STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
CENTRAL COAST REGION
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WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS ORDER R3-2005-0003
NPDES PERMIT NO. CA 0048194

Waste Discharger Identification No. 3 440102001
Proposed for Consideration at the May 12-13, 2005 Meeting

For

CITY OF SANTA CRUZ WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
Santa Cruz County

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

1. **Facility Owner.** The City of Santa Cruz (hereafter Discharger) operates a wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal system providing service to the City of Santa Cruz and parts of Santa Cruz County.

2. **Facility Location.** The treatment plant is located on property owned by the Discharger in Santa Cruz County (T11S, R2W, Section 24, MD B&M), as shown on Attachment A of this Order. The Facility is located at 110 California Street, Santa Cruz, CA, 95060.

3. **Purpose of Order.** On September 24, 2004, the Discharger submitted a complete application for authorization to discharge wastes under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). The Board last adopted the NPDES Permit No. CA0048194 (Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. 00-044) on March 31, 2000. Order No. 00-044 expires on March 31, 2005. Order No. R3-2005-0003 renews the term of NPDES Permit No. CA0048194 and includes current guidance and regulations applicable to the Discharger's collection, treatment, and disposal systems.

4. **Tributary Wastewater Collection Systems.** The Santa Cruz County Sanitation District (hereafter District) retains ownership and direct responsibility for a wastewater collection and transport system up to the point of discharge into the treatment plant. The District manages 185 miles of County-owned gravity collection system, 4.2 miles of force main, and 54 pump stations, all of which discharge untreated municipal wastewater to the treatment plant. It is the District's responsibility and duty to protect the environment to the greatest degree possible and to properly operate and maintain the collection system. This responsibility includes preventing overflows and may include restricting or prohibiting the volume, type, or concentration of wastes added to the system.

   Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. R3-2005-0004 for Local Wastewater Collection Agencies Tributary to the City of Santa Cruz's Wastewater Treatment Facility, Santa Cruz County regulates the operation and maintenance of the collection system within the County of Santa Cruz.

5. **Plant Design and Treatment Capacity.** The treatment plant provides secondary treatment of municipal wastewater, stormwater from the plant, septage and excess dry weather flow from Neary Lagoon. The plant comprises aerated grit removal, primary sedimentation, trickling filter treatment, aerated solids contact, secondary clarification, and ultraviolet disinfection. Anaerobic digesters stabilize biosolids, which are then tilled into farmlands in the San Joaquin Valley in accordance with waste discharge

requirements adopted by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board. Methane gas generated by the digesters is reused at the treatment plant to generate electricity and heat the digesters.

The 2004 annual average daily flow was 9.8 million gallons per day (MGD) and the average dry weather flow was 8.8 MGD. The design average daily flow of the facility is 17.0 MGD and the design peak wet weather flow is estimated to be 81.0 MGD.

6. **Discharge Type and Disposal Method.** Treated municipal wastewater is discharged to the Pacific Ocean through the Discharger's 12,250-foot (3,734 m) outfall/diffuser system. The outfall (36° 56' 08" N. Latitude, 122° 04' 08" W. Longitude) terminates one mile offshore in approximately 110 feet of water. The minimum initial dilution ratio (seawater to effluent) (MIDR) provided by the outfall diffuser system is 139:1. Attachment B shows the outfall location.

   The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Regional Board classify this discharge as a major discharge.

7. **Scotts Valley Wastewater.** The City of Scotts Valley discharges approximately 1.0 MGD of treated municipal wastewater through the City of Santa Cruz's ocean outfall. Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. R3-2002-0016 (NPDES Permit No. CA0048828), adopted by the Board on March 22, 2002, regulates Scotts Valley's discharge.

8. **Pretreatment Program.** The Discharger operates an approved pretreatment program. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency approved the program on October 20, 1983.

9. **Septage Treatment.** Through a dedicated septage receiving port, the wastewater treatment plant accepts approximately 7.0 million gallons of septage per year from unsewered areas of Santa Cruz County. The port accepts an additional 1.0 million gallons of grease trap pumpings per year from throughout the County. An agreement between the Discharger and Santa Cruz County regulates the septage receiving facility.

10. **Treatment Plant Stormwater.** Stormwater falling upon the facility, which may contact pollutants, is routed to the head works for treatment. This permit regulates all stormwater discharge at this facility and complies with Federal regulations [40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 122, 123, and 124] for stormwater management.

11. **Neary Lagoon Surface Waters.** The plant treats excess dry weather flow (about 2 MGD) from Neary Lagoon, typically from April to November. Order No. 94-99 (NPDES No. CAS049883) *Waste Discharge Requirements for the City of Santa Cruz Neary Lagoon* regulates wet weather flows. The Board administratively extended Order No. 94-99 on November 3, 1999, to October 14, 2004. The Discharger's Phase II Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) includes all waste discharge requirements and other provisions included in Order No. 94-99. Therefore, after the SWMP takes effect in 2005, staff shall propose the Board rescind Order 94-99.

12. **Changes to Order.**
    - Based on a study conducted by the Discharger, the State Water Resources Control Board approved increasing the MIDR from 114:1 to 139:1. This Order's effluent limitations for Ocean Plan Table B pollutants (in Tables B.2.a and B.2.b) reflect the increased MIDR.
    - Provision G.7 requires the Discharger to develop a Pollutant Minimization Program to address persistent organic pollutants found in treatment plant effluent.
    - The Discharger will report bacteria concentrations in effluent and receiving water in terms of Colony Forming Units/100 mL instead of Most Probable Number/100 mL.
    - Receiving Water Limitation C.1 specifies the new Ocean Plan water-contact standards for bacteria.
    - Table A bacteria Effluent Limitations now apply when ocean monitoring detects exceedance of Receiving Water Objectives.

- An updated Collection System Management Plan.

13. **Changes to Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP).** The MRP includes the following new or updated requirements and guidance:
- Annual influent and semiannual effluent sampling for persistent and bioaccumulative compounds included in the Ocean Plan's Table B by means of 30-day composite integrative sampling;
- New tables of Minimum Levels from the Ocean Plan, reporting protocols, and compliance determination;
- Updated biosolids monitoring and reporting requirements; and
- New collection system spill recordkeeping and reporting requirements

14. **California Ocean Plan.** The State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan - Ocean Waters of California* (California Ocean Plan) on November 16, 2000. The Ocean Plan contains water quality objectives and other requirements governing point source and nonpoint source discharges to the Pacific Ocean.

15. **Basin Plan.** The Water Quality Control Plan, Central Coastal Basin, (Basin Plan), was revised and adopted by the Board on September 8, 1994. The Basin Plan incorporates statewide plans and policies by reference and contains a strategy for protecting beneficial uses of State waters.

16. **Beneficial Uses** Existing and anticipated beneficial uses of Monterey Bay and the Pacific Ocean in the vicinity of the marine discharge include:

a. Water contact recreation;
b. Non-contact water recreation;
c. Industrial service supply;
d. Navigation;
e. Marine habitat;
f. Shellfish harvesting;
g. Fish Migration;
h. Fish Spawning;
i. Ocean commercial and sport fishing;
j. Rare, threatened, or endangered species;
k. Preservation and enhancement of Areas of Special Biological Significance; and,
l. Wildlife habitat.

17. Water contact recreation occurs within one mile from shore.

18. **Shellfish Harvesting.** The shellfish harvesting beneficial use (Finding 16 f) exists wherever mussels, clams, or oysters may be harvested for human consumption. To the knowledge of the Regional Board: 1) Mussels are present at most shoreline locations near the discharge; 2) clamming activity is minor; 3) oyster harvesting is not practiced in this area at this time. Because mussels are plentiful and may be readily harvested, the shellfish beneficial use is existing and shellfish harvesting bacterial limits specified in Receiving Water Limitation C.1.b. of this Order apply at shoreline stations except where shellfishing is prohibited by the County Health Officer (currently from May 1 to October 31).

19. **Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary.** Effluent is discharged to a portion of the Pacific Ocean designated as the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary. The entire Monterey Bay was officially designated as a National Marine Sanctuary on September 15, 1992. Title III of the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act of 1972 mandates the National Marine Sanctuaries Program. The Program protects areas of the marine environment which possess conservation, recreational, ecological, historical, research, educational, or aesthetic qualities of special national significance. The Program's highest priority is the long-term protection of sanctuary resources. The Monterey Bay Sanctuary has been recognized for its unique and diverse biological and physical characteristics.

20. **Central Coast Ambient Monitoring Program.** Major municipal dischargers into Monterey Bay, including the Discharger, participate in the Central Coast

Ambient Monitoring Program by supporting the Central Coast Long-term Environmental Assessment Network's regional monitoring program.

21. California Environmental Quality Act Issuance of waste discharge requirements for this discharge is exempt from provisions of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 21100) of Division 13 of the Public Resources Code in accordance with Water Code Section 13389.

22. Anti-degradation Policy. The waste discharge requirements in this Order are consistent with the requirements of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Anti-degradation Policy per 40CFR131.12.

23. Clean Water Enforcement and Pollution Prevention Act (Act). The Act became effective January 1, 2000, and requires the Regional Board to impose mandatory penalties for certain violations of effluent limitations specified in the Order.

24. Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA). The Discharger conducted an RPA and found reasonable potential to exceed the Ocean Plan's water quality objectives exists for some toxic pollutants. This Order includes effluent limitations for all Table B constituents.

25. Anti-backsliding. 40 CFR 122.44(l) requires effluent limitations for reissued NPDES permits at least as stringent as the previous permit, with some exceptions. As the effluent limitations, standards, or conditions in this Order are the same as or more stringent than those in Order No. 00-44 (except for differences due to rounding, significant figures, or undetected calculation errors), adoption of this Order is consistent with anti-backsliding policies.

26. Any person affected by this action of the Regional Board may petition the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to review the action in accordance with Section 13320 of the California Water Code and Title 23, California Code of Regulations, Section 2050. The petition must be received by the State Board within 30 days of the adoption date of this Order. Copies of the law and regulations applicable to filing petitions are available at http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/water_laws/cawtrcde/wqpetition_instr.html, or will be provided upon request.

27. Privilege to Discharge. A permit and the privilege to discharge waste into waters of the State are conditional upon the discharge complying with provisions of Division 7 of the California Water Code and of the Clean Water Act (as amended or supplemented by implementing guidelines and regulations) and with any more stringent effluent limitations necessary to implement water quality control plans, to protect beneficial uses, and to prevent nuisance. This Order shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit pursuant to Section 402 of the Clean Water Act. Compliance with this Order should mitigate any potential changes in water quality resulting from the discharge of waste.

28. On **January 20, 2005**, the Board notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to revise portions of waste discharge requirements for the discharge, provided them with an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations, and scheduled a public hearing.

29. In a public hearing on **May 13, 2005**, the Board heard and considered all comments pertaining to the proposed revisions and found this Order consistent with the above findings.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, pursuant to authority in Sections 13263, 13377, and 13383 of the California Water Code, that the City of Santa Cruz, its agents, successors, and assigns, may discharge waste from the Wastewater Treatment Plant providing they comply with the following:

[Permit conditions, definitions and methods of determining compliance are contained in the attached "Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for National Pollutant Discharge

Elimination System Permits," dated January 1985. Applicable paragraphs are referenced in paragraph G.3. of this Order].

Requirements in this Order are provided with the following superscripts to indicate their origin:

A - Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations Sections 122 & 133,.
B - California Ocean Plan.
C - Central Coast Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan).

Staff based requirements without superscripts on professional judgment.

All technical and monitoring reports submitted according to this Order are required pursuant to Sections 13267 and 13383 of the California Water Code. Failure to submit reports in accordance with schedules established by this Order or attachments to this Order, or failure to submit a report of sufficient technical quality to be acceptable to the Executive Officer, may subject the Discharger to enforcement action pursuant to Sections 13268 and 13385 of the California Water Code.

A. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

1. Discharge of treated wastewater at locations other than those listed below is prohibited:
   a. Ocean outfall (36° 56' 08" N. Latitude, 122° 04' 08" W. Longitude); and,
   b. Approved reclaimed water use sites authorized under valid water reclamation requirements issued or waived by the Board.

2. Discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high-level radioactive waste is prohibited

3. By-passing untreated wastes around the treatment plant, and spills and overflows from the collection system is prohibited.

B. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

1. "Removal Efficiencies" for Total Non-Filterable Residue (Total Suspended Solids) and Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD) shall not be less than 85%.[A] In addition, effluent shall not exceed the following limitations:

TABLE A - EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS[B]

Constituents	Unit of Measurement	Monthly (30-Day) Average	Weekly (7-Day) Average	Daily Maximum
CBOD, 5-day[A, b,i]	mg/L lbs/day	25 3,550[a]	40 5,665[a]	----
Total Suspended Solids[A b]	mg/L lbs/day	30 4,255[a]	45 6,380[a]	----
Oil & Grease[B]	mg/L lbs/day	25 3,550[a]	40 4,255[a]	75 10,635[a]
Settleable Solids[B]	mL/L	1.0	1.5	3.0
Turbidity[B]	NTU	75	100	225
pH[B, c]	pH Units	-	-	Between 6.0 and 9.0 at all times
Total Coliforms [d,,f,g,B]	CFU/100 mL[h]	NA	NA	139,000
Fecal Coliforms [d, f,g,B]	CFU/100 mL[h]	NA	NA	27,800
Enterococcus[e,f,g,B]	CFU/100 mL[h]	NA	NA	4,879

a. For flows less than 17.0 MGD, mass emission rates shall not exceed the "Maximum Allowable Mass Emission Rate."
b. 30-day average percent removal shall not be less than 85%
c. Excursions from the range are permitted subject to the following limitations (40 CFR Section 401.17):
   1. 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
   2. No individual excursion from the range of pH values shall exceed 60 minutes.
d. Total and Fecal Coliform and enterococcus effluent limits are based on a minimum initial seawater to effluent dilution ratio of 139:1.
e. Enterococcus limits are based on the proposed 2005 Ocean Plan's Water Contact Standards and the minimum initial seawater- to- effluent dilution ratio of 139:1.
f. Total coliform, fecal coliform, and enterococcus effluent limitations apply only if the Executive Officer concludes from a bacterial assessment (described in Monitoring and Reporting No. R3-2005-0003 Section III.A) that the discharge consistently exceeds Receiving Water Limitations Section C.1. See MRP No. R3-2005-0003, Table 2 for associated monitoring requirements.
g. The unit of measurement for all bacteria testing shall be Colony Forming Units per 100 mL (CFU/100mL) or Most Probable Number (MPN)/ 100 mL.

h. The Discharger may determine microbial concentrations by means of the Multiple Tube Fermentation procedure, with results reported as Most Probable Number (MPN)/100 mL.

i. If the Executive Officer (EO) agrees that the Discharger demonstrates an adequately robust statistical correlation between an adequate number of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) data and CBOD data, then the EO may approve the use of TOC as the specified effluent limitation.

2. Effluent shall not exceed the following Limits:[B]

TABLE B (B.2.a) - TOXIC MATERIALS LIMITATIONS

Objectives For Protection Of Marine Aquatic Life

	Units of Measurement	Limiting Concentrations 6-Month Median	Daily Maximum	Instantaneous Maximum
Arsenic	µg/L	703	4,063	10,783
Cadmium	µg/L	140	560	1,400
Chromium (Hex)[1]	µg/L	280	1,120	2,800
Copper	µg/L	140	1,402	3,922
Lead	µg/L	280	1,120	2,800
Mercury	µg/L	5.53	22.33	56
Nickel	µg/L	700	2,800	7,000
Selenium	µg/L	2,100	8,400	21,000
Silver	µg/L	98	370	958
Zinc	µg/L	1,688	10,088	26,888
Cyanide[2]	µg/L	140	560	1,400
Total Chlorine Residual[3]	µg/L	280	1120	8,400
Ammonia (expressed as N)	µg/L	84,000	336,000	840,000
Acute Toxicity	TUa	NA	4.47	NA
Chronic Toxicity	TUc	NA	140	NA
Phenolic Compounds (nonchlorinated)	µg/L	4,200	16,800	420,000
Chlorinated Phenolics	µg/L	140	560	1,400
Endosulfan	µg/L	1.26	2.52	3.78
Endrin	µg/L	0.28	0.56	0.84
HCH	µg/L	0.56	1.12	1.68
Radioactivity	Not to exceed limits specified in Title 17, Division 1, Chapter 5, Subchapter 4, Group 3, Article 3, Section 30269 of the California Code of Regulations.			

TABLE B (B.2.b) - TOXIC MATERIALS LIMITATIONS

[1] Dischargers may at their option meet this limitation as a total chromium limitation.

[2] If a Discharger can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Regional 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 Standard Methods 412F, G, and H (Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater. Joint Editorial Board, American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, and Water Pollution Control Federation. Most recent edition.).

[3] Water quality objectives for total chlorine residual applying to intermittent discharges not exceeding two hours, shall be determined through the use of 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;**
x = the duration of uninterrupted chlorine discharge in minutes.

Objectives For Protection Of Human Health - Non Carcinogens

Chemical	Units of Measurement	30-day average
Acrolein	µg/L	30.8×10^3
Antimony	µg/L	168×10^3
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	µg/L	616
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	µg/L	168×10^3
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	79.8×10^3
Chromium (III)	µg/L	26.6×10^6
di-n-butyl phthalate	µg/L	490×10^3
Dichlorobenzenes	µg/L	714×10^3
Diethyl phthalate	µg/L	3.795×10^6
Dimethyl phthalate	µg/L	114.8×10^6
4,6-dinitro-2-methylphenol	µg/L	30.83×10^3
2,4-dinitrophenol	µg/L	580
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	574×10^3
Fluoranthene	µg/L	2.1×10^3
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	µg/L	8.12×10^3
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	686
Thallium	µg/L	280
Toluene	µg/L	11.9×10^6
Tributyltin	µg/L	0.196
1,1,1-trichloroethane	µg/L	75.6×10^6

Objectives For Protection Of Human Health – Carcinogens

Chemical	Units of Measurement	30-day average
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	14.0
Aldrin	µg/L	3.08×10^{-3}
Benzene	µg/L	826
Benzidine	µg/L	0.01
Beryllium	µg/L	4.62
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	µg/L	6.3
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/L	490.0
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	126.0
Chlordane	µg/L	3.2×10^{-3}
Chloroform	µg/L	18.2×10^3
DDT	µg/L	23.8×10^{-3}
1,4-dichlorobenzene	µg/L	2.5×10^3
3,3'-dichlorobenzidine	µg/L	1.132
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	3.9×10^3
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	126
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	868
Dichloromethane	µg/L	63×10^3
1,3-dichloropropene	µg/L	1.25×10^3
Dieldrin	µg/L	5.6×10^{-3}
2,4-dinitrotoluene	µg/L	364
1,2-diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	22.4
Halomethanes	µg/L	18.2×10^3
Heptachlor	µg/L	7×10^{-3}
Heptachlor epoxide	µg/L	3×10^{-3}
Hexachlorobenzene	µg/L	29×10^{-3}

Objectives For Protection Of Human Health – Carcinogens		
Hexachlorobutadiene	µg/L	1.96×10^{3}
Hexachloroethane	µg/L	350
Isophorone	µg/L	0.1×10^{6}
N-nitrosodimethylamine	µg/L	1,022
N-nitrosodi-N-propylamine	µg/L	53.2
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	µg/L	350
PAHs	µg/L	1.2
Chemical	**Units of measurement**	**30-day average**
PCBs	µg/L	2.66×10^{-3}
TCDD equivalents	µg/L	0.546×10^{-6}
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	µg/L	322
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	280
Toxaphene	µg/L	2.9×10^{-6}
Trichlorocthylene	µg/L	3.8×10^{3}
1,1,2-trichloroethane	µg/L	1.3×10^{6}
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	µg/L	40.3
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	5.0×10^{3}

Notes: During any 24-hour period, the effluent mass emission rate shall not exceed the "Maximum Allowable Daily Mass Emission Rate." Violation of the "Instantaneous Maximum" or "Maximum Allowable Daily Emission Rate" must be reported to the Board within 24 hours. During any six-month period, the effluent mass emission rate shall not exceed the "Maximum Allowable Six-Month Median Mass Emission Rate."

Effluent Limitations are based on California Ocean Plan criteria using a minimum initial dilution of 139:1. If actual dilution is found to be less than or more than this value, it will be recalculated and the Order revised. The chromium limit may be met as total chromium if the Discharger so chooses.

3. Effluent daily dry weather flow shall not exceed a monthly average of 17.0 MGD.

4. Effluent shall be essentially free of materials and substances that[B]:
   a. float or become floatable upon discharge.
   b. may form sediments, which degrade benthic communities or other aquatic life.
   c. accumulate to toxic levels in marine waters, sediments or biota.
   d. decrease the natural light to benthic communities and other marine life.
   e. materials that result in aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the ocean surface.

C. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

(Receiving water quality is a result of many factors, most unrelated to the discharge. This Order considers these factors and is designed to minimize the influence of the discharge to the receiving water.).

1. Discharge shall not cause the following water quality objectives to be exceeded in ocean waters outside the boundary of the zone of initial dilution and as specified below:

a. Body-Contact Standards - 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 further from the shoreline, and in areas outside this zone used for body-contact sports, including all kelp beds (except those exempted by the Ocean Plan), as determined by the Regional Board, the following bacteriological objectives shall be maintained throughout the water column as determined by the Geometric Mean, with samples collected from each station at least weekly, with the five most recent samples used to calculate the Geometric Mean:

i Total Coliform density shall not exceed 1,000/100mL;

ii Fecal Coliform density shall not exceed 200/100mL; and

iii. Enterococcus density shall not exceed 35/100mL.

Single sample maximum:

i. Total coliform density shall not exceed 10,000/100mL;
ii. Fecal coliform desnisty shall not exceed 400/100mL;
iii. Enterococcus density shall not exceed 104/100mL; and
iv. Total coliform density shall not exceed 1,000/100mL when the fecal/total coliform ratio exceeds 0.1.

b. Shellfish Harvesting Standards[B] – At all areas where shellfish may be harvested for human consumption, as determined by the Regional Board (see finding 16.f.), the following bacteriological objectives shall be maintained throughout the water column:
   i. The median total coliform density shall not exceed 70/100 mL, and not more than ten percent of the samples shall exceed 230/100 mL.

2. Physical Characteristics[B]
   The discharge shall not:
   a. Cause floating particulate and grease and oil to be visible,
   b. Unaesthetically discolor the ocean surface,
   c. Significantly reduce natural light anywhere outside the zone of initial dilution,
   d. Cause the deposition rate of inert solids and their characteristics in ocean sediments to degrade benthic communities, or
   e. Change the temperature of the receiving water so as to adversely affect beneficial uses.

3. Chemical Characteristics[B]
   The discharge shall not cause:
   a. The dissolved oxygen concentration to fall more than 10 percent from natural levels or to fall below 5.0 mg/L.
   b. The pH to ever change more than 0.2 units from that which occurs naturally or the pH to be less than 7.0 or exceed 8.5.
   c. The dissolved sulfide concentrations of waters in and near sediments to significantly increase above natural levels.
   d. The concentrations of substances in Effluent Limitation B.2 Table B(B.2.a). to increase in sediments to levels which would degrade indigenous biota.
   e. The concentration of organic materials in marine sediments to increase to levels which would degrade marine life.
   f. Objectionable aquatic growth or degrade indigenous biota due to nutrients.

4. Biological Characteristics[B]
   The discharge shall not:
   a. Degrade marine communities, including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.
   b. Alter the natural taste, odor, and color of fish, shellfish, or other marine resources used for human consumption.
   c. Cause the concentration of organic compounds in fish, shellfish or other marine resources used for human consumption to bioaccumulate to levels that are harmful to human health.

5. Radioactivity[B]
   a. Discharge of radioactive waste shall not degrade marine life.

6. General Standards
   The discharge shall not cause:
   a. Deposition of visible wastewater solids or other physical evidence of the waste discharge on beaches, rocks, or shorelines, and material of wastewater origin to be visible in the Pacific Ocean.
   b. A violation of any applicable water quality standard for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Board or the State Board, as required by the Clean Water Act and regulations adopted thereunder.

D. COLLECTION SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

COLLECTION SYSTEM MANAGEMENT PLAN

1. The Discharger shall develop and implement a Collection System Management Plan (CSMP) in accordance with the time schedule established in Attachment 1 to MRP No. R3-2005-0003, *Collection System Management Plan Elements* (CSMP Elements).

2. The Discharger shall provide the County Sanitation Districts with a copy of the CSMP annual report required by this Order.

3. If the Discharger determines a CSMP element is not applicable, then the CSMP shall justify its omission.

4. The CSMP shall include this Order's sections entitled *Collection System Overflow Prevention and Response* and *Infiltration/Inflow and Spill Prevention Program.*

Collection System Overflow Prevention and Response

5. The Discharger shall coordinate with the appropriate County Sanitation Districts on all relevant matters concerning the collection systems, pretreatment programs, and the wastewater treatment facility.

6. The Discharger shall minimize the discharge of chlorine, or any other toxic substance used for disinfection and cleanup of wastewater overflows, to any surface water body. The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to contain and prevent chlorine discharges to surface waters and minimize or correct any adverse effects on water quality resulting from the cleanup of overflows.

7. The Discharger shall develop a Spill Site Monitoring Program (SSMP) to evaluate the effectiveness of overflow cleanup procedures. The number and type of monitoring measures should be based on the severity and extent of the following factors, at least,
   - Overflow volume,
   - Likelihood of public exposure, and
   - Rapidity of surface waters returning to safe conditions.

   Monitoring measures shall include visual observation, sample collection, and sample analyses. The Discharger shall submit the proposed SSMP for approval of the Executive Officer **by September 1, 2005.**

8. The Discharger shall make every reasonable effort to prevent wastewater overflows from entering storm drains and/or surface waters.

9. If collection system failure causes an overflow, the Discharger shall take the following remedial actions, as necessary:
   a. Intercept and reroute wastewater flows around the line failure;
   b. Recover overflow and washdown water with vacuum truck;
   d. Remove overflow debris;
   d. In accordance with the approved SSMP, sample the affected receiving water body to ensure adequate clean-up;
   e. Submit monitoring data to the Executive Officer in the monthly self-monitoring report.

Discharges Caused by Severe Natural Conditions

10. Standard Provisions, Prohibition A.4 prohibits the discharge of untreated or partially treated wastewater. The Regional Board may require the Discharger to improve its collections system or may adopt administrative civil liability for a collection system overflow, unless the Discharger demonstrates to the Board's satisfaction that severe natural conditions caused the incident, as follows:
    - Severe natural conditions, including hurricanes, tornadoes, widespread flooding, earthquakes, tsunamis, and other similar natural conditions caused the discharge; and
    - No feasible alternatives to the discharge existed. This provision is not satisfied if, in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment, the Discharger should have installed auxiliary or additional collection system components, wastewater retention or treatment facilities, or adequate back-up equipment, or should have reduced excessive inflow and infiltration.

11. In an enforcement action, the Regional Board will consider the Discharger's efforts to contain, control, and clean up wastewater overflows in accordance with CWC section 13385.

Infiltration/Inflow and Spill Prevention Program

12. The Discharger shall continue to develop and implement an Infiltration/Inflow and Spill Prevention Program (I&I Program) to address wastewater overflows caused by infiltration and inflow. The Discharger shall review and update the I&I Program as necessary by September 1 of every year, and shall incorporate it into the CSMP, and as outlined in Attachment 1 to MRP No. R3-2005-0003.

13. The I&I Program shall be developed in accordance with good engineering practices and shall address the following:
    a. Identify infiltration and inflow sources; and,
    b. Identify, assign, and implement spill prevention measures and collection system management practices to ensure overflows and contribution of pollutants or "incompatible wastes" to Discharger's treatment system are minimized.

14. The Discharger and the Districts shall make a copy of the I&I Program available upon request to a representative of the Regional Board, State Board, or USEPA.

15. The I&I Program shall include the following items, at least:

    a. A map showing collection system lines greater than 12 inches, pump stations, standby power facilities, surface water bodies (including discharge point(s) where pump station overflows may occur), and storm drain inlets.
    b. A narrative description of the following:
    c. Available equipment and cleaning schedule to clean and flush the system every two years, and assigned staff.
    d. Coordination with plumbers to address introduction of wastes during lateral cleaning.
    e. Visual inspection methods and frequency. Inspection records shall be retained for five years.
    f. Current and five-year projected investigation methods, frequency, results, and efforts to reduce storm water inflows and collection system exfiltration. Inspection records shall be retained for five years.
    g. A projected schedule to replace failing pipelines. Separately list each project or reach of conveyance to be replaced, along with proposed start and estimated completion dates.
    h. Pump stations, location, flow monitoring, and the previous year's operational problems and overflows.
    i. Alternate power supply for each pump station.

16. The I&I Program shall report staff available to operate system. The Program shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

    a. Personnel: Identify specific individuals (and job titles) who are responsible for developing, implementing, and revising the Program. Provide an organizational chart of all staff, positions, duties, and training received during the past year. Identify managers and provide a list of contacts with associated telephone numbers.
    b. Training: List the frequency of training, the qualifications of each employee, and coordination efforts between the City and the Districts. Periodic dates for training shall be identified.

17. The Program shall describe of planning efforts and reporting of system operation. The Program shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

    a. A spill response plan, and identify employees responsible and duties necessary to implement the City's responses to spills. Identify posting, notification, and spill estimation practices used.
    b. Annual Reporting List spills or system problems during the previous year, cleanups, amounts, locations, and corrective actions taken to ensure similar spills or problems do not recur. A tracking or follow-up procedure shall be used to ensure appropriate response has been taken. Inspections and maintenance activities shall be documented and recorded.
    c. Offsite and Onsite Spill Alarms: Describe the current or proposed alarm system (or why unnecessary), central information location, staffing, and response times for detecting spills from the system.
    d. Wet Season Manhole Inspections: Describe or propose frequency to conduct inspections to detect line blockage during wet season flows and to avoid system overflows, staffing, and available and anticipated equipment to ensure safe and effective inspections.
    e. Capital Improvement: Describe a current and projected work plan.
    f. Five-Year Planning: Describe projected planning efforts.

g. 20-Year Planning: Describe long-term planning efforts.

18. The Discharger shall provide an annual report, **by February 1st of each year,** describing program development and permit compliance over the previous calendar year. The reports shall be of sufficient content as to enable the Regional Board to determine compliance with all requirements.

E. PRETREATMENT SPECIFICATIONS

1. The Discharger shall be responsible for the performance of all pretreatment requirements contained in 40 CFR §403 and shall be subject to enforcement actions, penalties, fines, and other remedies by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), or other appropriate parties, as provided in the Clean Water Act, as amended (33 USC 1251 et seq.) The Discharger shall implement and enforce its Approved POTW Pretreatment Program. The Discharger's Approved POTW Pretreatment Program is hereby made an enforceable condition of this Order and Permit. EPA or the State may initiate enforcement standards and requirements as provided in the Clean Water Act.

2. The Discharger shall enforce the requirements promulgated under Sections 307(b), 307(c), 307(d), and 402(b) of the Clean Water Act. 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.

3. The Discharger shall perform the pretreatment functions as required in 40 CFR §403 including, but not limited to:
   a. Implement the necessary legal authorities as provided in 40 CFR §403.8(f)(1);
   b. Enforce the pretreatment requirements under 40 CFR §403.5 and §403.6;
   c. Implement the programmatic functions as provided in 40 CFR §403.8(f)(2); and
   d. Provide the requisite funding and personnel to implement the pretreatment program as provided in 40 CFR §403.8(f)(3).

PRETREATMENT REPORTING

4. By January 30th of each year, the Discharger shall submit an annual report to the State Board, Regional Board and EPA describing the Discharger's pretreatment activities over the previous 12 months. In the event that the Discharger is not in compliance with any condition or requirement of this Order and permit, 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:

   A. A summary of analytical results from representative, flow-proportioned, 24-hour composite sampling of the plant's influent and effluent for those pollutants 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 EPA promulgates an applicable analytical technique under 40 CFR Part 136. Sludge shall be sampled during the same 24-hour period and analyzed for the same pollutants as the influent and effluent sampling and analysis. The sludge 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 sludge sampling and analysis shall be performed 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 sludge monitoring data for nonpriority pollutants which the Discharger believes may be causing or contributing to interference, pass-through or adversely impacting sludge quality. Sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136 and amendments thereto.

   B. 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 incidents occurred, corrective actions taken and, if known, 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.

C. The cumulative number of industrial users that the Discharger has notified regarding Baseline Monitoring Reports and the cumulative number of industrial user responses.

D. 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 noncategorical 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:
(a) In compliance with Baseline Monitoring Report requirements (where applicable);
(b) Consistently achieving compliance;
(c) Inconsistently achieving compliance;
(d) Significantly violated applicable pretreatment requirements as defined by 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(vii);
(e) On a schedule to achieve compliance (include the date final compliance is required);
(f) Not achieving compliance and not on a compliance schedule; or
(g) The Discharger does not know the industrial user`s compliance status.

A report describing the compliance status of any industrial user characterized by descriptions in Items 4 (c) through (g) above shall be submitted quarterly from the annual report date to the State Board, Regional Board and EPA. The report shall identify the specific compliance status of each such industrial user. This quarterly reporting requirement shall commence upon issuance of this Order and Permit. Quarterly reports shall be submitted April 30, July 31, and October 31. The fourth quarter report shall be incorporated in the annual report. Quarterly reports shall briefly describe POTW compliance with audit/pretreatment compliance inspection requirements. If none of the aforementioned conditions exist, at a minimum, a letter indicating that all industries are in compliance and no violations or changes to the pretreatment program have occurred during the quarter must be submitted.

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:
   (a) 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
   (b) Conclusions or results from the inspection or sampling of each industrial user.

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:
   (a) 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;
   (b) 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:

(c) 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;
(d) 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;
(e) Assessment of monetary penalties. For each industrial user, identify the amount of the penalties;
(f) Restriction of flow to the POTW; or
(g) Disconnection from discharge to the POTW.

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. A summary of the annual pretreatment budget, including the costs of pretreatment program functions and equipment purchases.

10. A summary of public participation activities to involve and inform the public.

11. A description of any changes in sludge disposal methods and a discussion of any concerns not described elsewhere in the report.

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 Regional Administrator and the State at the following addresses:

California Regional Water
Quality Control Board
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401-7906

State Water Resources Control Board
Pretreatment Unit
P. O. Box 944212
Sacramento, CA 94244-2120

Pretreatment & Compliance Section
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region 9, Attn: W-5-2
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

F. BIOSOLIDS REQUIREMENTS

Language in this section was derived from guidance provided by USEPA for use in NPDES permits. "Biosolids" refers to non-hazardous wastewater sludge as defined in 40CFR503.9.

1. Management of all solids and sludge must comply with all requirements of CFR Parts 257, 258, 501, and 503, including all monitoring, record-keeping, and reporting requirements. Since the State of California, hence the Regional and State Boards, has not been delegated the authority by the USEPA to implement the biosolids program, enforcement of biosolids requirements of CFR Part 503 will occur under USEPA's jurisdiction.

2. All biosolids generated by the Discharger shall be used or disposed of in compliance with the applicable portions of:
a. 40CFR503: for biosolids which are land applied (placed on the land for the purpose of providing nutrients or conditioning the soil for crops or vegetation), placed in surface disposal sites (placed on the land at dedicated land disposal sites or monofills for the purpose of disposal), stored, or incinerated;
b. 40CFR258: for biosolids disposed in municipal solid waste landfills; and
c. 40 CFR 257: for all biosolids use and disposal practices not covered under 40 CFR 258 or 503.
40 CFR 503 Subpart B (land application) applies to biosolids applied for the purpose of enhancing plant growth or for land reclamation. 40 CFR 503 Subpart C (surface disposal) applies to biosolids placed on the land for the purpose of disposal.

The Discharger is responsible for ensuring that all biosolids produced at its facility are used or disposed of in compliance with these regulations, whether the Discharger uses or disposes of the biosolids itself or transfers them to another party for further treatment, use, or disposal. The Discharger is responsible for informing subsequent preparers, appliers, and disposers of the requirements that they must meet under 40CFR257, 258, and 503.

3. Duty to mitigate: The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to prevent or minimize any biosolids use or disposal in violation applicable regulations and/or which has a likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

4. No biosolids shall be allowed to enter wetlands or other waters of the United States.

5. Biosolids treatment, storage, use, or disposal shall not contaminate groundwater.

6. Biosolids treatment, storage, use, or disposal shall not create a nuisance such as objectionable odors or flies.

7. The Discharger shall ensure that haulers transporting biosolids off site for treatment, storage, use, or disposal take all necessary measures to keep the biosolids contained.

8. If biosolids are stored for over two years from the time they are generated, the Discharger must ensure compliance with all the requirements for surface disposal under 40CFR503 Subpart C, or must submit a written notification to USEPA with the information in Section 503.20(b), demonstrating the need for longer temporary storage.

9. Any biosolids treatment, disposal, or storage site shall have facilities adequate to divert surface runoff from adjacent areas, to protect the site boundaries from erosion, and to prevent any conditions that would cause drainage from the materials at the site to escape from the site. Adequate protection is defined as protection from at least a 100-year storm and from the highest tidal stage that may occur.

8. The discharge of biosolids shall not cause waste material to be in a position where it is, or can be, conveyed from the treatment and storage sites and deposited in the waters of the State.

11. The Discharger shall design its local limits in its pretreatment program to achieve the metals concentration limits in 40 CFR 503.13 Table 3.

12. Inspection and Entry: The US EPA, Regional Board, or an authorized representative thereof, upon the presentation of credentials, shall be allowed by the Discharger, directly or through contractual arrangements with their biosolids management contractors, to:
    a. Enter upon all premises where biosolids produced by the Discharger are treated, stored, used, or disposed, either by the Discharger or by another party to whom the Discharger transfers the biosolids for treatment, storage, use, or disposal;
    b. Have access to and copy any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit or of 40 CFR 503, by the Discharger or by another party to whom the Discharger transfers the biosolids for further treatment, storage, use, or disposal; and
    c. Inspect any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations used in the biosolids treatment, storage, use, or disposal by the Discharger or by another party to whom the Discharger transfers the biosolids for treatment, use, or disposal.

13. Monitoring shall be conducted as follows and in accordance with the Monitoring and Reporting Program of this Order.
    a. Biosolids shall be tested for the metals required in 40CFR503.16 (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:

Volume (dry metric tons) [1]	Frequency [2]
0 - 290	once per year
290 - 1500	once per quarter
1500 - 15000	once per 60 days
> 15000	once per month

1. For accumulated, previously untested biosolids, the Discharger 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.

b. Prior to land application, the Discharger shall demonstrate that the biosolids meet Class A or Class B pathogen reduction levels by one of the methods listed in 40CFR503.32. Prior to disposal in a surface disposal site, the Discharger 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 Discharger 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 11(a) 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.

c. For biosolids that are land applied or placed in a surface disposal site, the Discharger shall track and keep records of the operational parameters used to achieve Vector Attraction Reduction requirements in 40 CFR 503.33(b).

d. 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.

e. The biosolids shall be tested annually, or more frequently if necessary, to determine hazardousness in accordance 40 CFR 261.

f. 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.

g. Biosolids placed in a municipal landfill shall be tested by the Paint Filter Liquids Test (EPA Method 9095) at the frequency in 11 (a) above or more often if necessary to demonstrate that there are no free liquids.

14. The Discharger, either directly or through contractual arrangements with their biosolids management contractors, shall comply with the following notification requirements:

a. Notification of non-compliance: The Discharger shall notify EPA Region 9, the Central Coast Regional 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 Discharger shall notify 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 Discharger shall require their biosolids management contractors to notify EPA Region 9 and the affected Regional Boards of any non-compliance within the same time-frames. See Attachment C for Regional Board contact information.

b. If biosolids are shipped to another State or to Indian Lands, the Discharger must send 60 days prior notice of the shipment to the permitting authorities in the receiving State or Indian Land (the EPA Regional Office for that area and the State/Indian authorities).

d. For land application: Prior to reuse of any biosolids from this facility to a new or

previously unreported site, the Discharger shall notify EPA and Regional 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 CFR 503.13 metals concentration limits, the Discharger (or its contractor) must pre-notify EPA, and determine the cumulative metals loading at that site to date, as required in Section 503.12.

The Discharger shall notify the applier of all the applier's requirements under 40 CFR 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 Discharger 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.

d. For surface disposal: Prior to disposal to a new or previously unreported site, the Discharger shall notify 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.

15. The Discharger shall submit an annual biosolids report to the EPA Region 9 Biosolids Coordinator and Regional Board by February 19 of each year for the period covering the previous calendar year. The report shall include:

a. The amount of biosolids generated during the reporting period, in dry metric tons, and the amount accumulated from previous years;
b. Results of all pollutant and pathogen monitoring required in Item 12 above and the Monitoring and Reporting Program of this Order. Results must be reported on a 100% dry weight basis for comparison with 40 CFR 503 limits;
c. Descriptions of pathogen reduction methods and vector attraction reduction methods, including supporting time and temperature data, and certifications, as required in 40 CFR 503.17 and 503.27;
d. Names, mailing addresses, and street addresses of persons who received biosolids for storage, further treatment, disposal in a municipal waste landfill, or for other use or disposal methods not covered above, and volumes delivered to each.
e. For land application sites, the following information must be submitted by the Discharger, unless the Discharger requires its biosolids management contractors to report this information directly to the USEPA Region 9 Biosolids Coordinator:
   - Locations of land application sites (with field names and numbers) used that calendar year, size of each field applied to, applier, and site owner;
   - Volumes applied to each field (in wet tons and dry metric tons), nitrogen applied, calculated plant available nitrogen;
   - Crop planted, dates of planting and harvesting;
   - For any biosolids exceeding 40 CFR 503.13 Table 3 metals concentrations: the locations of sites where applied and cumulative metals loading at that site to date;
   - Certifications of management practices in Section 503.14; and
   - Certifications of site restrictions in Section 503(b)(5);
f. For surface disposal sites:
   - Locations of sites, site operator, site owner, size of parcel on which disposed;
   - Results of any required groundwater monitoring;
   - Certifications of management practices in Section 503.24; and

- For closed sites, date of site closure and certifications of management practices for the three years following site closure.

g. For all biosolids used or disposed at the Discharger's facilities, the site and management practice information and certification required in Sections 503.17 and 503.27; and

h. For all biosolids temporarily stored, the information required in Section 503.20 required to demonstrate temporary storage.

Reports shall be submitted to:

Regional Biosolids Coordinator
USEPA (WTR-7)
75 Hawthorne St.
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

Executive Officer
Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
895 Aerovista Place, Suite 101
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

16. All requirements of 40 CFR 503 and 23 CCR 15 are enforceable by the USEPA and this Regional Board whether or not the requirements are stated in an NPDES permit or any other permit issued to the discharger.

G. PROVISIONS

1. Order No. 00-44, *Waste Discharge Requirements for the City of Santa Cruz Wastewater Treatment Facility Santa Cruz County, and Local Collection Entity of Santa Cruz County Sanitation District* adopted by the Board on March 31, 2000 is hereby rescinded. Order No. R3-2005-0003 is effective on the date of adoption by the Regional Board.

2. Discharger shall comply with Monitoring and Reporting Program No. R3-2005-0003 and any amendments thereto, as ordered by the Executive Officer.

3. The Discharger shall comply with all items of the January 1985 *"Standard Provisions and Reporting Requirements for National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permits"*. Paragraph (a) of item E.l. shall apply only if the bypass is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation.

4. This Order expires May 13, 2010, and the Discharger must file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 9, of the California Code of Regulations, no later than November 3, 2009, if the discharge will continue.

5. The Discharger shall conduct a Bacterial Assessment and take appropriate remedial action to control source(s), if the discharged effluent has three consecutive bacteria tests that exceed 100,000/100 mL.

6. The Discharger shall conduct a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE), if the discharge consistently exceeds effluent toxicity limits. The TRE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the source(s) of toxicity. Once the source(s) of toxicity is identified, the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps necessary to reduce toxicity to the required level. If specific identifiable substances can be demonstrated as being rapidly rendered harmless upon discharge to the environment, but not as the result of dilution, analysis may be conducted after samples have been adjusted to remove the influence of those substances.

   The basis of the TRE shall be EPA's *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I, Toxicity Characterization Procedures, 2nd Edition*, 1991b (EPA 600-6-91-003), *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase II, Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity*, 1993a (EPA 600-R-92-080), *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase III, Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity*, 1993b (EPA 600-R-92-081), and *Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Guidance for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants* (EPA 833-B-99-002, August 1999, or revised editions.

   The Discharger shall initiate a TRE according to the following schedule:

   a. Take all reasonable measures necessary to immediately reduce toxicity, where source

is known [Within 24 hours of identification of noncompliance].

b Submit to the Executive Officer a TRE study plan describing the toxicity reduction procedures to be employed [Within 60 days of identification of noncompliance].

c. Initiate the TRE [Time schedule to be determined by the Executive Officer].

d. Conduct the TRE following the procedures in the TRE study plan [Time schedule to be determined by the Executive Officer].

e. Submit the results of the TRE, including summary of findings, required corrective actions, and all results and data [Within 60 days of completing the TRE].

f. Implement corrective actions to meet permit limits and conditions [Within 7 days of notification by the Executive Officer].

g. Return to regular monitoring after implementing corrective measures and approval by the Executive Officer [One-year period or as specified in the TRE study plan].

7. The Discharger shall develop a Pollutant Minimization Program in accordance with the following:

   a. In the annual report, identify all pollutants, including Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), found in the discharge at concentrations exceeding this Order's effluent limitations;

   b. Identify all POPs detected in the effluent;

   c. Describe, in a report submitted no later than **October 1, 2005,** and in subsequent annual reports, for the approval of the Executive Officer, a Pollutant Minimization Program to reduce the pollutant effluent concentrations.

8. The Pollutant Minimization Program shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following:

   a. Annual review and semiannual monitoring of potential sources of the detected pollutant;

   b. Quarterly monitoring of the pollutant in the plant influent;

   c. A strategy, including cost-effective control measures, to reduce the effluent pollutant concentration.

I, ROGER W. BRIGGS, Executive Officer, do hereby certify the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region, on May 13, 2005.

Roger W. Briggs
Executive Officer

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