyanide, simple alkali metal cyanides, and weakly complexed organometallic cyanide complexes. In order for the analytical method to be acceptable, the recovery of free cyanide from metal complexes must be comparable to that achieved by the approved method in 40 C.F.R. part 136, as revised May 14, 1999.

[4] Water quality objectives for total chlorine residual applying to intermittent discharges not exceeding two hours shall be determined using the following equation:

$$\log y = -0.43(\log x) + 1.8$$

where: y = the water quality objective (in µg/L) to apply when chlorine is being discharged; and

x = the duration of uninterrupted chlorine discharge in minutes.

The applicable effluent limitation must then be determined using Equation No. 1 from the Ocean Plan.

^[5] The Discharger is not required to disinfect secondary effluent due to treatment system performance and outfall configuration and placement. The total chlorine residual effluent limitations are retained in this Order in the event the Discharger implements chlorine-based disinfection in the future and to verify compliance with semiannual Table 3 Pollutant monitoring requirements which include total chlorine residual.

Table F-6. Historic Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Data for the Protection of Human Health

Parameter	Units	30-Day Average Effluent Limitation	Monitoring Data (From January 1, 2018 – January 31, 2024) Highest 30-Day Average)
Acrolein	µg/L	220	<0.0267
	lb/day ^[1]	7,900	<0.0032
Antimony	µg/L	1,200	0.78
	lb/day ^[1]	43,000	0.012
Bis(2-Chloroethoxy) Methane	µg/L	4.4	<0.064
	lb/day ^[1]	160	<0.0021
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) Ether	µg/L	1,200	<0.003
	lb/day ^[1]	43,000	<0.0002
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	570	<0.0008
	lb/day ^[1]	21,000	--
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	µg/L	3,500	0.06
	lb/day ^[1]	130,000	--
Dichlorobenzenes	µg/L	5,100	<0.001
	lb/day ^[1]	180,000	--
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/L	33,000	0.019
	lb/day ^[1]	1,200,000	--
Dimethyl Phthalate	µg/L	82,0000	<0.0009
	lb/day ^[1]	30,000,000	--
2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	220	<0.463
	lb/day ^[1]	7,900	--
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	4.0	<0.0890
	lb/day ^[1]	140	--
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	4,100	<0.001
	lb/day ^[1]	150,000	--
Fluoranthene	µg/L	15	<0.0002
	lb/day ^[1]	540	--
	µg/L	58	<0.423

Parameter	Units	30-Day Average Effluent Limitation	Monitoring Data (From January 1, 2018 – January 31, 2024) Highest 30-Day Average)
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	lb/day ^[1]	2,100	--
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	4.9	<0.0771
	lb/day ^[1]	180	--
Thallium	µg/L	2.0	<0.003
	lb/day ^[1]	72	--
Toluene	µg/L	85,000	<0.001
	lb/day ^[1]	3,100,000	--
Tributyltin	µg/L	0.0014	<0.003
	lb/day ^[1]	0.05	--
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/L	540,000	<0.001
	lb/day ^[1]	19,000,000	--
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	0.1	<0.004
	lb/day ^[1]	3.6	--
Aldrin	µg/L	0.000022	<0.0006
	lb/day ^[1]	0.00079	--
Benzene	µg/L	5.9	<0.0008
	lb/day ^[1]	210	--
Benzidine	µg/L	0.000069	<0.33
	lb/day ^[1]	0.0025	--
Beryllium	µg/L	0.033	<0.003
	lb/day ^[1]	1.2	--
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	µg/L	0.045	<0.000643
	lb/day ^[1]	1.6	--
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	µg/L	3.5	<0.016
	lb/day ^[1]	130	--
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/L	0.90	<0.0002
	lb/day ^[1]	32	--
Chlordane	µg/L	0.000023	<0.0008
	lb/day ^[1]	0.00083	--
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	8.6	0.0005 ^[2]
	lb/day ^[1]	310	--
Chloroform	µg/L	130	0.05
	lb/day ^[1]	4,700	--

Parameter	Units	30-Day Average Effluent Limitation	Monitoring Data (From January 1, 2018 – January 31, 2024) Highest 30-Day Average)
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	18	<0.007
	lb/day ^[1]	650	--
3,3'Dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	0.0081	<0.0008
	lb/day ^[1]	0.29	-
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/L	28	<0.0002
	lb/day ^[1]	1,000	--
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	0.9	<0.0002
	lb/day ^[1]	32	--
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	6.2	0.0006 ^[2]
	lbs/day ^[1]	220	--
Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride)	µg/L	450	0.0058 ^[2]
	lbs/day ^[1]	16,000	--
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.00004	<0.003
	lb/day ^[1]	0.0014	--
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	2.6	<0.003
	lb/day ^[1]	94	--
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	0.16	<0.54
	lb/day ^[1]	5.8	--
Halomethanes	µg/L	130	0.32 ^[2]
	lb/day ^[1]	4,700	--
Heptachlor	µg/L	0.0018	0.00017
	lb/day ^[1]	0.0018	--
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	0.00002	<0.0005
	lb/day ^[1]	0.00072	--
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	0.00021	<0.0003
	lb/day ^[1]	0.0076	--
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	14	<0.0002
	lb/day ^[1]	500	--
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	2.5	<0.0014
	lb/day ^[1]	90	--
Isophorone	µg/L	730	<0.19
	lb/day ^[1]	26,000	--

Parameter	Units	30-Day Average Effluent Limitation	Monitoring Data (From January 1, 2018 – January 31, 2024) Highest 30-Day Average)
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	7.3	<0.46
	lb/day ^[1]	260	--
N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	µg/L	0.38	<0.07
	lb/day ^[1]	14	--
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	2.5	<0.05
	lb/day ^[1]	90	--
PCBs	µg/L	0.000019	<0.007
	lb/day ^[1]	0.00068	--
TCDD Equivalents	µg/L	3.9 x 10 ⁻⁹	6.67E-10
	lb/day ^[1]	1.4 x 10 ⁻⁷	--
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/L	2.3	<0.0002
	lb/day ^[1]	83	--
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	2.0	<0.001
	lb/day ^[1]	72	--
Toxaphene	µg/L	0.00021	<0.0007
	lb/day ^[1]	0.0076	--
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	27	<0.002
	lb/day ^[1]	970	--
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	9.4	<0.0008
	lb/day ^[1]	340	--
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/L	0.29	0.0009 ^[2]
	lb/day ^[1]	10	--
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	36	<0.0002
	lb/day ^[1]	1,300	--

^[1] The mass-based (lbs/day) effluent limitations in this table are based on the average dry weather flow design capacity of 29.6 MGD for the treatment facility and are therefore only good up to this flow. For flows above 29.6 MGD, mass-based effluent limitations shall be calculated individually using the concentration-based effluent limitations and the observed flow at the time of sampling per the following equation:

$$\text{lbs/day} = 0.00834 \times C_e \times Q$$

where:

C_e = the effluent concentration limit in µg/L

Q = observed flow rate in MGD

^[2] The parameter was detected but not quantifiable.

2.4. Compliance Summary

A summary of the violations that occurred during the term of Order R3-2018-0017 is included in the table below.

Table F-7 Compliance Summary

Date	Violation Type	Pollutant	Reported Value	Permit Limitation	Units
2/13/2023	Category 2	Heptachlor	0.000171	0.00004	ug/L

2.5. Planned Changes

The Discharger expects to complete expansion of the AWPf by the end of 2025. In addition, M1W is developing plans to accept hauled-in food waste at the RTP for co-digestion with sludge. Initial deliveries of food waste are projected to occur during the second quarter of 2024. M1W will notify the Central Coast Regional Water Board and develop Standard Operating Procedures prior to receiving any hauled-in digestible materials at the RTP.

California American Water (Cal Am) has proposed a seawater desalination plant to be located in Marina near the Facility and to use subsurface slant wells near the coast for feed water. Cal-Am has proposed to convey desalination brine from its desalination plant to a new brine-mixing structure for blending with the existing wastewater effluent in the M1W outfall from the Facility and then discharged through a redesigned Discharge Point 001. Planning, infrastructure design, and water quality analysis will be required prior to the Discharger accepting brine from Cal Am’s facility is underway.

Cal-Am is currently seeking regulatory approvals and would like to start operating the desalination plant within this permit term. Because of uncertainty in the scope of the desalination plant, the probability that the ocean outfall diffuser ports would need to be modified, and the amount of time necessary to obtain regulatory approvals, the Discharger is not requesting the permit include Cal Am brine wastes at this time. A new ROWD would be submitted prior to consideration of the Order and compliance for discharging any amount of desalination brine., and this Order will be reopened or amended to incorporate the new provisions at the appropriate time.

3. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS

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

3.1. 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 USEPA and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the 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 location described in Table 1 subject to the WDRs in this Order.

3.2. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

NPDES permits are exempt from CEQA pursuant to Water Code section 13389. However, the expansion of the AWPf is subject to CEQA. As the lead agency, Monterey One certified a Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (EIR) in April 2021 and an Addendum to the Supplemental EIR in November 2021 and filed the required documents with tribal and native American entities and the State Office of Planning and Research Clearinghouse. These documents addressed changes in circumstances and the proposed expansion of the PWM project. Namely, the Supplemental EIR and Addendum in 2021 described and evaluated facility modification (construction and operations) that will enable M1W to increase the maximum AWPf production from 5 MGD to 7.6 MGD and to increase annual production volumes to up to 6,550 AFY (600 AFY for Marina Coast Water District irrigation and 5,950 AFY for injection in the Seaside Groundwater Basin). The record of CEQA processes and associated documents can be found at the following website: <https://purewatermonterey.org/reports-docs/cfeir/>. The State CEQA clearinghouse (<https://ceqanet.opr.ca.gov/>) number is 2013051094.

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

3.3.1. **Water Quality Control Plan.** The Central Coast Water Board's *Water Quality Control Plan for the Central Coastal Basin* (hereinafter Basin Plan) designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for the Pacific Ocean. Requirements in this Order implement the Basin Plan.

Beneficial uses applicable to the Pacific Ocean are as follows:

Table F-8. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001	Pacific Ocean	Water Contact and Non-Contact Recreation Industrial Service Supply Navigation Marine Habitat Shellfish Harvesting Commercial and Sport Fishing Wildlife Habitat

3.3.2. **Thermal Plan.** The State Water Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* (Thermal Plan) on January 7, 1971, and amended this plan on September 18, 1975. This plan contains temperature objectives for coastal waters. The plan states that “elevated temperature waste discharges shall comply with limitations necessary to assure protection of beneficial uses.” The California 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.

3.3.3. **California Ocean Plan.** The State Water Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California*, California Ocean Plan (Ocean Plan) in 1972 and amended it in 1978, 1983, 1988, 1990, 1997, 2000, 2005, 2009, 2012, 2015, and 2019. 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 F-9. Ocean Plan Beneficial Uses

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

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

- 3.3.4. **Antidegradation Policy.** Federal regulations at 40 CFR 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 68-16 *Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California*. Resolution 68-16 is deemed to incorporate the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution 68-16 requires that existing water quality be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Central Coast Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the state and federal antidegradation policies. This Order ensures that the permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provision of 40 CFR section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution 68-16.
- 3.3.5. **Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 CFR section 122.44(l) restrict backsliding in NPDES permits. The anti-backsliding provisions require that effluent limitations in a reissued permit must be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions in which limitations may be relaxed.
- 3.3.6. **Endangered Species Act Requirements.** This Order does not authorize any act that results in the taking of a threatened or endangered species or any act that is now prohibited, or becomes prohibited in the future, under either the California Endangered Species Act (Fish and Game Code, §§ 2050 to 2097) or the federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C.A. §§ 1531 to 1544). This Order requires compliance with effluent limits, receiving water limits, and other requirements to protect the beneficial uses of waters of the state, including protecting rare and endangered species. The Discharger is responsible for meeting all requirements of the endangered species acts.
- 3.3.7. **Sewage Sludge and Biosolids.** This Order does not authorize any act that results in violation of requirements administered by USEPA to implement 40 CFR Part 503, *Standards for the Use or Disposal of Sewage Sludge*. These standards regulate the final use or disposal of sewage sludge that is generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a municipal wastewater treatment facility. The Discharger is responsible for meeting all applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 503 that are under USEPA's enforcement authority.

3.4. **Impaired Water Bodies on the CWA section 303(d) List**

CWA section 303(d) requires states to identify specific water bodies where water quality standards are not expected to be met after implementation of technology-based effluent limitations on point sources. For all 303(d) listed water bodies and pollutants, the Central Coast Water Board must develop and implement Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) that will specify waste load allocations for point sources and load allocations for non-point sources.

The *2020-2022 Integrated Report for Clean Water Act 303(d) List and 305(b) Report*¹⁰ was approved by U.S. EPA on May 11, 2022, and is the current integrated report. The main body of Monterey Bay, where the discharges here occur, is not identified in the 2020-2022 303(d) list as impaired. However, the 2024 California Integrated Report, which revises the 2020-2022, identifies impairments in the Monterey Bay for the following pollutants: chlordane, dieldrin, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), toxaphene, and DDT. The SWB adopted the 2024 California Integrated Report on February 6, 2024 and it was submitted to U.S. EPA for approval on March 26, 2024. The 2024 California Integrated Report is expected to be approved by U.S. EPA and in effect by the effective date of this permit.

3.5. Other Plans, Policies and Regulations

3.5.1 Discharges of Stormwater. For the control of stormwater discharged from the site of the wastewater treatment and disposal facilities, the Order requires, if applicable, that the Discharger to seek authorization to discharge under and meet the requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board's Water Quality Order 2014-0057-DWQ, NPDES General Permit No. CAS000001, *Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities Excluding Construction Activities*.

3.5.2 Sanitary Sewer System Requirements. The Discharger is subject to the requirements of and must separately comply with State Water Board Order 2022-0103-DWQ, *Statewide Waste Discharge Requirements General Order for Sanitary Sewer Systems*, including monitoring and reporting requirements, and any subsequent revision to that order. This permit, adopted on December 6, 2022, is applicable to all "federal and state agencies, municipalities, counties, districts, and other public entities that own or operate sanitary sewer systems greater than one mile in length that collect and/or convey untreated or partially treated wastewater to a publicly owned treatment facility in the State of California." The purpose of the permit is to promote the proper and efficient management, operation, and maintenance of sanitary sewer systems and to minimize the occurrences and impacts of sanitary sewer overflows.

3.5.3. State Water Board Recycled Water Policy. The State Water Board adopted the *Quality Control Policy for Recycled Water* (Recycled Water Policy) on December 11, 2018, and it became effective on April 8, 2019. The purpose of the Recycled Water Policy is to encourage the safe use of recycled water in a manner that is protective of public health and the environment. This Order implements the Recycled Water Policy by supporting the production of recycled water and requiring volumetric reporting of wastewater and recycled water to the State Water Board. The Recycled Water Policy calls for the development of regional groundwater basin/sub-basin salt/nutrient management plans.

¹⁰ The 2020-2022 California Integrated Report for 303(d) List and 305(b) Report can be accessed online at:
https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/water_quality_assessment/2020_2022_integrated_report.html

3.5.4 Statewide General Water Reclamation Requirements for Recycled Water Use (State Water Board Order WQ 2016-0068-DDW). State Water Board Order WQ 2016-0068-DDW, adopted on June 7, 2016, is applicable to recycled water projects where recycled water is used or transported for non-potable uses. Recycled water production and onsite use is subject to requirements in this Order. Distribution and offsite reuse of recycled water produced by the Facility is controlled by Monterey County Water Resources Agency which is in the process of transferring its recycled water operations from Order 97-52 to State Water Board Order WQ 2016-0068-DDW, or other applicable permit, dependent on final use.

3.5.5 Environmental Justice and Advancing Racial Equity. When issuing or reissuing individual waste discharge requirements or waivers of waste discharge requirements that regulate an activity or a facility that may impact a disadvantaged or tribal community and that includes a time schedule in accordance with subdivision (c) of Water Code section 13263 for achieving an applicable water quality objective, an alternative compliance path that allows time to come into compliance with water quality objectives or a water quality variance, the Central Coast Water Board shall make a finding on potential environmental justice, tribal impact, and racial equity considerations. (Water Code § 13149.2, effective Jan. 1, 2023). Water Code section 189.7 requires the Central Coast Water Board to conduct outreach in disadvantaged and/or tribal communities when adopting individual waste discharge requirements. In accordance with the Water Boards' efforts to advance racial equity, the Central Coast Water Board is also committed to developing and implementing policies and programs to advance racial equity and environmental justice so that race can no longer be used to predict life outcomes, and outcomes for all groups are improved.

Upon review of readily available information, the Central Coast Water Board finds that this Order regulates a discharge that does not disproportionately impact the water quality of an economically disadvantaged community or a tribal community. Similarly, this Order does not include a time schedule, alternative compliance path, or variance. Therefore, Water Code section 13149.2 does not apply to this permit reissuance. Nevertheless, the Central Coast Water Board has conducted outreach consistent with Water Code section 189.7 by reaching out to surrounding communities and tribal communities about this Order. Additionally, the Board has considered any environmental justice concerns within the Board's authority, in accordance with the Water Boards' efforts to advance racial equity. The Order requires the Permittee to meet water quality standards to protect public health and the environment, thereby benefiting all persons and communities within the Region.

4. 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 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 CFR section 122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable technology-based limitations and standards, and 40 CFR 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.

4.1. Discharge Prohibitions

4.1.1. California Ocean Plan Discharge Prohibitions

This permit implements discharge prohibitions that are applicable under sections III.I.1.a, III.I.3.a, and III.I.4.a of the California Ocean Plan.

4.1.1.1 **Discharge Prohibition 3.1** Discharges of radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high-level radioactive waste to the Ocean is prohibited. This prohibition restates a discharge prohibition established in section III.I of the Ocean Plan.

4.1.1.2 **Discharge Prohibition 3.2** Federal law prohibits the discharge of sludge by pipeline to the Ocean. The discharge of municipal or industrial waste sludge directly to the Ocean or into a waste stream that discharges to the Ocean is prohibited. The discharge of sludge digester supernatant, without further treatment, directly to the Ocean or to a waste stream that discharges to the Ocean, is prohibited. This prohibition reflects the prohibition in section III.I of the Ocean Plan.

4.1.1.3 **Discharge Prohibition 3.3** Overflows and bypasses prohibited. The discharge of untreated or partially treated wastewater from the Discharger's collection, treatment, or disposal facilities represents an unauthorized bypass pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m) or an unauthorized discharge, which poses a threat to human health and/or aquatic life, and therefore, is explicitly prohibited by this Order.

4.1.1.4 **Discharge Prohibition 3.4** Discharges in a manner, except as described by the Order are prohibited. Because limitations and conditions of the Order have been prepared based on specific information provided by the Discharger and specific wastes described by the Discharger, the limitations and conditions of the Order do not adequately address waste streams not contemplated during drafting of the Order. To prevent the discharge of such waste streams that may be inadequately regulated, the Order prohibits the discharge of any waste that was not described by the Central Coast Water Board during the process of permit issuance.

4.1.1.5 **Discharge Prohibition 3.5** No discharge to Monterey Bay at a location other than as described by the Order. The Order authorizes a single, specific point of discharge to Monterey Bay; and this prohibition reflects CWA section 402 prohibition against discharges of pollutants except in compliance with the Order's permit requirements, effluent limitations, and other enumerated provisions.

- 4.1.1.6 **Discharge Prohibition 3.6** The rate of secondary effluent dry weather average monthly rate of discharge from the WWTP shall not exceed 29.6MGD. This prohibition reflects the design capacity of the secondary treatment system and is intended to limit influent wastewater flows to that of the treatment facility design flows.
- 4.1.1.7 **Discharge Prohibition 3.7** The influent flow to the secondary treatment system shall not exceed 29.6 MGD average dry weather flow and 75.6 MGD peak wet weather flow. This prohibition reflects the design capacity of the secondary treatment system and is intended to limit influent wastewater flows to that of the treatment facility design flows.
- 4.1.1.8 **Discharge Prohibition 3.8** The rate of discharge to Monterey Bay shall not exceed 81.2 MGD. This prohibition reflects the design capacity of the ocean outfall and allows the discharge of blended secondary effluent, RO concentrate, and hauled saline waste above the design flow capacity of the secondary treatment facility.

4.2. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

4.2.1. Scope and Authority

Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing USEPA permit regulations at 40 CFR section 122.44 require that permits include conditions meeting applicable technology-based requirements at a minimum, and any more stringent effluent limitations necessary to meet applicable water quality standards.

The discharge authorized by this Order must meet minimum federal technology-based requirements based on secondary treatment standards at 40 CFR part 133. The secondary treatment regulation includes the following limitations applicable to all POTWs.

Table F-10. Secondary Treatment Requirements

Parameter	30-Day Average	7-Day Average	Percent Removal^[1]
CBOD ₅ ^[2]	25 mg/L	40 mg/L	85
TSS	30 mg/L	45 mg/L	85
pH	6.0-9.0		--

^[1] The 30-day average percent removal shall not be less than 85 percent.

^[2] The regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 133.104(b)(4) allow the permitting authority to set effluent limitations for CBOD₅ instead of BOD₅ if a long-term correlation has been demonstrated.

Table 2 of the Ocean Plan establishes technology-based requirements applicable to POTWs and industrial discharges for which Effluent Limitations Guidelines have not been established. The Table 4 Ocean Plan effluent limitations are summarized below.

Table F-11. Ocean Plan Table 4 Requirements

Parameter	Unit	30-Day Average	7-Day Average	Instantaneous Maximum
Oil and Grease	mg/L	25	40	85
Settleable Solids	ml/L	1.0	1.5	3.0
Turbidity	NTU	75	100	225

Table 4 of the Ocean Plan also establishes effluent limitations for pH, which require pH to be within 6.0 and 9.0 pH units at all times. This is the same as the secondary treatment standard for pH set forth in 40 CFR § 133.102 subd. (c). Further, note + of Table 4 of the Ocean Plan establishes a 75 percent minimum removal requirement for suspended solids, unless the effluent limitation is less than 60 mg/L. This Order implements the more stringent 85 percent suspended solids removal limitation based on the Secondary Treatment Standards at 40 C.F.R. part 133.

4.2.2 Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

The CWA requires that technology-based effluent limitations be established based on several levels of controls. Title 40 C.F.R. section 122.45(f)(1) requires effluent limitations be expressed in terms of mass, with some exceptions, and 40 C.F.R. section 122.45(f)(2) allows pollutants that are limited in terms of mass to additionally be limited in terms of other units of measurement. This Order includes effluent limitations expressed in terms of mass and concentration. Mass-based effluent limitations were calculated based upon the permitted average daily discharge flow of the POTW of 29.6 MGD. In addition, pursuant to the exceptions to mass limitations provided in 40 C.F.R. section 122.45(f)(1), some effluent limitations are not expressed in terms of mass, such as pH and temperature. Secondary effluent standards reflect the minimum level of treatment to be achieved through municipal wastewater treatment. The point of compliance determination must therefore be located prior to commingling with other waste streams. There is only one discharge point in this Order, Discharge Point 001, and this discharge point has three compliance monitoring locations associated with it: Eff-001, Eff-00A and Eff-001B. EFF-001A, is comprised of representative secondary effluent prior to comingling with any other waste stream, is used for compliance determinations with applicable technology-based effluent limits found in Table 3 of this Order.

The Ocean Plan, at page 13, specifies that Ocean Plan Table 4 limitations for oil and grease, settleable solids, pH, and turbidity apply to a discharger’s total effluent, of whatever origin (i.e., gross, not net, discharge). Therefore, compliance with Ocean Plan Table 4 limitations (seen in Table 2 of this Order) is determined at Monitoring Location EFF-001, which comprises the total component of reverse osmosis concentrate, hauled saline wastes and secondary effluent that will be discharged through the ocean outfall, after treatment and before contact with receiving water. RO concentrate and hauled saline wastes may have an impact on total effluent pH; therefore, the pH limitation and compliance monitoring is

retained at EFF-001 (in addition to EFF-001A) to meet the Ocean Plan objective that states the discharge may not cause a pH change in the Ocean of more than 0.2 units.

The following tables summarize technology-based effluent limitations established by this Order.

Table F-12. Summary of Technology-Based Effluent Limitations – EFF-001

		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Maximum
Oil and Grease	mg/L	25	40	75	--
	lbs/day ^[1]	6,200	10,000	19,000	--
Settleable Solids	ml/L	1.0	1.5	--	3.0
Turbidity	NTU	75	100	--	230
pH ^[3]	standard units	6.0 – 9.0 at all times			

^[1] The mass-based (lbs/day) effluent limitations in this table are based on the average dry weather flow design capacity of 29.6 MGD for the treatment facility and are therefore only good up to this flow. For flows above 29.6 MGD, mass-based effluent limitations shall be calculated individually using the concentration-based effluent limitations and the observed flow at the time of sampling per the following equation: lbs/day = 0.00834 x Ce x Q

where: Ce = the effluent concentration limit in µg/L; and Q = observed flow rate in MGD

^[2] Excursions from the effluent limit range are permitted subject to the following limitations (40 C.F.R. 401.17):

- a. The total time during which the pH values are outside the required range of pH values shall not exceed 7 hours and 26 minutes in any calendar month; and
- b. No individual excursion from the range of pH values shall exceed 60 minutes.

Note: 40 C.F.R. section 401.17(2)(c) notes that, for the purposes of 40 C.F.R. section 401.17, “excursion” is defined as “an unintentional and temporary incident in which the pH value of discharge wastewater exceeds the range set forth in the applicable effluent limitations guidelines.” The State Board may adjust the requirements set forth in paragraph 40 C.F.R. section 401.17 (a) with respect to the length of individual excursions from the range of pH values, if a different period of time is appropriate based upon the treatment system, plant configuration, or other technical factors.

Table F-13. Summary of Technology-Based Effluent Limitations – EFF-001A

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Maximum
CBOD ₅ ^[1]	mg/L	25	40	85	--
	lbs/day ^[2]	6,200	10,000	21,000	--
	% removal	not less than 85 ^[2]	--	--	--
TSS ^[1]	mg/L	30	45	90	--
	lbs/day ^[2]	7,400	11,000	22,000	--
	% removal	not less than 85 ^[2]	--	--	--
pH ^[3]	standard units	6.0 – 9.0 at all times			

^[1] 30-day average percent removal shall not be less than 85%.

^[2] The mass-based (lbs/day) effluent limitations in this table are based on the average dry weather flow design capacity of 29.6 MGD for the treatment facility and are therefore only good up to this flow. For flows above 29.6 MGD, mass-based effluent limitations shall be calculated individually using the concentration-based effluent limitations and the observed flow at the time of sampling per the following equation:

$$\text{lbs/day} = 0.00834 \times C_e \times Q$$

where: C_e = the effluent concentration limit in $\mu\text{g/L}$; and Q = observed flow rate in MGD

^[3] Excursions from the effluent limit range are permitted subject to the following limitations (40 C.F.R. 401.17):

- a. The total time during which the pH values are outside the required range of pH values shall not exceed 7 hours and 26 minutes in any calendar month; and
- b. No individual excursion from the range of pH values shall exceed 60 minutes.

Note: 40 C.F.R. section 401.17(2)(c) notes that, for the purposes of 40 C.F.R. section 401.17, “excursion” is defined as “an unintentional and temporary incident in which the pH value of discharge wastewater exceeds the range set forth in the applicable effluent limitations guidelines.” The State Board may adjust the requirements set forth in paragraph 40 C.F.R. section 401.17 (a) with respect to the length of individual excursions from the range of pH values, if a different period of time is appropriate based upon the treatment system, plant configuration, or other technical factors.

4.3. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

4.3.1. Scope and Authority

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

Section 122.44(d)(1)(i) of 40 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) USEPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a), supplemented where necessary by other relevant information; (2) an indicator parameter for the pollutant of concern; or (3) a calculated numeric water quality criterion, such as a proposed state criterion or policy interpreting the state's narrative criterion, supplemented with other relevant information, as provided in section 122.44(d)(1)(vi).

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

4.3.2. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

Beneficial uses for ocean waters of the Central Coast Region are established by the Basin Plan and California Ocean Plan and are described in section 3.3.1 and 3.3.3, respectively, of the Fact Sheet. The water quality objectives (WQOs) from the California Ocean Plan are incorporated as receiving water limitations in this Order.

Water quality objectives applicable to ocean waters of the Central Coast region include water quality objectives for bacterial characteristics, physical characteristics, chemical characteristics, biological characteristics, and radioactivity. In addition, Table 3 of the California Ocean Plan contains numeric water quality objectives for 83 toxic pollutants for the protection of marine aquatic life and human health. Pursuant to NPDES regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(d)(1) and in accordance with procedures established by the California Ocean Plan, the Central Coast Water Board has performed a reasonable potential analysis (RPA) to determine the need for effluent limitations for the Table 3 toxic pollutants.

4.3.3. Determining the Need for WQBELs

Procedures for performing an RPA for ocean dischargers are described in Section III.C and Appendix VI of the California Ocean Plan. In determining the need for an effluent limitation, the Regional Water Boards must use all representative information to characterize the pollutant discharge using a scientifically defensible

statistical method that accounts for the averaging period of the water quality objective, accounts for and captures the long-term variability of the pollutant in the effluent, accounts for limitations associated with sparse data sets, accounts for uncertainty associated with censored data sets, and (unless otherwise demonstrated) assumes a lognormal distribution of the facility-specific effluent data. The Ocean Plan identifies a multi-step procedure for the Regional Boards to follow in this regard. However, pursuant to this procedure, if information about the receiving water or discharger support an RPA based on alternative criteria other than facility-specific effluent data, such as facility type, discharge type, potential toxic impact of discharge, water quality and beneficial uses of the receiving water, the Regional Water Board may conduct an RPA based on Best Professional Judgement (BPJ) (Ocean Plan at p. 99, Appendix VI, Steps 2 and 13.) The RPA for this Order included both the statistical approach and BPJ.

The statistical approach projects an effluent data set while taking into account the averaging period of WQOs, the long-term variability of pollutants in the effluent, limitations associated with sparse data sets, and uncertainty associated with censored data sets. The procedure assumes a lognormal distribution of the effluent data set and compares the 95th percentile concentration at 95th percent confidence of each Table 1 pollutant, accounting for dilution, to the applicable water quality criterion. The RPA results in one of three following endpoints:

- Endpoint 1 - There is “reasonable potential.” An effluent limitation must be developed for the pollutant. Effluent monitoring for the pollutant, consistent with the monitoring frequency in Appendix III (Ocean Plan), is required.
- Endpoint 2 - There is no “reasonable potential.” An effluent limitation is not required for the pollutant. Appendix III (Ocean Plan) effluent monitoring is not required for the pollutant; the Central Coast Board, however, may require occasional monitoring for the pollutant or for whole effluent toxicity as appropriate.
- Endpoint 3 - The RPA is inconclusive. Monitoring for the pollutant or whole effluent toxicity testing, consistent with the monitoring frequency in Appendix III, is required. An existing effluent limitation for the pollutant shall remain in the permit, otherwise the permit shall include a reopener clause to allow for subsequent modification of the permit to include an effluent limitation if monitoring establishes that the discharge causes, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above a Table 1 water quality objective. The State Water Board has developed a reasonable potential calculator, which is available at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ocean/docs/trirev/stakeholder050505/rpcalc22_setup.zip

The calculator (RPcalc 2.2) was used in the development of this Order and considers several pathways in the determination of reasonable potential.

- i. First Path

If available information about the receiving water or the discharge supports a finding of reasonable potential without analysis of effluent data, the Central Coast Water Board may decide that WQBELs are necessary after a review of such information. Such information may include: the facility or discharge type, solids loading, lack of dilution, history of compliance problems, potential toxic effects, fish tissue data, 303(d) status of the receiving water, the presence of threatened or endangered species or their critical habitat, or other information.

ii. Second Path

If any pollutant concentration, adjusted to account for dilution, is greater than the most stringent applicable WQO, there is reasonable potential for that pollutant.

iii. Third Path

If the effluent data contains three or more detected and quantified values (i.e., values that are at or above the minimum level (ML), and all values in the data set are at or above the ML, a parametric RPA is conducted to project the range of possible effluent values. The 95th percentile concentration is determined at 95 percent confidence for each pollutant and compared to the most stringent applicable water quality objective to determine reasonable potential. A parametric analysis assumes that the range of possible effluent values is distributed log-normally. If the 95th percentile value is greater than the most stringent applicable water quality objective, there is reasonable potential for that pollutant.

iv. Fourth Path

If the effluent data contains three or more detected and quantified values (i.e., values that are at or above the ML), but at least one value in the data set is less than the ML, a parametric RPA is conducted according to the following steps:

If the number of censored values (those expressed as a “less than” value) account for less than 80 percent of the total number of effluent values, calculate the ML (the mean of the natural log of transformed data) and SL (the standard deviation of the natural log of transformed data) and conduct a parametric RPA, as described above for the Third Path.

If the total number of censored values account for 80 percent of the total number of effluent values, conduct a non-parametric RPA, as described below for the Fifth Path. (A non-parametric analysis becomes necessary when the effluent data is limited, and no assumptions can be made regarding its possible distribution).

v. Fifth Path

A non-parametric RPA is conducted when the effluent data set contains less than three detected and quantified values, or when the effluent data set contains three or more detected and quantified values but the number of

censored values accounts for 80 percent or more of the total of effluent values. A non-parametric analysis is conducted by ordering the data, comparing each result to the applicable WQO, and accounting for ties. The sample number is reduced by one for each tie, when the dilution-adjusted method detection limit (MDL) is greater than the water quality objective. If the adjusted sample number, after accounting for ties, is greater than 15, the pollutant has no reasonable potential to exceed the WQO. If the sample number is 15 or less, the RPA is inconclusive, monitoring is required, and any existing effluent limits in the expiring permit are retained.

Under the BPJ approach as described in Step 13 of Section III.C and Appendix VI of the California Ocean Plan, Regional Water Board staff must review all available information to determine if a water quality-based effluent limitation is required to protect beneficial uses, notwithstanding the statistical analysis described above. Information that may be used includes: the facility type, the discharge type, solids loading analysis, lack of dilution, history of compliance problems, potential toxic impact of discharge, fish tissue residue data, water quality and beneficial uses of the receiving water, CWA 303(d) listing for the pollutant, the presence of endangered or threatened species or critical habitat, and other information.

A statistical RPA was conducted using effluent monitoring data reported for January 1, 2018, through January 31, 2024. Because the amount of secondary effluent relative to AWPf RO concentrate influences the buoyancy of the effluent plume and the boundary interactions with the ambient receiving water (as described in section 2.1.5 of this Fact Sheet) the Discharger conducted modeling to determine dilution ratios under various effluent blend scenarios. From these modeling results four Dms were selected to represent four types of effluent waste streams, each with varying amounts of secondary effluent, which are permitted for discharge. The appropriate Dm on a given day is selected based on ratio of RO concentrate and hauled saline waste to total effluent, and applied to assess the impacts of these discharges to Monterey Bay. The concentrate waste dilution ratio ranges and corresponding dilution as established by R3-2018-0017 can be found in Table F-14.

Table F-14. Concentrate Waste Dilution Ratio Ranges and Corresponding Dilution^[1] as Established by R3-2018-0017

Ratio of RO Concentrate + Hauled Saline Waste to Total Effluent	Dm for Compliance with Ocean Plan Table 1 Parameters
0-0.127	145
0.128 – 0.421	259
0.422 – 0.744	388
≥ 0.745	473

^[1] Minimum probable initial dilution expressed as parts seawater per part wastewater.

The calculated concentrations of effluent after minimum probable initial dilution were determined using concentrations from Monitoring Location EFF-001 and reported for Monitoring Location EFF-001B. Compliance is then determined by comparing limitations or Ocean Plan Table 3 objectives at Discharge Point 001 to calculated results at Monitoring Location EFF-001B. The EFF-001B location was used for the statistical RPA endpoint determination via the RPCalc tool. Because initial ocean dilution is already applied to EFF-001B data, the minimum probable initial dilution (Dm) was set to zero in the RPCalc tool.

Standing alone, the statistical RPA indicated that there were 62 effluent limitations where there was no reasonable potential (e.g. endpoint 2). However, in addition to the statistical process described above, and in accordance with Step 13 of Section III.C and Appendix VI of the California Ocean Plan, Regional Water Board staff reviewed additional information to determine if a water quality-based effluent limitations are required to protect beneficial uses. As noted above, the receiving water is part of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. The purpose of the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary is to protect areas of the marine environment that possess conservation, recreational, ecological, historical, research, educational, or aesthetic qualities of special national significance. There are “kelp forests and one of North America's largest underwater canyons,” beaches and estuaries; and the area “harbors an incredible variety of marine life, including [36 species of marine mammals](#), more than 180 species of seabirds and shorebirds, at least [525 species of fishes](#), and an abundance of invertebrates and algae¹¹.” Because of the variability of flow conditions, increasing complexity and changing composition of the discharge, and sensitivity of the receiving water¹², staff concluded using BPJ, in accordance with Step 13 of Section III.C and Appendix VI of the California Ocean Plan, that water quality-based effluent limitations must remain for 62 pollutants where the statistical approach to the RPA otherwise concluded effluent limits were not required. Flow conditions and effluent quality at EFF-001 can change over a matter of days, particularly during weeks when recycled water production is ramping up and down, and as a result precisely characterizing water quality conditions and the resulting impact to aquatic life at a given moment can be challenging. The variable conditions related to blend ratios of RO concentrate, secondary effluent, and eventually--as additional water supply projects are developed in the northern Monterey County area--desalination brine will continue to be studied and cumulative impacts of new waste streams on aquatic toxicity is unknown at this time.

For these reasons, Central Coast Water Board has determined that Reasonable Potential exists to maintain the effluent limits for the 62 pollutants where the statistical approach to the RPA otherwise concluded effluent limits were not required. The Central

¹¹ Overview of Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary can be accessed online at: <https://montereybay.noaa.gov/>

¹² MBNMS Management Plan (2021), the MBNMS includes a variety of habitats that support extensive marine life, including 34 species of marine mammals, over 180 species of seabirds and shorebirds, at least 525 fish species, 4 sea turtle species, 31 different invertebrate phyla, and over 450 species of marine algae. Its highly productive biological communities host one of the highest levels of marine biodiversity in the world, including 27 federally listed threatened and endangered species. The MBNMS Management Plan can be accessed online at: <https://montereybay.noaa.gov/intro/mp/mp.html>

Coast Water Board may revisit this determination in a future permit renewal when the variable conditions related to blend ratios of RO concentrate, secondary effluent, and future desalination brine sources are better characterized.

Table F-15. RPA Results for Discharges to the Pacific Ocean

Parameter	Most Stringent WQO (ug/L)	N	Number of Non-Detects	Max Effluent Conc. (µg/L) ^[1]	RPA Result and Justification
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	8	23	2	3.055	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	1	22	20	0.001	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Chromium (VI), Total Recoverable	2	25	11	0.034	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Copper, Total Recoverable	3	23	1	2.2	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Lead, Total Recoverable	2	23	11	0.0013	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Mercury, Total Recoverable	0.04	22	17	0.0033	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Nickel, Total Recoverable	5	23	0	0.087	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Selenium, Total Recoverable	15	26	0	0.081	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Silver, Total Recoverable	0.7	22	20	0.17	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Zinc, Total Recoverable	20	23	2	8.2	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Cyanide, Total	1	25	6	0.11	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Total Chlorine, Residual	2	20	4	3.6	Effluent limitation required –

Parameter	Most Stringent WQO (ug/L)	N	Number of Non-Detects	Max Effluent Conc. (µg/L) [1]	RPA Result and Justification
					Statistical RPA Endpoint 1
Ammonia, Total (as N)	600	68	0	830	Effluent limitation required – Statistical RPA Endpoint 1
Acute Toxicity	0.3	--	--	--	Effluent limitation required – Statistical RPA Endpoint 1
Chronic Toxicity	1	--	--	--	Effluent limitation required – Statistical RPA Endpoint 1
Non-Chlorinated Phenolic Compounds	30	23	1	0.13	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Chlorinated Phenolic Compounds	1	21	6	0.0004	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Endosulfans	0.009	22	21	0.000033	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Endrin	0.002	22	22	<1E-06	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
HCH	0.004	23	18	0.0002	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Radioactivity	--	--	--	--	NA
Objectives for Protection of Human Health – Non-Carcinogens	--	--	--	--	
Acrolein	220	22	22	<0.0032	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Antimony	1200	22	1	0.0085	Effluent limitation required, BPJ

Parameter	Most Stringent WQO (ug/L)	N	Number of Non-Detects	Max Effluent Conc. (µg/L) [1]	RPA Result and Justification
Bis (2-Chloroethoxy) Methane	4.4	22	22	<0.00064	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Bis (2-Chloroisopropyl) Ether	1200	22	22	<3.4E-05	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Chlorobenzene	570	22	22	<0.00011	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Chromium (III), Total Recoverable	190000	23	2	0.029	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Di-n-butyl Phthalate	3500	23	11	0.0021	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Dichlorobenzenes	5100	22	19	0.00049	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Diethyl Phthalate	33000	23	16	0.019	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Dimethyl Phthalate	820000	22	22	<1.2E-05	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
4,6-dinitro-2-methylphenol	220	22	22	<0.0049	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
2,4-dinitrophenol	4	22	22	<0.001	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Ethylbenzene	4100	23	22	0.0005	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Fluoranthene	15	23	18	0.000034	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	58	22	22	<0.0024	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Nitrobenzene	4.9	22	22	<0.00074	Effluent limitation required, BPJ

Parameter	Most Stringent WQO (ug/L)	N	Number of Non-Detects	Max Effluent Conc. (µg/L) [1]	RPA Result and Justification
Thallium, Total Recoverable	2	22	22	<0.00017	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Toluene	85000	22	18	0.0011	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Tributyltin	0.0014	22	22	<2.3E-05	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
1,1,1-trichloroethane	540000	22	22	<0.00010	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Objectives for Protection of Human Health – Non-Carcinogens	--	--	--	--	
Acrylonitrile	0.1	22	21	0.00070	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Aldrin	0.000022	22	22	<1.9E-06	Effluent limitation required, Retained from previous permit
Benzene	5.9	22	21	0.00036	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Benzidine	0.000069	22	22	<0.0020	Effluent limitation required, Retained from previous permit
Beryllium, Total Recoverable	0.033	22	22	<0.00021	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Bis (2-Chloroethyl) Ether	0.045	22	22	<5E-06	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Bis (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	3.5	23	10	0.0056	Effluent limitation required, BPJ

Parameter	Most Stringent WQO (ug/L)	N	Number of Non-Detects	Max Effluent Conc. (µg/L) [1]	RPA Result and Justification
Carbon tetrachloride	0.9	22	21	0.00018	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Chlordane	0.000023	22	22	<0.00001	Effluent limitation required, Retained from previous permit
Dibromochloromethane	8.6	22	13	0.00042	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Chloroform	130	22	2	0.0054	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
DDT/DDD/DDE, Sum of P,P & O,P Isomers	0.00017	21	16	0.00028	Effluent limitation required, Endpoint 1 statistical RPA
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	18	22	22	<0.00015	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
3,3-dichlorobenzidine	0.0081	22	22	<6E-06	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
1,2-Dichloroethane	28	22	22	<2.3E-05	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.9	22	21	0.000009	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Dichlorobromomethane	6.2	22	10	0.0004	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride)	450	22	20	0.0058	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
1,3-Dichloropropene	8.9	22	22	<0.00019	Effluent limitation required, BPJ

Parameter	Most Stringent WQO (ug/L)	N	Number of Non-Detects	Max Effluent Conc. (µg/L) [1]	RPA Result and Justification
Dieldrin	0.00004	22	19	0.000037	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	2.6	22	22	<0.00004	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
1,2-diphenylhydrazine	0.16	22	22	<0.00051	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Halomethanes, Sum	130	22	18	0.0015	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Heptachlor	0.00005	22	21	0.00017	Effluent limitation required, Endpoint 1 statistical RPA
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.00002	22	22	<0.000001	Effluent limitation required, Endpoint 1 statistical RPA
Hexachlorobenzene	0.00021	22	22	<4E-06	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Hexachlorobutadiene	14	22	22	<5E-06	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Hexachloroethane	2.5	22	22	<7E-06	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Isophorone	730	22	22	<0.0022	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
N-nitrosodimethylamine	7.3	22	22	<0.0036	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
N-nitrosodi-N-propylamine	0.38	22	22	<0.0009	Effluent limitation required, BPJ

Parameter	Most Stringent WQO (ug/L)	N	Number of Non-Detects	Max Effluent Conc. (µg/L) [1]	RPA Result and Justification
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	2.5	22	22	<0.00044	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
PAHs	0.0088	23	6	0.0007	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
PCBs	0.000019	21	21	<0.000010	Effluent limitation required, Endpoint 1 statistical RPA
TCDD Equivalents	3.9E-09	21	7	6.67E-10	Effluent limitation required. [6], BPJ
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	2.3	22	22	<2.3E-05	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Tetrachloroethylene (Tetrachloroethene)	2	22	22	<5.9E-05	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Toxaphene	0.00021	22	22	<0.000013	Effluent limitation required, Endpoint 1 statistical RPA
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	27	22	22	<6.3E-05	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
1,1,2-trichloroethane	9.4	22	22	<5.5E-05	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	0.29	23	9	0.0004	Effluent limitation required, BPJ
Vinyl Chloride	36	22	21	0.000096	Effluent limitation required, BPJ

[1] If there is a detected value, the highest reported value is summarized in the table. If there are no detected values, the highest reported DNQ value is summarized. If there are no detected values and no DNQ values, the lowest MDL is summarized in the table.

- [2] 8/17/2020 result of 3.6 µg/L: subsequent testing with DPD method showed a non-detect result. 8/14/23 result of 2.13 µg/L: Conductivity was 8103 uS/cm; possible interference from oxidizers.
- [3] 5/16/2022 daily maximum result units incorrectly applied as ug/L in CIWQS, multiplied result by 1,000 to fix. 4/11/2022 result of 356 as daily maximum confirmed to be a typo by M1W, 386 is used instead. February of 2019 had three results for EFF-001B in CIWQS on the 19th, 20th, and 28th. M1W confirmed the 2/20/2019 is correct and is utilized for the month of February. Maximum monthly ammonia results were selected for values from Jan 2018 - June 2019. In this date range, ammonia results were seemingly duplicated and reported as distinct daily results. If we included all datapoints, this would result in a higher reporting frequency for the period prior to the AWWP being online, which would inaccurately weigh the dataset towards this time period.
- [4] The Statewide Toxicity Provisions (applicable to only Inland Surface Water Dischargers and Estuaries) require effluent limits for all POTWs with pretreatment programs and authorized to discharge ≥5 mgd. Endpoint 1 has been determined on the basis of Step 13 (BPJ) of the Ocean Plan RPA procedure, with the basis of the Toxicity Provisions for this.
- [5] CIWQS datapoints for 8/28/2018 and 2/6/2018 were corrected per M1W. 2/6/2018 Result of ND, with MDL 4.8 ug/L, RL 24 ug/L, DF 5. 8/28/2018 Result of ND, with MDL 3.5 ug/L, RL 9.6 ug/L, DF 2
- [6] 3/9/20 result had incorrect units of µg/L. All TCDD Equivalent values converted to µg/L. 2/8/2022 results are not present in CIWQS output; result sourced from M1W. 5/27/2020 results were not reported for EFF-001B; result sourced from M1W. 11/20/2019 results were ND and MDLs blank in CIWQS; result sourced from M1W. 8/12/2019 results were never converted from EFF-001 to EFF-001B in CIWQS. Manually converted.

4.3.4. WQBEL Calculations

Using the results of the RPA, the Central Coast Water Board is establishing new WQBELs for DDT/DDD/DDE and maintaining the existing WQBEL for total residual chlorine and heptachlor based on a conclusion of endpoint 1.

As discussed in Section 4.3.3, Regional Water Board staff reviewed additional information to determine if water quality-based effluent limitations are required to protect beneficial uses. Because of the variability of flow conditions, increasing complexity of the discharge, and sensitivity of the receiving water, staff concluded using BPJ that water quality-based effluent limitations must remain for 62 pollutants where the statistical approach to the RPA would have otherwise concluded endpoint 2. Chlordane, heptachlor epoxide, PCBs, and toxaphene resulted in an Endpoint 3 and the limits for these pollutants are retained in this Order.

As described by Section III. C of the California Ocean Plan, concentration-based effluent limitations for Table 3 pollutants are calculated according to the following equation.

$$C_e = C_o + D_m (C_o - C_s)$$

Where

Ce = the effluent limitation (µg/L)

Co = the concentration (the water quality objective) to be met at the completion of initial dilution (µg/L).

Cs = background seawater concentration (µg/L)

Dm = minimum probable initial dilution expressed as parts seawater per part wastewater (here Dm = 145, 248, 368, or 453)

Initial dilution is the process that results in the rapid and irreversible turbulent mixing of wastewater with ocean water around the point of discharge. As described in section II.A.5 of this Fact Sheet, the Facility has four Dms to represent multiple RO concentrate, hauled saline waste, and secondary effluent blend scenarios. In order to facilitate reporting of the six-month median results, effluent limitations in this Order are set equal to the Ocean Plan objectives and the Facility is allowed to use the appropriate Dm to calculate the concentrations that would result after dilution (C_{ZID}). Compliance is then determined by comparing the calculated concentration after dilution (C_{ZID}) to the Ocean Plan objective (Co). In this way, C_{ZID}, the value reported for compliance determination, is substituted for Co and the Ocean Plan equation above is re-arranged as follows:

$$C_{ZID} = (C_e + D_m C_s) / (1 + D_m)$$

As site-specific background water quality data are not available, in accordance with Table 3 implementing procedures, Cs equals zero for all pollutants, except the following.

Table F-16. Background Concentrations (Cs) – California Ocean Plan (Table 5)

Pollutant	Background Seawater Concentration
Arsenic	3 µg/L
Copper	2 µg/L
Mercury	0.0005 µg/L
Silver	0.16 µg/L
Zinc	8 µg/L

To establish mass-based effluent limitations, concentration-based effluent limitations (Ce) for Table 3 pollutants are calculated as described by Section III. C of the California Ocean Plan, using the Dm of 145, according to the following equation:

$$C_e = C_o + D_m (C_o - C_s)$$

Where

Ce = the effluent limitation (µg/L)

Co = the concentration (the water quality objective) to be met at the completion of initial dilution (µg/L).

Cs= background seawater concentration (µg/L)

Dm = Minimum initial dilution of 145

The concentration-based effluent limitations (Ce) is then converted from µg/L to pounds per day (lb/day) using permitted average daily discharge flow of the POTW of 29.6 MGD according to the following equation:

$$\text{Lbs/day} = 0.00834 \times C_e \times Q$$

Where:

Ce = the effluent concentration limit in µg/L; and

Q = observed flow rate in MGD

Applicable water quality objectives from Table 3 of the California Ocean Plan are as follows:

Table F-17. Water Quality Objectives (Co) – California Ocean Plan (Table 3) Objectives for Protection Aquatic Life

Pollutant	Units	6-Month Median	Daily Maximum	Instantaneous Maximum
Arsenic	µg/L	8	32	80
Cadmium	µg/L	1	4	10
Chromium (VI)	µg/L	2	8	20
Copper	µg/L	3	12	30
Lead	µg/L	2	8	20
Mercury	µg/L	0.04	0.16	0.4
Nickel	µg/L	5	20	50
Selenium	µg/L	15	60	150
Silver	µg/L	0.7	2.8	7
Zinc	µg/L	20	80	200
Cyanide	µg/L	1	4	10
Total Chlorine Residual	µg/L	2	8	60
Ammonia	µg/L	600	2,400	6,000
Acute Toxicity	TUa	--	0.3	--
Chronic Toxicity	TUc	--	1	--
Non-Chlorinated Phenolic Compounds	µg/L	30	120	300
Chlorinated Phenolics	µg/L	1	4	10
Endosulfan	µg/L	0.009	0.018	0.027

Pollutant	Units	6-Month Median	Daily Maximum	Instantaneous Maximum
Endrin	µg/L	0.002	0.004	0.006
HCH	µg/L	0.004	0.008	0.012
Radioactivity	µg/L	--	--	--

**Table F-18. Quality Objectives (Co) – California Ocean Plan (Table 3)
Objectives for Human Health**

Pollutant	Units	30-Day Average
Noncarcinogens		
Acrolein	µg/L	220
Antimony	µg/L	1,200
Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	µg/L	4.4
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	µg/L	1,200
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	570
Chromium (III)	µg/L	190,000
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	µg/L	3,500
Dichlorobenzenes	µg/L	5,100
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/L	33,000
Dimethyl Phthalate	µg/L	820,000
2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	220
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	4
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	4,100
Fluoranthene	µg/L	15
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	58
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	4.9
Thallium	µg/L	2
Toluene	µg/L	85,000
Tributyltin	µg/L	0.0014
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/L	540,000
Carcinogens		
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	0.1
Aldrin	µg/L	0.000022
Benzene	µg/L	5.9
Benzidine	µg/L	0.000069
Beryllium	µg/L	0.033
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	µg/L	0.045
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	µg/L	3.5

Pollutant	Units	30-Day Average
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/L	0.9
Chlordane	µg/L	0.000023
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	8.6
Chloroform	µg/L	130
DDT (total)	µg/L	0.00017
1,4 Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	18
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	0.0081
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/L	28
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	0.9
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	6.2
Methylene Chloride	µg/L	450
1,3-Dichloropropylene	µg/L	8.9
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.00004
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	2.6
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	0.16
Halomethanes	µg/L	130
Heptachlor	µg/L	0.00005
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	0.00002
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	0.00021
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	14
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	2.5
Isophorone	µg/L	730
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	7.3
N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	µg/L	0.038
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	2.5
PAHs (total)	µg/L	0.0088
PCBs	µg/L	0.000019
TCDD Equivalent	µg/L	0.0000000039
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/L	2.3
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	2
Toxaphene	µg/L	0.00021
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	27
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	9.4
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/L	0.29
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	36

With the exception of acute and chronic toxicity, the Ocean Plan objectives in Tables F-17 and F-18 are applied as effluent limitations to be met after applying appropriate Concentrate Waste Dilution Ratios as described in Special Provision 6.3.6.3 of this order and section 4.3 of the MRP. Acute and chronic toxicity limitations are retained from Order R3-2018-0017.

4.3.5 This Order includes effluent limitations for fecal coliform and enterococcus bacteria that apply at Discharge Point 001 (with compliance determined at Monitoring Location 001B). The effluent limitations are based on the Ocean Plan objectives, but compliance is determined using the applicable Dm. These effluent limitations are necessary to ensure discharges from the Facility are not causing or contributing to an exceedance of the water quality objectives in the Ocean Plan.

4.3.6 Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) limitations protect receiving water quality from the aggregate toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in the effluent. WET tests measure the degree of response of exposed aquatic test organisms to an effluent. The WET approach allows for protection of the narrative “no toxics in toxic amounts” criterion while implementing numeric criteria for toxicity. There are two types of WET tests - acute and chronic. An acute toxicity test is conducted over a short time period and measures mortality. A chronic toxicity test is conducted over a longer period of time and may measure mortality, reproduction, and growth. The Basin Plan requires that all waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations which are toxic to, or which produce detrimental physiological responses in, human, plant, animal, or aquatic life. Survival of aquatic organisms in surface waters subjected to a waste discharge or other controllable water quality conditions shall not be less than that for the same water body in areas unaffected by the waste discharge or for another control water.

4.3.6.1 Test of Significant Toxicity

The Ocean Plan’s approach to acute and chronic toxicity WQBELs is based on a “toxic unit” derived from one multi-concentration toxicity test. In 2010, U.S. EPA endorsed the TST statistical approach in *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document* (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010) used in this NPDES permit. Compliance with these toxicity effluent limitations (i.e., determination of “pass” or “fail”) shall be evaluated using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) statistical approach at the discharge “in-stream” waste concentration (IWC), as described in section 7.6 of this order and section 5 of the MRP (Attachment E). The TST statistical approach is described in the *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document* (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010), Appendix A, Figure A-1 and Table A-1. The TST null hypothesis shall be “mean discharge IWC response $\leq 0.75 \times$ mean control response.” A test that rejects this null hypothesis shall be reported as “pass.” A test that does not reject this null hypothesis shall be

reported as “fail.” Discharger shall also report the “Percent Effect” as part of chronic toxicity result.

Section III.F of the Ocean Plan provides for more stringent requirements if necessary to protect the designated beneficial uses of ocean waters. Diamond et al. (2013) examined the side-by-side comparison of No-Observed-Effect-Concentration (NOEC) and TST results using California chronic toxicity test data (including data from POTWs) for the West Coast marine methods and test species required under this Order. See Table 1 (method types 1 through 5) on page 1103 in Diamond D, Denton D, Roberts, J, Zheng L. 2013. *Evaluation of the Test of Significant Toxicity for Determining the Toxicity of Effluents and Ambient Water Samples*. Environ Toxicol Chem 32:1101-1108. This comparison shows that while the TST and NOEC statistical approaches perform similarly most of the time, the TST performs better in identifying toxic and nontoxic samples, a desirable characteristic for chronic toxicity testing conducted under this Order. This examination also signals that the test methods’ false positive rate (β no higher than 0.05 at a mean effect of 10%) and false negative rate (α no higher than 0.05 (0.25 for topmelt) at a mean effect of 25%) are indeed low.

This highlights that using the TST in this Order - in conjunction with other Ocean Plan requirements (West Coast WET method/test species for monitoring and limiting chronic toxicity, the IWC representing the critical condition for water quality protection, the initial dilution procedure, and a single test for compliance)—provides increased assurance that statistical error rates are more directly addressed and accounted for in decisions regarding chronic toxicity in the discharge. As a result, and in accordance with Ocean Plan section III.F, the Central Coast Water Board is exercising its discretion to use the TST statistical approach for this discharge. U.S. EPA Region 9 agrees with the Central Coast Water Board’s determination.

The Central Coast Water Board believes the acute TST test is protective of beneficial uses in the Ocean Plan. By incorporating the acute toxicity limit using the TST approach, acute toxicity monitoring and reporting is simplified, as the test only has to be run at one concentration and the control, as opposed to multiple dilutions required to measure the LC50. In light of multiple Dm conditions, the simplified tests may reduce the potential for error associated with dilutions used in tests.

4.3.6.2 Acute and Chronic Toxicity Effluent Limits.

Aquatic toxicity occurs when the effects of pollutants in surface water negatively impact aquatic life beneficial uses. When the effects originate from the cumulation of toxicity in treated wastewater effluent discharge and are not directly linked to one or more specified toxic pollutants, these effects are typically referred to as “whole effluent toxicity” (WET). Toxicity tests of the effluent are used to estimate the effects of effluent discharges to surface waters on the aquatic species in the receiving water and can be necessary to understand cumulative toxic effects of multiple waste streams.

The California Ocean Plan requires consideration of all available information, including the "potential toxic impact of the discharge" to determine if WQBELs are necessary, notwithstanding the statistical procedure with which the RPA is conducted for most pollutants. Due to the multiple residential, commercial, and industrial contributors to the influent flow of the Facility, and because the cumulative effects of various pollutants present at low levels in the discharge are unknown, acute and chronic toxicity limitations and monitoring requirements are retained from the previous permit. The acute and chronic toxicity limitation is also retained from the previous Order to be protective of potential toxicity that may result from future brine and secondary effluent blends.

The Ocean Plan establishes water quality objectives for protection of marine aquatic life in Table 3, including an objective for chronic toxicity that is currently expressed in terms of toxicity units based on the no-observed-effect-level (NOEL) statistical approach. However, the Ocean Plan expressly allows the regional water quality control boards to "establish more restrictive¹³ objectives and effluent limitations than set forth in this Plan as necessary for the protection of beneficial uses of ocean waters including recreation, aesthetic enjoyment, navigation, commercial and sport fishing, mariculture, preservation and enhancement of designated Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS), rare and endangered species, marine habitat, fish spawning and shellfish harvesting. Because of the variable nature of the discharge, sensitivity of the receiving water¹⁴, and increasing complexity of the effluent as brine discharges are introduced due to the development of additional water supply projects on the Monterey Peninsula, Central Coast Water Board staff retains the TST statistical approach rather than the NOEL statistical approach.

The Discharger completed 20 effluent acute toxicity tests and 28 effluent chronic toxicity tests from January 2018 through January 2024 using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) statistical t-test approach. Each of these resulted in a determination of "pass," indicating discharge does not exceed the Ocean Plan objective.

Compliance with acute and chronic toxicity requirements contained in this Order shall be determined in accordance to section 7.6 of this order. Nevertheless, this order contains a reopener to require the Central Coast Water Board and U.S. EPA, Region 9 to modify this Order, if necessary, to make it consistent with any new policy, law, or regulation.

¹³ The higher level of confidence in toxicity testing due to the use of the TST statistical approach instead of the NOEL statistical approach can result in more certain protection of beneficial uses. This is equivalent to a more "restrictive" requirement within the meaning of Chapter III, section F.1 of the Ocean Plan.

¹⁴ MBNMS Management Plan (2021), the MBNMS includes a variety of habitats that support extensive marine life, including 34 species of marine mammals, over 180 species of seabirds and shorebirds, at least 525 fish species, 4 sea turtle species, 31 different invertebrate phyla, and over 450 species of marine algae. Its highly productive biological communities host one of the highest levels of marine biodiversity in the world, including 27 federally listed threatened and endangered species. The MBNMS Management Plan can be accessed online at: <https://montereybay.noaa.gov/intro/mp/mp.html>

4.4. Final Effluent Limitation Considerations

Final technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations established by the Order are discussed in the preceding sections of the Fact Sheet and summarized in section 4.4.4 of the Fact Sheet.

4.4.1. Anti-Backsliding Requirements

The final effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order R3-2018-0017. Section 402(o)1/303(d)(4) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) provides statutory exceptions to the general prohibition of backsliding contained in CWA section 402(o)(1)/303(d)(4). Based on new monitoring data, the California Ocean Plan's Appendix VI procedure resulted in a finding of endpoint 2 (i.e., "no reasonable potential") for numerous pollutants as seen in Table 15. The conclusive results of the RPA are primarily a result of the size of the relatively larger input dataset used in RPCalc. However, due to the dynamic conditions of effluent flow conditions, potential cumulative effects of various pollutants present at low levels in the discharge, and the sensitivity of the receiving water, all existing effluent limits are maintained from the previous order, consistent with anti-backsliding requirements.

Order R3-2018-0017 allowed less stringent, tiered, concentration-based effluent limitations under certain blends of AWWP RO concentrate, hauled saline waste and secondary effluent. The less stringent effluent limitations in R3-2018-0017 were the result of new dilution factors developed to account for operation of the AWWP. Because the RO concentrate is higher in salinity, it affects the dilution characteristics of the blended effluent. Using EPA approved models, the Discharger estimated the dilution available under worst case conditions for the entire range of expected concentrate waste dilution scenarios. From the range of associated dilution factors, four Dms were selected to develop tiered concentration limits.

The limitations in Order R3-2018-0017 are retained in this Order for the most restrictive Dm, which is characterized by high secondary effluent flow, which is consistent with anti-backsliding requirements. For lower ratios of RO concentrate and saline waste to total effluent, dilution factors proposed in this order are slightly more stringent and therefore are at least as protective as the previous order. Mass limitations from Order R3-2018-0017, which are based on the most restrictive Dm of 145, remain the same under all concentrate waste dilution ratios and dilution factors. Under CWA sections 403(o)(1)/303(d)(4)(B) for waters in attainment, the effluent tiered limitations for Ocean Plan Table 3 parameters is allowable because the action is consistent with the California antidegradation policy in Resolution 68-16, as described in section 4.4.2 of this Fact Sheet.

Because of the variable nature of the discharge, sensitivity of the receiving water, and increasing complexity of the effluent as brine discharges are introduced due to the development of additional water supply projects on the Monterey Peninsula, Central Coast Water Board staff recommends retaining the TST statistical approach rather than the NOEL statistical approach. Further, because

the TST statistical approach was prescribed in the previous Order, to implement the NOEL statistical approach in this Order, which is the applicable regulatory provisions of the Ocean Plan, would be in violation of statutory and regulatory anti-backsliding provisions that prohibit the renewal, reissuance, or modification of an existing NPDES permit that contains effluent limitations, permit conditions, or standards less stringent than those established in the previous Order.

4.4.2. **Antidegradation Policies**

The Order will not allow water quality degradation. The final effluent limitations from the previous order have been retained in this order, consistent with antidegradation policies. As described in section 4.4.1 above new dilution factors were developed to account for expansion of the AWPf and corresponding increase of RO concentrate to the effluent.

The most restrictive Dm in Order No. R3-2018-0017 is retained in this order. The Dms proposed in this Order that correspond with higher concentrate waste dilution ratios are slightly more stringent as compared to the previous order, and therefore are at least as protective. Mass limitations from Order R3-2017-0018 remain the same under all concentrate waste dilution ratios and dilution factors. As such, this order does not allow an increase in pollutant mass discharged. Expansion of the AWPf, which is planned for completion in 2025, will increase the capacity to treat additional agricultural and stormwater runoff source water, which will allow the Discharger to provide irrigation water and full advance treated water for injection into the Seaside Groundwater Basin for use as a municipal water supply. The Blanco Drain and Reclamation Ditch source waters are impaired for some parameters, the diversion and treatment through the WWTP and AWPf will improve the quality of runoff entering the Salinas River and Monterey Bay. Under CWA sections 403(o)(1)/303(d)(4)(B) for waters in attainment, removal of the final effluent limitations for these parameters is consistent with the state's antidegradation policy because the discharge is in compliance with existing water quality objectives for the Pacific Ocean. The Order's limitations and conditions ensure maintenance of the existing quality of receiving waters. Therefore, provisions of the Order are consistent with applicable antidegradation policy expressed by NPDES regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution 68-16.

4.4.3. **Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants**

This Order contains both technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations for individual pollutants. The technology-based effluent limitations consist of restrictions on CBOD₅, TSS, pH, oil and grease, settleable solids, and turbidity. Restrictions on these pollutants are discussed in section 4.2.1 of this Fact Sheet. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements.

Water quality-based effluent limitations have been derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. The procedures for calculating the

individual water quality-based effluent limitations are based on the 2019 version of the Ocean Plan. All beneficial uses and water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan were approved under state law and submitted to and approved by USEPA prior to May 30, 2000. Any water quality objectives and beneficial uses submitted to USEPA prior to May 30, 2000, but not approved by USEPA before that date, are nonetheless “applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA” pursuant to 40 CFR section 131.21(c)(1).

4.4.4 Summary of Final Effluent Limitations

4.4.4.1 Summary of Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001

The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the Table F-19 effluent limitations at Discharge Point 001 with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF001 as described in the Monitoring and Reporting Program, Attachment E:

Table F-19. Effluent Limitations - Discharge Point 001

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Inst. Min	Inst. Max.
pH ^[1]	standard units				6.0	9.0
Oil and Grease	mg/L	25	40	75		
Oil and Grease	lbs/day ^[1]	6,200	10,000	19,000		
Settleable Solids	Milliliters per liter (mL/L)	1.0	1.5			3.0
Turbidity	Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)	75	100			230

^[1] Excursions from the effluent limit range are permitted subject to the following limitations (40 C.F.R. § 401.17):

- a. The total time during which the pH values are outside the required range of pH values shall not exceed 7 hours and 26 minutes in any calendar month, and
- b. No individual excursion from the range of pH values shall exceed 60 minutes.

Note: 40 C.F.R. section 401.17(2)(c) notes that, for the purposes of 40 C.F.R. section 401.17, “excursion” is defined as “an unintentional and temporary incident in which the pH value of discharge wastewater exceeds the range set forth in the applicable effluent limitations guidelines.” The State Board may adjust the requirements set forth in paragraph 40 C.F.R. section 401.17 (a) with respect to the length of individual excursions from the range of pH values, if a different period of time is appropriate based upon the treatment system, plant configuration, or other technical factors.

^[2] The mass-based (lbs/day) effluent limitations in this table are based on the average dry weather flow design capacity of 29.6 MGD for the treatment facility and are

therefore only good up to this flow. For flows above 29.6 MGD, mass-based effluent limitations shall be calculated individually using the concentration-based effluent limitations and the observed flow at the time of sampling per the following equation: lbs/day = 0.00834 x Ce x Q. Where: Ce = the effluent concentration limit in µg/L; and Q = observed flow rate in MGD

4.4.4.2. The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the Table F-20 effluent limitations at Discharge Point 001, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001A as described in the Monitoring and Reporting Program, Attachment E.

Table F-20. Effluent Limitations - Discharge Point 001 (with compliance monitored at EFF-001A)

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Inst. Min	Inst. Max.
pH ^[1]	standard units				6.0	9.0
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20°C (CBOD ₅)	mg/L	25	40	85		
	lbs/day ²	6,200	10,000	21,000		
	% removal ^[3]	Not less than 85				
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	30	45	90		
	lbs/day ^[2]	7,400	11,000	22,000		
	% removal ^[3]	Not less than 85				

^[1] Excursions from the effluent limit range are permitted subject to the following limitations (40 C.F.R. § 401.17):

- a. The total time during which the pH values are outside the required range of pH values shall not exceed 7 hours and 26 minutes in any calendar month, and
- b. No individual excursion from the range of pH values shall exceed 60 minutes.

Note: 40 C.F.R. section 401.17(2)(c) notes that, for the purposes of 40 C.F.R. section 401.17, “excursion” is defined as “an unintentional and temporary incident in which the pH value of discharge wastewater exceeds the range set forth in the applicable effluent limitations guidelines.” The State Board may adjust the requirements set forth in paragraph 40 C.F.R. section 401.17 (a) with respect to the length of individual excursions from the range of pH values, if a different period of time is appropriate based upon the treatment system, plant configuration, or other technical factors.

^[2] The mass-based (lbs/day) effluent limitations in this table are based on the average dry weather flow design capacity of 29.6 MGD for the treatment facility and are therefore only good up to this flow. For flows above 29.6 MGD, mass-based effluent limitations shall be calculated individually using the concentration-based effluent limitations and the observed flow at the time of sampling per the following equation:

lbs/day = 0.00834 x Ce x Q. Where: Ce = the effluent concentration limit in µg/L; and
Q = observed flow rate in MGD

^[3] The average monthly percent removal of CBOD₅ and TSS shall not be less than 85 percent.

4.4.4.3 Summary of Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001 (with compliance monitored at Eff-001B).

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

Table F-21. Effluent Limitations for the Protection of Marine Aquatic Life – Discharge Point 001 (with compliance determined at EFF-001B)

Parameter	Units	6-Month Median ^[1]	Daily Maximum ^[2]	Instantaneous Maximum ^[3]
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	1.0	4.0	10
	lbs/day ^[4]	36	140	360
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	2.0	8.0	20
	lbs/day ^[4]	72	290	720
Silver, Total Recoverable	µg/L	0.7	2.8	7.0
	lbs/day ^[4]	20	95	250
Cyanide, Total ^[5]	µg/L	1.0	4.0	10
	lbs/day ^[4]	36	140	360
Total Residual Chlorine ^{[6], [7]}	µg/L	2.0	8.0	60
	lbs/day ^[4]	72	290	2,200
Ammonia, Total (as N)	µg/L	600	2,400	6,000
	lbs/day ^[4]	22,000	87,000	220,000
Acute Toxicity ^[8]	Pass/Fail, % Effect	--	Pass	--
Chronic Toxicity ^[8]	Pass/Fail, % Effect	--	Pass	--
Endosulfan ^[9]	µg/L	0.009	0.018	0.027
	lbs/day ^[4]	0.32	0.65	0.97
Endrin	µg/L	0.002	0.004	0.006
	lbs/day ^[4]	0.071	0.14	0.21
Hexachlorocyclohexanes (HCH) ^[10]	µg/L	0.004	0.008	0.012
	lbs/day ^[4]	0.14	0.29	0.43
Radioactivity	--	Not to exceed limits specified in California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4, chapter 15, article 5, section 64442 and 64443		

^[1] The six-month median shall apply as a moving median of daily values for any 180-day period in which daily values represent flow-weighted average concentrations within a 24-hour period. For intermittent discharges, the daily value shall be considered to equal zero for days on which no discharge occurred. The six-month median limit on daily mass emissions shall be determined using the six-month

median effluent concentration as C_e and the observed flow rate Q in millions of gallons per day (each variable referring to Equation 1 of the Ocean Plan).

- [2] The daily maximum shall apply to flow-weighted 24-hour composite samples except total chlorine residual, ammonia, acute toxicity and chronic toxicity which are collected as grab samples. The daily maximum mass emission shall be determined using the daily maximum effluent concentration limit as C_e and the observed flow rate Q in millions of gallons per day (each variable referring to Equation 1 of the Ocean Plan).
- [3] The instantaneous maximum shall apply to grab sample determinations.
- [4] The mass-based (lbs/day) effluent limitations in this table are calculated using C_e and the average dry weather flow design capacity of 29.6 MGD for the treatment facility and are therefore only good up to this flow. For flows above 29.6 MGD, mass-based effluent limitations shall be calculated individually using the concentration-based effluent limitations and the observed flow at the time of sampling per the following equation: $\text{lbs/day} = 0.00834 \times C_e \times Q$. Where: C_e = the effluent concentration limit in $\mu\text{g/L}$ and Q = observed flow rate in MGD
- [5] If the Discharger can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Central Coast Water Board (subject to U.S. EPA approval) that an analytical method is available to reliably distinguish between strongly and weakly complexed cyanide, effluent limitations for cyanide may be met by the combined measurement of free cyanide, simple alkali metal cyanides, and weakly complexed organometallic cyanide complexes. In order for the analytical method to be acceptable, the recovery of free cyanide from metal complexes must be comparable to that achieved by the approved method in 40 C.F.R. part 136, as revised May 14, 1999.
- [6] Water quality objectives for total chlorine residual applying to intermittent discharges not exceeding two hours shall be determined using the following equation:
- $\log_y = -0.43(\log_x) + 1.8$ where: y = the water quality objective (in $\mu\text{g/L}$) to apply when chlorine is being discharged; and
- x = the duration of uninterrupted chlorine discharge in minutes.
- The applicable effluent limitation must then be determined using Equation No. 1 from the Ocean Plan.
- [7] The Discharger is not required to disinfect secondary effluent due to treatment system performance and outfall configuration and placement. The total chlorine residual effluent limitations are retained in this Order in the event the Discharger implements chlorine-based disinfection in the future and to verify compliance with Ocean Plan Table 1 pollutant monitoring requirements which include total chlorine residual.
- [8] As specified in section 7.6 of this Order and section 5 of the MRP (Attachment E).
- [9] Endosulfan shall mean the sum of endosulfan-alpha and -beta and endosulfan sulfate.
- [10] HCH shall mean the sum of the alpha, beta, gamma (lindane) and delta isomers of hexachlorocyclohexane.

4.4.4.3.1 For compliance determination with concentration-based effluent limitations, except acute and chronic toxicity, the Discharger shall report the calculated Czid instantaneous maximum, daily maximum, average monthly, and 6-month median results for comparison to effluent limitations.

The Czid shall be calculated and reported using the equation: $Czid = (Ce + DmCs) / (1 + Dm)$

where:

Czid = the concentration at the completion of initial dilution to be compared to effluent limitations in Tables 4, 5, and 6 of this Order for compliance determination.

Ce = effluent concentration reported for Monitoring Location EFF-001.

Cs = background seawater concentration provided in Table 5 of the Ocean Plan (with all metals expressed as total recoverable concentration, µg/L)

Dm = the minimum probable initial dilution corresponding to Concentrate Waste Dilution Ratio as follows:

Table F-22. Concentrate Waste Dilution Ratios

Ratio of RO Concentrate + Hauled Saline Waste to Total Effluent	Dm for Compliance with Ocean Plan Table 3 Parameters (except acute toxicity)
0-0.128	145
0.129 – 0.415	248
0.416 – 0.747	368
≥ 0.748	453

The mass-based (lbs/day) effluent limitations in this table are based on the average dry weather flow design capacity of 29.6 MGD for the treatment facility using using a Dm of 145 and Equation 1 from the Ocean Plan, per the following equation:

$$\text{lbs/day} = 0.00834 \times Ce \times Q$$

where:

Ce = the effluent concentration limit in µg/L

$$\text{Ocean Plan Equation 1: } Ce = Co + Dm (Co - Cs)$$

Where: Ce = the effluent concentration limit, µg/L

Co = the concentration (water quality objective) to be met at the completion of initial* dilution, µg/L

Cs = background seawater* concentration (see Table 5 below, with all metals expressed as total recoverable concentrations), µg/L

Dm = minimum probable initial* dilution expressed as parts seawater* per part wastewater.

Q = observed flow rate in MGD

For flows above 29.6 MGD, mass-based effluent limitations shall be calculated individually using the concentration-based effluent limitations,

4.4.4.3.2 For Acute and Chronic Toxicity, the Discharger shall calculate and report Pass/Fail at the Instream Waste Concentration (IWC) where the IWC is determined in the following table:

Table F-23. Instream Waste Concentration (IWC) for Acute and Chronic Toxicity

Ratio of RO Concentrate + Hauled Saline Waste to Total Effluent^[1]	Dm for Compliance with Whole Effluent Toxicity Limits: Acute Toxicity^[2]	Dm for Compliance with Whole Effluent Toxicity Limits: Chronic Toxicity	IWC (%)^[3] Acute Toxicity	IWC (%)^[3] Chronic Toxicity
0-0.128	14.5	145	6.4	0.68
0.129 – 0.415	24.8	248	3.9	0.40
0.416 – 0.747	36.8	368	2.6	0.27
≥ 0.748	45.3	453	2.2	0.22

[1] Where the toxicity test requires sample collection on multiple days, the Discharger shall base the IWC on the concentrate waste dilution ratio over the course of the discharge. The minimum probable initial dilution is expressed as parts seawater per part wastewater. For example, a Dm of 145 represents 1 part solute to 145 parts dilutant for a total of 146 parts.

[2] Dm (acute toxicity) = 10% of Dm

[3] $IWC = [1 / (Dm + 1)] \times 100$

Table F-24. Effluent Limitations for the Protection of Human Health – (Non-Carcinogens)

Parameter	Units	30-day Average (µg/L)
Acrolein	µg/L	220
	lbs/day ^[1]	7,900
Antimony	µg/L	1,200
	lbs/day ^[1]	43,000
Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	µg/L	4.4
	lbs/day ^[1]	160
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	µg/L	1,200
	lbs/day ^[1]	43,000
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	570
	lbs/day ^[1]	21,000
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	µg/L	3,500
	lbs/day ^[1]	130,000
Dichlorobenzenes	µg/L	5,100
	lbs/day ^[1]	180,000
Diethyl Phthalate	µg/L	33,000
	lbs/day ^[1]	1,200,000
Dimethyl Phthalate	µg/L	820,000
	lbs/day ^[1]	30,000,000
2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	220
	lbs/day ^[1]	7,900
2,4-Dinitrophenol	µg/L	4.0
	lbs/day ^[1]	140
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	4,100
	lbs/day ^[1]	150,000
Fluoranthene	µg/L	15
	lbs/day ^[1]	540
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	58
	lbs/day ^[1]	2,100
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	4.9
	lbs/day ^[1]	180
Thallium	µg/L	2.0
	lbs/day ^[1]	72
Toluene	µg/L	85,000
	lbs/day ^[1]	3,100,000
Tributyltin	µg/L	0.0014
	lbs/day ^[1]	0.050
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/L	540,000
	lbs/day ^[1]	19,000,000

[1] The mass-based (lbs/day) effluent limitations in this table are based on the average dry weather flow design capacity of 29.6 MGD for the treatment facility and are therefore only good up to this flow. For flows above 29.6 MGD, mass-based effluent limitations shall be calculated individually using the concentration-based effluent limitations and the observed flow at the time of sampling per the following equation:

$$\text{lbs/day} = 0.00834 \times C_e \times Q$$

where:

C_e = the effluent concentration limit in $\mu\text{g/L}$

Q = observed flow rate in MGD

Table F-25. Effluent Limitations for the Protection of Human Health – (Carcinogens)

Parameter	Units	30-day Average ($\mu\text{g/L}$)
Acrylonitrile	$\mu\text{g/L}$	0.1
	lbs/day ^[1]	3.6
Aldrin	$\mu\text{g/L}$	0.000022
	lbs/day ^[1]	0.00079
Benzene	$\mu\text{g/L}$	5.9
	lbs/day ^[1]	210
Benzidine	$\mu\text{g/L}$	0.000069
	lbs/day ^[1]	0.0025
Beryllium	$\mu\text{g/L}$	0.033
	lbs/day ^[1]	1.2
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	$\mu\text{g/L}$	0.045
	lbs/day ^[1]	1.6
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	$\mu\text{g/L}$	3.5
	lbs/day ^[1]	130
Carbon Tetrachloride	$\mu\text{g/L}$	0.90
	lbs/day ^[1]	32
Chlordane ^[2]	$\mu\text{g/L}$	0.000023
	lbs/day ^[1]	0.00083
Chlorodibromomethane	$\mu\text{g/L}$	8.6
	lbs/day ^[1]	310
DDT	$\mu\text{g/L}$	0.00017
	lbs/day ^[1]	0.006
Chloroform	$\mu\text{g/L}$	130
	lbs/day ^[1]	4,700
1,4 Dichlorobenzene	$\mu\text{g/L}$	18
	lbs/day ^[1]	650
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	$\mu\text{g/L}$	0.0081

Parameter	Units	30-day Average (µg/L)
	lbs/day ^[1]	0.29
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/L	28
	lbs/day ^[1]	1,000
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	0.9
	lbs/day ^[1]	32
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	6.2
	lbs/day ^[1]	220
Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride)	µg/L	450
	lbs/day ^[1]	16,000
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.00004
	lbs/day ^[1]	0.0014
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	µg/L	2.6
	lbs/day ^[1]	94
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	0.16
	lbs/day ^[1]	5.8
Halomethanes ^[3]	µg/L	130
	lbs/day ^[1]	4,700
Heptachlor	µg/L	0.00005
	lbs/day ^[1]	0.0018
Heptachlor Epoxide	µg/L	0.00002
	lbs/day ^[1]	0.00072
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	0.00021
	lbs/day ^[1]	0.0076
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	14
	lbs/day ^[1]	500
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	2.5
	lbs/day ^[1]	90
Isophorone	µg/L	730
	lbs/day ^[1]	26,000
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	7.3
	lbs/day ^[1]	260
N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	µg/L	0.38
	lbs/day ^[1]	14
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	2.5
	lbs/day ^[1]	90
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) ^[4]	µg/L	0.000019
	lbs/day ^[1]	0.00068
TCDD Equivalents ^[5]	µg/L	3.9E-09
	lbs/day ^[1]	1.4E-07
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/L	2.3
	lbs/day ^[1]	83
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	2.0

Parameter	Units	30-day Average (µg/L)
	lbs/day ^[1]	72
Toxaphene	µg/L	0.00021
	lbs/day ^[1]	0.0076
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	27
	lbs/day ^[1]	970
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	9.4
	lbs/day ^[1]	340
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	µg/L	0.29
	lbs/day ^[1]	10
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	36
	lbs/day ^[1]	1,300

[1] The mass-based (lbs/day) effluent limitations in this table are based on the average dry weather flow design capacity of 29.6 MGD for the treatment facility and are therefore only good up to this flow. For flows above 29.6 MGD, mass-based effluent limitations shall be calculated individually using the concentration-based effluent limitations and the observed flow at the time of sampling per the following equation:

$$\text{lbs/day} = 0.00834 \times C_e \times Q$$

where:

C_e = the effluent concentration limit in µg/L

Q = observed flow rate in MGD

- [2] Chlordane shall mean the sum of chlordane-alpha, chlordane-gamma, chlordane-alpha, chlordane-gamma, nonachlor-alpha, nonachlor-gamma, and oxychlordane.
- [3] Halomethanes shall mean the sum of bromoform, bromomethane (methyl bromide), and chloromethane (methyl chloride).
- [4] Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) shall mean the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260.
- [5] TCDD Equivalents shall mean the sum of the concentrations of chlorinated dibenzodioxins (2,3,7,8-CDDs) and chlorinated dibenzofurans (2,3,7,8-CDFs) multiplied by their respective toxicity factors, as shown below:

Isomer Group	Toxicity Equivalence Factor
2,3,7,8-tetra CDD	1.0
2,3,7,8-penta CDD	0.5
2,3,7,8-hexa CDDs	0.1

2,3,7,8-hepta CDD	0.01
octa CDD	0.001
2,3,7,8 tetra CDF	0.1
1,2,3,7,8 penta CDF	0.05
2,3,4,7,8 penta CDF	0.5
2,3,7,8 hexa CDFs	0.1
2,3,7,8 hepta CDFs	0.01
octa CDF	0.001

4.4.4.4 **Bacteria.** The following fecal coliform and enterococcus effluent limits apply at Discharge Point 001 (with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001B).

4.4.4.4.1 The daily maximum fecal coliform density shall not exceed 400 per 100 mL.

4.4.4.4.2 The statistical threshold value (STV)¹⁵ enterococcus density shall not exceed 110 cfu/100 mL.

4.4.4.5. **Minimum Initial Dilution.** The minimum initial dilution of treated effluent at the point of discharge to Monterey Bay shall not be less than the minimum probable initial dilution (Dm) values in Table F-22. The allowable Dm value corresponds to the associated ratio of seawater to the combined volume of AWWP reverse osmosis (RO) concentrate, hauled saline waste, and secondary effluent.

4.5. Interim Effluent Limitations – Not Applicable

4.6. Land Discharge Specifications- Not Applicable

4.7. Recycling Specifications

The order allows the production of disinfected tertiary recycled water in compliance with applicable state and local requirements regarding the production and use of recycled wastewater, including those requirements established by the State Water Board Division of Drinking Water at title 22, sections 60301-60355 of the California Code of Regulations, Water Recycling Criteria.

¹⁵ The STV shall not be exceeded by more than 10 percent of the samples collected in a calendar month, collected in a static manner.

5. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

5.1. Surface Water

Receiving water quality is a result of many factors, some unrelated to the discharge. This order considers these factors and is designed to minimize the influence of the discharge on the receiving water. Receiving water limitations within this order are retained from the previous order,

5.2. Groundwater – Not Applicable

6. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

6.1. Standard Provisions

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

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

6.2. Special Provisions

6.2.1. Reopener Provisions

This Order may be reopened and modified in accordance with NPDES regulations at 40 C.F.R. parts 122 and 124, as necessary, to include appropriate conditions or limits based on newly available information, or to implement any, new state water quality objectives that are approved by U.S. EPA. As effluent is further characterized through additional monitoring, and if a need for additional effluent limitations becomes apparent after additional effluent characterization, the Order will be reopened to incorporate such limitations.

The Central Coast Water Board may modify, or revoke and reissue this Order if M1W submits a Report of Waste Discharge for changed effluent volume/quality or if present or future investigations or monitoring results demonstrate that the discharge(s) governed by this Order have or will have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to adverse impacts on water quality or beneficial uses of the receiving waters.

Additionally, if the Discharger submits an updated ROWD to include brine wastes associated with desalination projects, the Central Coast Water Board may modify, or revoke and reissued this Order to include additional effluent limitations or receiving water limitations, if necessary.

6.2.2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements

6.2.2.1 Toxicity Reduction Requirements

The requirements in section 6.3.2.1 of the order address requirements necessary to ensure compliance with Ocean Plan objectives for toxicity. The Ocean Plan section III.C.10 requires that if a discharge consistently exceeds an effluent limitation based on a toxicity objective, a TRE is required. The requirement to submit a TRE Workplan (section 6.3.2.1.1 of this Order) is necessary to prevent delays in initiating the TRE, so that the Discharger can diagnose and remedy toxicity in the shortest time practicable. Accelerated monitoring included in the Order section 6.3.2.1.2 is required in order to determine if an exceedance of a toxicity limitation is consistent versus sporadic and would provide information for the Central Coast Water Board to determine if a TRE is necessary. The toxicity reduction requirements in section 6.3.2.1 are retained from the previous Order.

6.2.2.2 Water Contact (Bacterial Characteristics)

The requirement for repeat water-contact bacteriological monitoring is established in accordance with California Ocean Plan section III.D.1.b for exceedance of a single sample maximum and statistical threshold value bacteria standard contained within section 5.1.1 of this Order. This provision is retained from the previous permit.

6.2.2.3 Brine Waste Disposal Study

The limitations and conditions in this permit are based on the assumption of the RO concentrate, hauled saline waste, and secondary effluent as described in the ROWD. Prior to discharging additional hauled saline waste beyond what is described in this permit, the Discharger must provide information to the Central Coast Water Board that is necessary to determine if the permit adequately regulates the discharge or if additional requirements and/or permit modification is necessary.

6.2.2.4 Ocean Outfall and Diffuser Monitoring

Dye studies and outfall inspections are required to ensure a periodic assessment of the integrity of the outfall pipes.

6.2.3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

6.2.3.1 Pollutant Minimization Program

The Ocean Plan establishes guidelines for the Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP). At the time of the proposed adoption of this Order no known evidence was available that would require the Discharger to immediately develop and conduct a PMP. The Central Coast Water Board will notify the Discharger in writing if such a program becomes necessary.

6.2.4. Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications

The Facility shall be operated as specified under Standard Provision D of Attachment D.

6.2.5. Special Provisions for Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)

6.2.5.1. Biosolids Management

Provisions regarding sludge handling and disposal ensure that such activity will comply with all applicable regulations.

Part 503 of 40 C.F.R. sets forth U.S. EPA's final rule for the use and disposal of biosolids, or sewage sludge, and governs the final use or disposal of biosolids. The intent of this federal program is to ensure that sewage sludge is used or disposed of in a way that protects both human health and the environment.

U.S. EPA's regulations require that producers of sewage sludge meet certain reporting, handling, and disposal requirements. As the U.S. EPA has not delegated the authority to implement the sludge program to the State of California, the enforcement of sludge requirements that apply to the Discharger remains under U.S. EPA's jurisdiction at this time. U.S. EPA, not the Central Coast Water Board, will oversee compliance with 40 C.F.R. part 503. 40 C.F.R. section 503.4 (Relationship to other regulations) states that the disposal of sewage sludge in a municipal solid waste landfill unit, as defined in 40 C.F.R. section 258.2, that complies with the requirements in 40 C.F.R. part 258 constitutes compliance with section 405 (d) of the CWA. Any person who prepares sewage sludge that is disposed of in a municipal solid waste landfill unit must ensure that the sewage sludge meets the applicable requirements of 40 C.F.R. part 503.

6.2.5.2 Pretreatment

Pretreatment requirements for POTWs are contained within 40 C.F.R. part 403. Per 40 C.F.R. § 403.8, any POTW (or combination of POTWs operated by the same authority) with a total design flow greater than 5 MGD and receiving, from industrial users, pollutants which pass through or interfere with the operation of the POTW or are otherwise subject to pretreatment standards will be required to establish a POTW pretreatment program unless the NPDES state exercises its option to assume local responsibilities as provided for in section 403.10(e). The Executive Officer may require that a POTW with a design flow of 5 MGD or less develop a POTW pretreatment program if he or she finds that the nature or volume of the industrial influent, treatment process upsets, violations of POTW effluent limitations, contamination of municipal sludge, or other circumstances warrant in order to prevent interference with the POTW or pass through as defined in 40 C.F.R. § 403.3.a.

The Order retains pretreatment requirements as the Facility has total effluent flows in excess of 5 MGD. The Monitoring and Reporting Program includes additional reporting requirements in sections IX.C.3 through 12 of the MRP that reflect federal pretreatment requirements under 40 C.F.R. part 403.a.

6.2.5.2. Collection System

The State Water Board issued General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems, Water Quality Order 2022-0103-DWQ (General Order) on December 6, 2022. The purpose of the General Permit is to promote the proper and efficient management, operation, and maintenance of sanitary sewer systems and to minimize the occurrences and impacts of sanitary sewer overflows. The General Order requires public agencies that own or operate sanitary sewer systems with sewer lines of one mile of pipe or greater to enroll for coverage and comply with the General Order. The General Order requires agencies to develop sanitary sewer management plans and report all sanitary sewer overflows, among other requirements and prohibitions. The requirement for the Discharger to enroll under the General Order contains requirements for operation and maintenance of collection systems and for reporting and mitigating sanitary sewer overflows that are more extensive, and therefore, more stringent than the requirements under federal standard provisions.

6.2.5.3. Resource Recovery from Anaerobically Digestible Material.

Some POTWs choose to accept organic material such as food waste, fats, oils, and grease into their anaerobic digesters for co-digestion to increase production of methane and other biogases for energy production and to prevent such materials from being discharged into the collection system, which could cause sanitary sewer overflows. The California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery has proposed an exemption from requiring Process Facility/Transfer Station permits where this activity is regulated under waste discharge requirements or NPDES permits. The proposed exemption is restricted to anaerobically digestible material that has been prescreened, slurried, and processed/conveyed in a closed system to be co-digested with regular POTW sludge. The proposed exemption requires that a POTW develop Standard Operating Procedures for the proper handling, processing, tracking, and management of the anaerobically digestible material before it is received by the POTW.

Standard Operating Procedures are required for POTWs that accept hauled food waste, fats, oil, and grease for injection into anaerobic digesters. The development and implementation of Standard Operating Procedures for management of these materials is intended to allow the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to exempt this activity from separate and redundant permitting programs. If the POTW does not accept food waste, fats, oil, or grease for resource recovery purposes, it is not required to develop and implement Standard Operating Procedures.

6.2.6. Other Special Provisions

6.2.6.1. **Discharges of Storm Water**

The Order does not address discharges of stormwater from the treatment and disposal site, except to require coverage by and compliance with applicable provisions of General Permit No. CAS000001 - Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities, if necessary.

6.2.6.2. **Concentrate Waste Dilution Ratios**

Effluent at Discharge Point 001 consists of varying ratios of AWPf RO concentrate and hauled saline waste to secondary effluent, with the proportion of secondary effluent lowest in the summer months when demand for recycled water is at its peak. The dispersion of the effluent will depend on the ratio of RO concentrate and hauled waste to total effluent.

The Discharger conducted modeling¹⁶ to determine available dilution for discharges through Discharge Point 001. This modeling—which considered 36 flow scenarios under each of the three seasonal oceanic conditions in the Monterey Bay—provides information and analysis to support development of dilution credits for discharges of RO concentrate through the outfall under different scenarios of secondary effluent flow rates.

While the limitations themselves are set equal to the Ocean Plan objectives, the reported results for compliance determination are calculated using one of the four tiers of Dms. Table 7 in the Order presents the Discharger’s modeled results—concentrate waste dilution ratios used to develop minimum probable initial dilution factors (Dms). The concentrate waste dilution ratios and corresponding Dms in Table 7 of this order were calculated as the

$$\frac{(\text{Total waste flow} - \text{Secondary effluent flow})}{\text{Secondary effluent flow}}$$
which is equivalent to:

$$\text{Concentrate Waste Dilution Ratio} = \frac{(\text{AWPF RO Concentrate (MGD)} + \text{Hauled Saline Waste (MGD)})}{(\text{Total Effluent (MGD)})}$$

For reporting compliance with effluent limitations for Ocean Plan Table 3 parameters, the Discharger selects the appropriate Dm based on the calculated concentrate waste dilution ratio on the day of sampling and calculates the concentration at the edge of the zone of initial dilution (ZID). The procedures for calculating and reporting compliance with effluent limitations is provided as footnotes to Table E-7 and is discussed in section 4.1.1.4 of this order.

6.2.7. **Compliance Schedules – Not Applicable**

¹⁶ Larry Walker Associates (2023). Near-Field Mixing Zone and Dilution Analysis for M1W and the Expanded PWM Project Technical Memorandum to Alison Imamura at Monterey One Water and Brie Post at Trussell Technologies. September 6, 2023.

7. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

CWA section 308 and 40 CFR sections 122.41(h), (j)-(l), 122.44(i), and 122.48 require that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Central Coast Water Board to establish monitoring, inspection, entry, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. However, the State Water Board has determined that Water Code section 13383 alone “provides all of the authority necessary for the regional water board to establish monitoring and reporting requirements for ... discharges to the Pacific Ocean.” (*In the Matter of the Petitions of the City of Oceanside, Fallbrook Public Utilities Dist. and the Southern Cal. Alliance of Publicly Owned Treatment Works*, State Water Board Order WQ 2021-005 at p. 12-13, footnote 13. (*Fallbrook*.) The Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), Attachment E of this order establishes monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements that implement federal and state requirements. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in the MRP for this facility. Any costs associated with monitoring and reporting are reasonable and “will result in appropriate data needed to evaluate water quality and other impacts of the discharges and ensure that beneficial uses are protected” in this particularly sensitive marine environment. (*Fallbrook, supra*, at p. 13.)

7.1 Influent Monitoring

In addition to influent flow monitoring, influent monitoring for CBOD₅ and TSS is required to determine compliance with the Order’s 85 percent removal requirement for those pollutants.

7.2. Effluent Monitoring

Secondary effluent standards reflect the minimum level of treatment to be achieved through municipal wastewater treatment. The point of compliance determination must therefore be located prior to commingling with other waste streams. This Order maintains monitoring location EFF-001A for compliance determination with CBOD₅, TSS, and pH. For this Facility, TOC is an indicator of treatment level, similar to CBOD₅. Monitoring requirements for CBOD₅, TSS, pH, and TOC are remain at Monitoring Point EFF-001A.

As described in section 4.1.1.4 of this order, the Discharger is required to calculate and report the concentration at edge of the ZID at monitoring location EFF-001B. The procedures for reporting compliance with effluent limitations at discharge point 001 are as follows:

Step 1: Report raw total effluent data as EFF-001.

Step 2: Calculate Concentrate Waste Dilution Ratio using the equation below.

$$\text{Concentrate Waste Dilution Ratio} = \frac{[\text{AWPF RO Concentrate (MGD)} + \text{Hauled Saline Waste (MGD)}]}{\text{Total Effluent (MGD)}}$$

Step 3: Using column 1 of Table 5 of the Order (Table F-26 below), determine the corresponding Dm

Table F-26. Concentrate Waste Dilution Ratio Ranges and Corresponding Dilution ^[1]

(1) Ratio of RO Concentrate + Hauled Saline Waste to Total Effluent	(2) Dm for Compliance with Ocean Plan Table 3 Parameters	(3) Monitoring Location for Reporting
0-0.128	145	EFF-001B
0.129 – 0.415	248	EFF-001B
0.416 – 0.747	368	EFF-001B
≥ 0.748	453	EFF-001B

^[1] Minimum probable initial dilution expressed as parts seawater per part wastewater.

Step 4: Calculate results for Compliance Determination (Czid) using the equation:

$$Czid = (Ce + Dm * Cs) / (1 + Dm)$$

Where:

Czid = the concentration at the completion of initial dilution

Ce = effluent concentration reported for Monitoring Location EFF-001

Cs = background seawater concentration provided in Table 3 of the Ocean Plan (with all metals expressed as total recoverable concentration, µg/L)

Dm = parts seawater per part wastewater, the applicable minimum probable initial dilution from Table F-18

Step 5: Using Czid, calculate the 6-month median, average monthly, daily maximum, and instantaneous maximum concentrations as appropriate and report these values for EFF-001B.

7.3. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements

This Order contains acute and chronic toxicity effluent limitations as described in sections 4.3.4 of this Fact Sheet.

This order requires the Discharger to conduct additional toxicity testing for exceedances of the toxicity effluent limitations. If the additional tests demonstrate toxicity, the Discharger is required to submit a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Workplan in accordance with the submitted TRE Workplan and U.S. EPA guidance which shall include: further steps taken by the Discharger to investigate, identify, and correct the causes of toxicity; actions the Discharger will take to mitigate the effects of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity; and a schedule for these actions. Section III.C.10 of the Ocean Plan requires a TRE if a discharge consistently exceeds an effluent limitation based on a toxicity objective in Table 3

of the Ocean Plan. Consistent with the requirements of the Ocean Plan, section 10.2.3 of the MRP (Attachment E) requires the Discharger to develop an Initial Investigation TRE Workplan and submit the Initial Investigation TRE Workplan within 90 days of the effective date of this Order. The Workplan must describe steps the Discharger intends to follow if the effluent limitation for chronic toxicity is exceeded.

If the effluent limitation for acute or chronic toxicity is exceeded in any one test, the Discharger must conduct a TRE if the toxicity is exceeded in any of the next four succeeding tests performed at 14-day intervals and notify the Central Coast Water Board and U.S. EPA Region 9. The requirement for a minimum of four succeeding tests performed at 14-day intervals is based on the probability of encountering at least one toxicity exceedance assuming a true, but unknown level of occurrence. After the toxicity exceedance, the Discharger must continue to conduct the routine monthly monitoring for acute and chronic toxicity as required in Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E). The TRE shall be conducted in accordance with the approved TRE Workplan and available U.S. EPA guidance documents. The Discharger must also implement a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE), as necessary, based upon the magnitude and persistence of toxicity effluent limitation exceedances. Once the source of toxicity is identified, the Discharger must take all reasonable steps to reduce the toxicity to meet the effluent limitations identified in section 4 of this order. Within 30 days of completion of the TRE, the Discharger must submit the results of the TRE, including a summary of the findings, data generated, a list of corrective actions taken or planned to achieve consistent compliance with all the toxicity limitations of this Order and prevent recurrence of exceedances of those limitations, and a time schedule for implementation of any planned corrective actions. The Discharger must implement any planned corrective actions in the TRE Final Report in accordance with the specified time schedule, unless otherwise directed in writing by the Central Coast Water Board and/or U.S. EPA Region 9. The corrective actions and time schedule must be modified at the direction of the Central Coast Water Board and/or U.S. EPA Region 9. Refer to section 5 of the MRP (Attachment E). This subsection discusses the rationale for the required whole effluent toxicity testing requirements such as the selected test species, endpoint, frequency of testing, etc. The rationale for whole effluent toxicity limitations is discussed above in section 4.3.5.

7.4. Recycled Water Monitoring

The Discharger shall comply with applicable state and local requirements regarding the production and use of recycled wastewater, including those requirements established by the State Water Board Division of Drinking Water at title 22, sections 60301-60355 of the California Code of Regulations, Water Recycling Criteria. The requirement in section 4.3 of the Order is included to clarify that the Order does not permit the discharge of recycled water.

7.5.1. Surface Water

Receiving water monitoring is carried over from Order No. R3-2018-0017 as necessary to determine compliance with receiving water limitations and for the

protection of public health. Benthic sediment and benthic biota monitoring of the receiving water has been established in the Order to establish a baseline of the current conditions surrounding the diffuser for future permitting efforts.

7.5.2. **Groundwater – Not Applicable**

7.6. **Other Monitoring Requirements**

7.6.1. **CCLEAN**

This Order retains the requirement to participate in CCLEAN monitoring. CCLEAN is a coordinated monitoring effort to address receiving water in the Monterey Bay and is necessary to assess whether beneficial uses are affected by discharges. The CCLEAN requirements specified in this Order are updated to reflect current program methods and pollutants of concern, and to align with requirements for other Permittees participating in the program.

7.6.2. **Biosolids Monitoring**

Biosolids monitoring requirements have been retained from the previous order and are based on the requirements of 40 C.F.R. part 503.

7.6.3 **Pretreatment Monitoring.** This Order retains the requirements of the previous permit to conduct pretreatment monitoring and reporting.

7.6.4. **Outfall Inspection**

This Order retains the requirement of the previous permit to conduct every other year visual inspections (including dye tracer tests) of the outfall structure and report to the Central Coast Water Board regarding its physical integrity.

7.6.5 **MBNMS Spill Reporting**

This Order retains the requirement of the previous permit to report all sewage spills under its control that are likely to enter ocean waters, directly to the MBNMS office.

7.6.6. **Discharge Monitoring Report-Quality Assurance (DMR-QA) Study Program**

Under the authority of section 308 of the CWA (33 U.S.C. § 1318), USEPA requires major and selected minor dischargers under the NPDES Program to participate in the annual DMR-QA Study Program. The DMR-QA Study evaluates the analytical ability of laboratories that routinely perform or support self-monitoring analyses required by NPDES permits. There are two options to satisfy the requirements of the DMR-QA Study Program: (1) The Discharger can obtain and analyze a DMR-QA sample as part of the DMR-QA Study; or (2) Per the waiver issued by USEPA to the State Water Board, the Discharger can submit the results of the most recent Water Pollution Performance Evaluation Study from its own laboratories or its contract laboratories. A Water Pollution Performance Evaluation Study is similar to the DMR-QA Study. Thus, it also evaluates a laboratory's ability to analyze wastewater samples to produce quality data that ensure the integrity of the NPDES Program. The Discharger shall ensure that the results of the DMR-QA Study or the results of the most recent

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

8. CONSIDERATION OF NEED TO PREVENT NUISANCE AND WATER CODE SECTION 13241 FACTORS

As noted above in subsection 2.4 of this Order, certain provisions herein are included to implement state law only. These requirements are not required or authorized under the federal CWA; consequently, violations of these requirements are not subject to the enforcement remedies that are available for NPDES violations. As required by Water Code section 13263, the Central Coast Water Board has considered the need to prevent nuisance and the factors listed in Water Code section 13241 in establishing the state law provisions/requirements. The Central Coast Water Board finds, on balance, that the state law requirements in this Order are reasonably necessary to prevent nuisance and to protect beneficial uses identified in the Basin Plan, and the section 13241 factors are not sufficient to justify failing to protect those beneficial uses.

8.1. Need to Prevent Pollution or Nuisance

In establishing effluent limitations in this order, the Central Coast Water Board has considered state law requirements to prevent pollution or nuisance as defined in section 13050, subdivisions (l) and (m), of the Water Code. The only requirement in this Order that is based on state law is a study to investigate the hazards and vulnerabilities of the facility related to climate change. This report will allow the Central Coast Water Board to determine if and how to prevent pollution from any spills or excursions of water quality that may result from extreme weather patterns resulting from climate change.

8.2. Past, Present, and Probable Future Beneficial Uses of Water

Chapter 2 of the Basin Plan identifies designated beneficial uses for water bodies in the Central Coast Region. Beneficial uses of water relevant to this order are also identified above in sections 3.3.1 and 3.3.3 of this Fact Sheet. The Central Coast Water Board has taken this factor into account in establishing effluent limitations in the Order, including those set forth in section 4.3 and 6.3.6.2 of this Order. Recycled water produced by the Facility here meets all necessary requirements of Title 22 and will replace the use of other sources of water. Further, the Facility will send recycled water to other distributors to further augment and protect the present and probable future beneficial uses of water on the Monterey Peninsula. Accordingly, the requirements herein protect and augment the past, present and probable future beneficial uses of the water.

8.3. Environmental Characteristics of the Hydrographic Unit Under Consideration, Including the Quality of Water Available Thereto

The environmental characteristics of this watershed are discussed in the Basin Plan, as well as available in State of the Watershed reports. Further, the receiving

water is part of Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary, and is designated as such to protect areas of the marine environment that possess conservation, recreational, ecological, historical, research, educational, or aesthetic qualities of special national significance. The Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary has been recognized for its unique and diverse biological and physical characteristics.

. The environmental characteristics of the hydrographic unit, including the quality of available recycled water, will be improved by compliance with the requirements of this Order.

8.4. Water Quality Conditions That Could Reasonably Be Achieved Through the Coordinated Control of all Factors Which Affect Water Quality in the Area

The water quality standards necessary to protect beneficial uses of the waterbodies in the Seaside groundwater basin can reasonably be achieved through the coordinated control of all factors that affect water quality in the area, including the conservation of water and/or the production of recycled water authorized by this order. For example, the water quality in the watershed and groundwater basin could be improved through the addition or use of recycled water authorized by this Order, which meets Title 22 standards. The Central Coast Water Board has taken this factor into account in establishing effluent limitations in the order.

8.5 The Need for Developing Housing within the Region

The Central Coast Water Board does not anticipate that these state law requirements will adversely impact the need for housing in the area. To the contrary, this order helps address the need for housing by controlling pollutants in discharges and by allowing the reuse and exportation of recycled water for use in the area. Both of these things will improve the quality of local surface and groundwater, as well as water supply generally. This may in turn increase the region's capacity to support continued housing development. Therefore, the potential for developing housing in the area will be facilitated by the conservation of water, or reuse or the production of recycled water, under this permit.

8.6. Need to Develop and Use Recycled Water.

The State Water Board's Recycled Water Policy requires the Central Coast Water Board to encourage the use of recycled water. In addition, as discussed immediately above, a need to develop and use recycled water exists within the region, especially during times of drought. This order supports wastewater recycling to maximize the beneficial reuse of advanced and tertiary treated effluent.

8.7 Economic Considerations

The Permittee did not present any evidence regarding economic considerations related to this Order. However, the Central Coast Water Board has considered the economic impact of requiring certain provisions pursuant to state law. The only cost here would be the cost of producing the Climate Change Response Hazards and Vulnerabilities Plan. Any additional costs associated with producing the study are reasonably necessary to prevent nuisance and protect beneficial uses identified in the Basin Plan. The failure to consider conservation or recycled water could result in the loss of, or impacts to, beneficial uses would have a detrimental economic

impact, particularly given the effects on beneficial uses and supplies of water from the drought and climate change. Economic considerations related to costs of compliance are therefore not sufficient, in the Central Coast Water Board's determination, to justify failing to prevent nuisance and protect beneficial uses.

9. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Central Coast Water Board will consider the issuance of WDRs that will serve as an NPDES permit for the Monterey One Water Regional WWTP and AWPf. As a step in the WDR adoption process, the Central Coast Water Board staff has developed tentative WDRs and encourages public participation in the WDR adoption process.

9.1. Notification of Interested Parties

The **Central Coast Water Board** notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDRs for the discharge and provided an opportunity to submit written comments and recommendations. Notification was provided through direct emails to known interested persons and through posting on the Central Coast Water Board's website.

The public had 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/>

9.2. Written Comments

Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning tentative WDRs as provided through the notification process. Comments are due either in person or by mail to the Executive Office at the Central Coast Water Board at

Central Coast Water Board
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401-7906

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Central Coast Water Board, the written comments are due at the Central Coast Water Board office by 5:00 p.m. on September 25, 2024.

9.3. Public Hearing

The Central Coast Water Board will hold a public hearing on the tentative WDRs during its regular Board meeting on the following date and time and at the following location:

Date: December 12-13, 2024
Time: 9am
Location: Central Coast Water Board Office
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

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

9.4. **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 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 [Water Quality Petitions Website](https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality/wqpetition_instr.shtml):
(https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality/wqpetition_instr.shtml)

9.5. **Information and Copying**

The Report of Waste Discharge, other supporting documents, and comments received are on file and may be inspected at the address above at any time between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the Central Coast Water Board by calling (805) 549-3147.

9.6. **Register of Interested Persons**

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

9.7. **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 or Sarah Bragg-Flavan at (805) 542-4636 or Sarah.Bragg-Flavan@waterboards.ca.gov.