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Arnold Schwarzenegger
Governor

ORDER NO. R3-2005-0110
NPDES NO. CA0047364
WASTE DISCHARGER IDENTIFICATION NO. 3 42 010 1001

The following Discharger is authorized to discharge in accordance with the conditions set forth in this Order:

Discharger	Carpinteria Sanitary District
Name of Facility	Carpinteria Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Facility
Facility Address	5351 Sixth Street
	Carpinteria, CA 93013
	Santa Barbara County

The Discharger is authorized to discharge from the following discharge points as set forth below:

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude	Discharge Point Longitude	Receiving Water
001	Secondary Treated Municipal Effluent	34 ° 23' 18" N	119 ° 31' 18" W	Pacific Ocean

This Order was adopted by the Central Coast Water Board on:	October 21, 2005
This Order shall become effective on:	December 10, 2005 January 20, 2007 (or 50 days after adoption)
This Order shall expire on:	October 21, 2010, unless administratively extended by the Executive Officer pursuant to 40 CFR 122.6(d)
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the Central Coast Water Board have classified this discharge as a major discharge.	
The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with Title 23, California Code of Regulations, not later than 180 days in advance of the Order expiration date as application for issuance of new waste discharge requirements.	

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that Order No. 00-001 is rescinded upon the effective date of this Order except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code (CWC) and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA), and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order.

I, Roger W. Briggs, Executive Officer, do hereby certify the following is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast Region, on October 21, 2005.

Roger W. Briggs, Executive Officer

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**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
 REGION 3, CENTRAL COAST REGION**

**ORDER NO. R3-2005-0110
 NPDES NO. CA0047364**

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II. FINDINGS

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

- A. **Background.** The Carpinteria Sanitary District (hereinafter Discharger) is currently discharging under Order No. 01-001 and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0047364. The Discharger submitted a Report of Waste Discharge dated January 13, 2004, with additional requested data submitted February 16, 2005, and applied for a NPDES permit renewal to discharge up to 2.5 MGD of treated wastewater from the Carpinteria Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Facility (hereinafter Facility). Staff deemed the application complete on March 30, 2005 by telephone, and in writing on April 4, 2005.
- B. **Facility Description.** The Discharger owns and operates a wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal system to provide sewerage service to the City of Carpinteria and portions of Santa Barbara County. The treatment system consists of pretreatment, screening, grit removal, primary sedimentation, aerated activated sludge tanks, secondary sedimentation, chlorination, and dechlorination. Wastewater is discharged from Discharge 001 (see table on cover page) to the Pacific Ocean, a water of the United States within the South Coast Hydrologic Unit. Attachment B provides a topographic map of the area around the facility. Attachment C provides a flow schematic of the facility.
- C. **Legal Authorities.** This Order is issued pursuant to section 402 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and Chapter 5.5, Division 7 of the California Water Code (CWC). It shall serve as a NPDES permit for point source discharges from this facility to surface waters. This Order also serves as Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) pursuant to Article 4, Chapter 4 of the CWC for discharges that are not subject to regulation under CWA section 402.
- D. **Background and Rationale for Requirements.** The Central Coast Water Board developed the requirements in this Order based on information submitted as part of the application, through monitoring and reporting programs, and through special studies. Attachments A through G, which contain background information and rationale for Order requirements, are hereby incorporated into this Order and, thus, constitute part of the Findings for this Order.
- E. **California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).** This action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code Section 21100, et seq.) in accordance with Section 13389 of the CWC.
- F. **Technology-based Effluent Limitations.** The Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at 40 CFR §122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable technology-based limitations and standards. This Order includes technology-based effluent limitations based on Secondary Treatment Standards at 40 CFR Part 133. The Central Coast Water Board has considered the factors listed in CWC §13241 in establishing these requirements, Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) in accordance with 40 CFR §125.3. A detailed discussion of the technology-based effluent limitations development is included in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F).
- G. **Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations.** Section 122.44(d) of 40 CFR requires that permits include water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality criteria to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water. Where numeric water quality objectives have not been established, 40 CFR §122.44(d) specifies that WQBELs may be established using U.S. EPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a), proposed State criteria or a State

policy interpreting narrative criteria supplemented with other relevant information, or an indicator parameter.

H. **Water Quality Control Plans.** The Central Coast Water Board adopted a Water Quality Control Plan for the Central Coast Region (hereinafter Basin Plan) in 1994 that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed by the Basin Plan. In addition, State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution No. 88-63 requires that, with certain exceptions, the Central Coast Water Board assign the municipal and domestic supply use to water bodies that do not have beneficial uses listed in the Basin Plan. Beneficial uses applicable to the Pacific Ocean are as follows:

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001	Pacific Ocean	<u>Existing:</u> water contact recreation (REC-1); non-contact water recreation (REC-2); industrial service supply (IND); navigation (NAV); marine habitat (MAR); shellfish harvesting (SHELL); commercial and sport fishing (COMM); rare, threatened, or endangered species (RARE); wildlife habitat (WILD); migration of aquatic organisms (MIGR); spawning, reproduction, and/or early development (SPWN).

The Basin Plan relies primarily on the requirements of the *Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California* (Ocean Plan) for protection of the beneficial uses of the State ocean waters. The Basin Plan, however, may contain additional water quality objectives applicable to the discharger.

Requirements of this Order specifically implement the applicable Water Quality Control Plans.

- I. **Antidegradation Policy.** Section 131.12 of 40 CFR requires that State water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16, which incorporates the requirements of the federal antidegradation policy. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing quality of waters be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provision of 40 CFR §131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.
- J. **Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** Sections 402(o)(2) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 CFR § 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions where limitations may be relaxed. All effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order, with some minor exceptions due only to the appropriate use of rounding the results of effluent limit calculations for this Order.
- K. **Monitoring and Reporting.** Section 122.48 of 40 CFR requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Sections 13267 and 13383 of the CWC authorize the Regional Water Boards to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements. This Monitoring and Reporting Program is provided in Attachment E.

- L. **Standard and Special Provisions.** Standard Provisions, which in accordance with 40 CFR §§122.41 and 122.42, apply to all NPDES discharges and must be included in every NPDES permit, are provided in Attachment D. The Central Coast Water Board has also included in this Order special provisions applicable to the Discharger. A rationale for the special provisions contained in this Order is provided in the attached Fact Sheet (Attachment F).
- M. **Notification of Interested Parties.** The Central Coast Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe Waste Discharge Requirements for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Details of notification are provided in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F) of this Order.
- N. **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 (Attachment F) of this Order.
- O. **Privilege to Discharge.** A permit and the privilege to discharge waste into waters of the State is conditional upon the discharge complying with provisions of Division 7 of the California Water Code and of the Clean Water Act (as amended or as 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.
- P. **California Water Code Section 13241.** This Order contains restrictions on individual pollutants that are no more stringent than required by the federal Clean Water Act. Individual pollutant restrictions consist of technology-based restrictions and water quality-based effluent limitations. The technology-based effluent limitations are specified in federal regulations as discussed in Attachment F, Section IV.B, and the permit's technology-based pollutant restrictions are no more stringent than required by the Clean Water Act. Water quality-based effluent limitations have been scientifically derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. To the extent that toxic pollutant water quality-based effluent limitations were derived from the California Toxics Rule, the California Toxics Rule is the applicable standard pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 131.38. The scientific procedures for calculating the individual water quality-based effluent limitations are based on the California Ocean Plan, which has been approved by USEPA on December 3, 2001. 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 [Clean Water] Act" pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 131.21(c)(1). As stated in Attachment F, certain water quality objectives and beneficial uses implemented by this Order are contained in the Ocean Plan which was approved by USEPA, and are applicable water quality standards pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 131.21(c)(2). Collectively, this Order's restrictions on individual pollutants are no more stringent than required to implement the technology-based requirements of the Clean Water Act and the applicable water quality standards for purposes of the Clean Water Act.

~~This Order also requires a wastewater collection system management plan (VI.C.1.b). The Discharger has not submitted economic information about the cost of complying with this requirement. However, the Discharger has experienced sanitary sewer overflows (Attachment F., Table C.2). The management plan implements existing overflow prohibitions and requirements to maintain the collection system. The requirements for a wastewater collection system management plan are reasonably necessary in light of the need to prevent and respond to sanitary sewer overflows and to protect beneficial uses identified in the Basin Plan and Ocean Plan. There is no economic information related to costs of compliance to justify failing to protect beneficial uses.~~

Q. Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems (General Permit).

The General Permit, Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ, adopted May 2, 2006, applies to publicly owned sanitary sewer systems (collection systems) that are one mile or greater in length. The General Permit requires collection system entities to develop a Sanitary Sewer Management Plan (SSMP). SSMPs are required to include goals; an organizational description; legal authority; an operations and maintenance program; design and performance provisions; an overflow emergency response plan; a fats, oils, and greases (FOG) control program; a systems evaluations and capacity assurance program; monitoring, measures, and program modifications; and an SSMP Program audit. Additionally, the General Permit requires the collection system entities to report sanitary sewer overflows (SSOs). Collection system entities are required to report SSOs that are greater than 1,000 gallons. Furthermore, some entities must also report SSOs less than 1,000 gallons discharging to surface waters or storm drains or that threaten public health. Reporting provisions are set forth in the General Permit. Reporting shall occur through the Statewide Online SSO database. Reporting times vary depending on discharge amount and destination.

III. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

- A. Discharge of treated wastewater at a location other than 34°23'18" N Latitude, 119°31'18" W Longitude is prohibited.
- B. The bypass or overflow of untreated wastewater or wastes to surface waters or surface water drainage courses is prohibited, except, in the case of bypasses, as allowed in Standard Provision I.G of Attachment D, *Federal Standard Provisions*.

IV. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001

[NOTE: Throughout this Order, staff used the following references to indicate the general origin of various requirements. Please refer to the Fact Sheet (Attachment F) for detailed information.

- CFR Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations
- OP California Ocean Plan
- BP Central Coast Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan)
- CCR California Code of Regulations, Title 17, Sections 7957 and 7958

The definitions of terms in quotation marks throughout this Order are located in the attached Central Coast Water Board Standard Provisions (Attachment D-1), or the Ocean Plan.]

1. Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001

- a. The discharge of secondary treated effluent shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at Discharge Point 001, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location 001 as described in the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E):

Table IV-1 – Effluent Limitations for Major Constituents and Properties of Wastewater

Parameter	Units	30-day Average	7-day Average	Maximum Daily
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day (BOD ₅)	mg/L	30	45	90
	% removal	Not less than 85%	N/A	N/A
	lbs/day	630	940	1,900

Table IV-1 – Effluent Limitations for Major Constituents and Properties of Wastewater

Parameter	Units	30-day Average	7-day Average	Maximum Daily
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	30	45	90
	% removal	Not less than 85%	N/A	N/A
	lbs/day	630	940	1,900
pH	pH units	6 to 9 at all times		
Grease & Oil	mg/L	25	40	75
	lbs/day	520	830	1,600
Settleable Solids	mL/L	1.0	1.5	3.0
Turbidity	NTU	75	100	225

Table IV-2 – Effluent Limitations for the Protection of Marine Aquatic Life – Derived from Ocean Plan Table B

	Units of Measurement	6-Month Median ⁴	Daily Maximum ⁵	Instantaneous Maximum ⁶
Arsenic	ug/L	470	2,700	7,200
	lbs/Day	9.9	57	150
Cadmium	ug/L	94	380	940
	lbs/Day	2.0	7.8	20
Chromium (Hexavalent) ¹	ug/L	190	750	1,900
	lbs/Day	3.9	16	39
Copper	ug/L	96	940	2,600
	lbs/Day	2.0	20	55
Lead	ug/L	190	750	1,900
	lbs/Day	3.9	16	39
Mercury	ug/L	3.7	15	38
	lbs/Day	0.77	0.31	0.78
Nickel	ug/L	470	1,900	4,700
	lbs/Day	9.8	39	98
Selenium	ug/L	1,400	5,600	14,000
	lbs/Day	29	120	290
Silver	ug/L	51	250	640
	lbs/Day	1.1	5.2	13
Zinc	ug/L	1,100	6,800	18,000
	lbs/Day	24	140	380
Cyanide ²	ug/L	94	380	940
	lbs/Day	2.0	7.8	20
Total Chlorine Residual ³	ug/L	190	750	5,600
	lbs/Day	3.9	16	120
Ammonia (expressed as N)	ug/L	56,000	230,000	560,000
	lbs/Day	1,200	4,700	12,000
Acute Toxicity	TUa	-----	3.1	-----
Chronic Toxicity	TUc	-----	94	-----

Table IV-2 – Effluent Limitations for the Protection of Marine Aquatic Life – Derived from Ocean Plan Table B

	Units of Measurement	6-Month Median ⁴	Daily Maximum ⁵	Instantaneous Maximum ⁶
Phenolic Compounds (non-chlorinated)	ug/L	2,800	11,000	28,000
	lbs/Day	59	240	590
Chlorinated Phenolics	ug/L	94	380	940
	lbs/Day	2.0	7.8	20
Endosulfan	ug/L	0.85	1.7	2.5
	lbs/Day	0.018	0.035	0.0530
Endrin	ug/L	0.19	0.38	0.56
	lbs/Day	0.0039	0.0078	0.012
HCH	ug/L	0.38	0.75	1.1
	lbs/Day	0.0078	0.016	0.024
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 Dischargers may, at their option, meet this limitation as a total chromium limitation. ^{OP}

² If a 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 CFR PART 136, as revised July 1, 2003, or later. ^{OP}

³ 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 ug/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. ^{OP}

⁴ 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 Ce and the observed flow rate Q in millions of gallons per day (each variable referring to Equation 3 of the Ocean Plan). ^{OP} Also see Order Section VII, *Compliance Determination*, below.

⁵ The daily maximum shall apply to flow weighted 24-hour composite samples. The daily maximum mass emission shall be determined using the daily maximum effluent concentration limit as Ce and the observed flow rate Q in millions of gallons per day (each variable referring to Equation 3 of the Ocean Plan). ^{OP} Also see Order Section VII, *Compliance Determination*, below.

⁶ The instantaneous maximum shall apply to grab sample determinations. ^{OP} Also see Order Section VII, *Compliance Determination*, below.

**Table IV-3 – Effluent Limitations for the Protection Of Human Health –
 Non-Carcinogens – Derived from Ocean Plan Table B**

Chemical	Units of Measurement	30-day average
Acrolein	ug/L	2.1×10^4
	lbs/Day	430
Antimony	ug/L	1.1×10^5
	lbs/Day	2,400
Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane	ug/L	410
	lbs/Day	8.6
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether	ug/L	1.1×10^5
	lbs/Day	2,400
Chlorobenzene	ug/L	5.4×10^4
	lbs/Day	1,100
Chromium (III)	ug/L	1.8×10^7
	lbs/Day	370,000
di-n-butyl phthalate	ug/L	3.3×10^5
	lbs/Day	6,900
Dichlorobenzenes	ug/L	4.8×10^5
	lbs/Day	10,000
Diethyl phthalate	ug/L	3.1×10^6
	lbs/Day	65,000
Dimethyl phthalate	ug/L	7.7×10^7
	lbs/Day	1.6×10^6
4,6-dinitro-2-methylphenol	ug/L	2.1×10^4
	lbs/Day	430
2,4-dinitrophenol	ug/L	380
	lbs/Day	7.8
Ethylbenzene	ug/L	3.8×10^5
	lbs/Day	8.0×10^3
Fluoranthene	ug/L	1.4×10^3
	lbs/Day	29
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ug/L	5.4×10^3
	lbs/Day	110
Nitrobenzene	ug/L	460
	lbs/Day	9.6
Thallium	ug/L	190
	lbs/Day	3.9
Toluene	ug/L	8.0×10^6
	lbs/Day	1.7×10^5
Tributyltin	ug/L	0.13
	lbs/Day	0.0027
1,1,1-trichloroethane	ug/L	5.1×10^7
	lbs/Day	1.1×10^6

Table IV-4 – Effluent Limitations for the Protection Of Human Health – Carcinogens – Derived from Ocean Plan Table B

Chemical	Units of Measurement	30-day average
Acrylonitrile	ug/L	9.4
	lbs/Day	0.20
Aldrin	ug/L	2.1×10^{-3}
	lbs/Day	4.3×10^{-5}
Benzene	ug/L	550
	lbs/Day	12
Benzidine	ug/L	6.5×10^{-3}
	lbs/Day	1.4×10^{-4}
Beryllium	ug/L	3.1
	lbs/Day	0.065
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	ug/L	4.2
	lbs/Day	0.088
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	ug/L	330
	lbs/Day	6.9
Carbon tetrachloride	ug/L	85
	lbs/Day	1.8
Chlordane	ug/L	2.2×10^{-3}
	lbs/Day	4.5×10^{-5}
Chlorodibromomethane	ug/L	810
	lbs/Day	17
Chloroform	ug/L	1.2×10^4
	lbs/Day	260
DDT	ug/L	0.016
	lbs/Day	3.3×10^{-4}
1,4-dichlorobenzene	ug/L	1.7×10^3
	lbs/Day	35
3,3'-dichlorobenzidine	ug/L	0.76
	lbs/Day	0.016
1,2-dichloroethane	ug/L	2.6×10^3
	lbs/Day	55
1,1-dichloroethylene	ug/L	85
	lbs/Day	1.8
Dichlorobromomethane	ug/L	580
	lbs/Day	12
Dichloromethane	ug/L	4.2×10^4
	lbs/Day	880
1,3-dichloropropene	ug/L	840
	lbs/Day	17
Dieldrin	ug/L	3.8×10^{-3}
	lbs/Day	7.8×10^{-5}
2,4-dinitrotoluene	ug/L	240
	lbs/Day	5.1
1,2-diphenylhydrazine	ug/L	15
	lbs/Day	0.31

Table IV-4 – Effluent Limitations for the Protection Of Human Health – Carcinogens – Derived from Ocean Plan Table B

Chemical	Units of Measurement	30-day average
Halomethanes	ug/L	1.2×10^4
	lbs/Day	260
Heptachlor	ug/L	4.7×10^{-3}
	lbs/Day	9.8×10^{-5}
Heptachlor epoxide	ug/L	1.9×10^{-3}
	lbs/Day	3.9×10^{-5}
Hexachlorobenzene	ug/L	0.020
	lbs/Day	4.1×10^{-4}
Hexachlorobutadiene	ug/L	1.3×10^3
	lbs/Day	27
Hexachloroethane	ug/L	240
	lbs/Day	4.9
Isophorone	ug/L	6.9×10^4
	lbs/Day	1.4×10^3
N-nitrosodimethylamine	ug/L	690
	lbs/Day	14
N-nitrosodi-N-propylamine	ug/L	36
	lbs/Day	0.74
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	ug/L	240
	lbs/Day	4.9
PAHs	ug/L	0.83
	lbs/Day	0.017
PCBs	ug/L	1.8×10^{-3}
	lbs/Day	3.7×10^{-5}
TCDD equivalents	ug/L	3.7×10^{-7}
	lbs/Day	7.6×10^{-9}
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	ug/L	220
	lbs/Day	4.5
Tetrachloroethylene	ug/L	190
	lbs/Day	3.9
Toxaphene	ug/L	0.020
	lbs/Day	4.1×10^{-4}
Trichloroethylene	ug/L	2.5×10^3
	lbs/Day	53
1,1,2-trichloroethane	ug/L	880
	lbs/Day	18
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	ug/L	27
	lbs/Day	0.57
Vinyl chloride	ug/L	3.4×10^3
	lbs/Day	70

- b. Effluent daily dry weather flow shall not exceed a monthly average of 2.5 MGD.
- c. No effluent mass emission rate (lbs/day) shall exceed the "Maximum Allowable Mass Emission Rate," as defined in Attachment D-1, *Central Coast Water Board Standard Provisions*, Definition F.11.
- d. The median number of total coliform organisms in effluent shall not exceed 23 MPN per 100 milliliters (mL), as determined by the bacteriological results for the last seven days for which analyses have been completed, and the number of total coliform organisms in any sample shall not exceed 2,300 MPN per 100 mL.
- e. Effluent shall be essentially free of materials and substances that ^{OP}:
 - i. Float or become floatable upon discharge.
 - ii. May form sediments which degrade benthic communities or other aquatic life.
 - iii. Accumulate to toxic levels in marine waters, sediments or biota.
 - iv. Decrease the natural light to benthic communities and other marine life.
 - v. Result in aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the ocean surface.
- f. Effluent limitations derived from Ocean Plan Tables A and B (provided in the tables in Section A.1.a, above) shall apply to the Discharger's total effluent, of whatever origin (i.e., gross, not net, discharge), except where otherwise specified in the Ocean Plan ^{OP}.
- g. The discharge of waste shall not cause water quality objectives established in the California Ocean Plan, Table B, to be exceeded in the receiving water upon completion of initial dilution, except that objectives indicated for radioactivity shall apply directly to the undiluted waste effluent ^{OP}.
- h. The effluent limitations of this Order are based on California Ocean Plan criteria and equations as applicable therein, using a minimum initial dilution of 93:1 (seawater:effluent). If the actual dilution ratio is found to be different, then the ratio will be recalculated and this Order revised when and as appropriate.
- i. The minimum initial dilution is the lowest average initial dilution within any single month of the year. Dilution estimates shall be based on observed waste flow characteristics, observed receiving water density structure, and the assumption that no currents (of sufficient strength to influence the initial dilution process) flow across the discharge structure ^{OP}.
- j. The State Board shall identify standard dilution models for use in determining the minimum initial dilution, and shall assist the Central Coast Water Board in its evaluation for specific waste discharges. Dischargers may propose alternative methods of calculating minimum initial dilution, and the Central Coast Water Board may accept such methods upon verification of its accuracy and applicability ^{OP}.
- k. If only one sample is collected during the time period associated with an effluent limitation or water quality objective (e.g., 30-day average or 6-month median), the single measurement shall be used to determine compliance with the effluent limitation for the entire time period ^{OP}.

1. Any significant change in waste flow shall be cause for reevaluating effluent limitations ^{OP}.

V. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS ^{OP}

A. Surface Water Limitations

Receiving water limitations are based on water quality objectives contained in the Ocean Plan and Basin Plan and are a required part of this Order. The discharge shall comply with the following in the Pacific Ocean:

1. Bacterial Characteristics

The discharge shall not cause the following water quality objectives to be violated in ocean waters upon completion of "initial dilution":

- 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, as determined by the Central Coast Water Board, but including all kelp beds, the following bacteriological objectives shall be maintained throughout the water column:

- 1) Samples of water from each sampling station shall have a density of total coliform organisms less than 1,000 per 100 mL (10 per mL); provided that not more than 20 percent of samples at any sampling station, in any 30-day period, may exceed 1,000 per 100 mL (10 per mL), and provided further that no single sample when verified by a repeat sample taken within 48 hours shall exceed 10,000 per 100 mL (100 per mL) ^{OP}. Furthermore, if the ratio of fecal to total coliform in a single sample exceeds 0.1, the density of total coliform organisms shall not exceed 1,000 per 100 mL ^{CCR}.
- 2) The fecal coliform density, based on a minimum of not less than five samples for any 30-day period, shall not exceed a "geometric mean" of 200 per 100 mL, nor shall more than ten percent of the total samples during any 60-day period exceed 400 per 100 mL.
- 3) The enterococcus density, based on a single sample, shall not exceed 104 per 100 mL, nor shall the geometric mean, based on a minimum of at least five samples from a single sampling station for any 30-day period, exceed 35 per 100 mL ^{CCR}.

- b. 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:

- 1) In any 60-day period, the "median" total coliform density shall not exceed 70 per 100 mL, and not more than ten percent of the samples shall exceed 230 per 100 mL.

2. Implementation Provisions for Bacterial Assessment and Remedial Action Requirements

The requirements listed below shall be used to determine the occurrence and extent of any impairment of a beneficial use due to bacterial contamination, generate information which can be used in the development of an enterococcus standard, and provide the basis for remedial actions necessary to minimize or eliminate any impairment of a beneficial use.

- a. Measurement of enterococcus density shall be conducted at all stations where measurement of total and fecal coliforms is required. In addition to the requirements of Receiving Water

Limitation A.1, above, if a shore or 30-foot contour sampling station consistently exceeds a coliform objective or exceeds a geometric mean enterococcus density of 24 organisms per 100 ml for a 30-day period, or 12 organisms per 100 ml for a six-month period, the Discharger shall conduct a survey to determine if the discharge is the source of the contamination. The geometric mean shall be a moving average based on no less than five samples per month, spaced evenly over the time interval. When a sanitary survey identifies a controllable source of indicator organisms associated with a discharge of sewage, the Discharger shall take action to control the source.

- b. The Discharger shall conduct sanitary surveys when so directed by the Central Coast Water Board or its Executive Officer. The Discharger shall control any controllable discharges within its jurisdiction identified in a sanitary survey.

3. Physical Characteristics

- a. Floating particulates and grease and oil shall not be visible.
- b. The discharge of "waste" shall not cause aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the ocean surface.
- c. "Natural light" shall not be "significantly" reduced at any point outside the "zone of initial dilution" as the result of the discharge of "waste".
- d. 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.

4. Chemical Characteristics

- a. The dissolved oxygen concentration shall not at any time be depressed more than 10 percent from that which occurs naturally ^{OP}, or fall below 5.0 mg/L ^{BP}, 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 ^{BP}.
- b. 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.
- c. The dissolved sulfide concentrations of waters in and near sediments shall not be "significantly" increased above that present under natural conditions.
- d. The concentrations of substances set forth in Table B of the Ocean Plan shall not be increased in marine sediments to levels which would "degrade" indigenous biota.
- e. The concentration of organic materials in marine sediments shall not be increased to levels which would "degrade" marine life.
- f. Nutrient materials shall not cause objectionable aquatic growth or "degrade" indigenous biota.

5. Biological Characteristics

- a. Marine communities, including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species, shall not be "degraded."

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

6. Radioactivity

- a. Discharge of radioactive "waste" shall not "degrade" marine life. ^{OP}
- b. 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 which presents a hazard to human, plant, animal, or aquatic life. ^{BP}

7. General Standards

- a. 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 ^{OP}
- b. Waste effluents shall be discharged in a manner which provides sufficient initial dilution to minimize the concentrations of substances not removed in the treatment ^{OP}.
- c. Waste that contains pathogenic organisms or viruses should be discharged a sufficient distance from shellfishing and water-contact sports areas to maintain applicable bacterial standards without disinfection. Where conditions are such that an adequate distance cannot be attained, reliable disinfection in conjunction with a reasonable separation of the discharge point from the area of use must be provided. Disinfection procedures that do not increase effluent toxicity and that constitute the least environmental and human hazard should be used ^{OP}.

VI. PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

- 1. **Federal Standard Provisions.** The Discharger shall comply with all Federal Standard Provisions included in Attachment D of this Order.
- 2. **Central Coast Water Board Standard Provisions.** The Discharger shall comply with all Central Coast Water Board Standard Provisions included in Attachment D-1 of this Order.

B. Monitoring and Reporting Program Requirements

The discharger shall comply with the Monitoring and Reporting Program, and future revisions thereto, in Attachment E of this Order.

C. Special Provisions

1. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only)

a. **Biosolids Requirements.** Language in this section was provided by the U.S. EPA Region IX Biosolids Coordinator as standard language for use in NPDES permits. "Biosolids" refers to non-hazardous sewage sludge as defined in 40 CFR 503.9. Sewage sludge that is hazardous as defined in 40 CFR 261 must be disposed in accordance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Sludge with PCB levels greater than 50 mg/kg must be disposed in accordance with 40 CFR 761.

(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 U.S. EPA to implement the biosolids program, enforcement of biosolids requirements of CFR Part 503 will occur under U.S. EPA's jurisdiction at this time.

(2) All biosolids generated by the Discharger shall be used or disposed of in compliance with the applicable portions of:

i. 40 CFR 503: 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;

ii. 40 CFR 258: for biosolids disposed in municipal solid waste landfills; and,

iii. 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, applicators, and disposers of the requirements that they must meet under 40 CFR 257, 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 of 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 assure 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 40 CFR 503 Subpart C, or must submit a written notification to U.S. EPA 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.
- (10) 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 pretreatment program local discharge limitations to achieve the metals concentration limits in 40 CFR 503.13 Table 3.
- (12) Inspection and Entry: The U.S. EPA, Central Coast Water 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:
 - i. 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;
 - ii. 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;
 - iii. 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, storage, use, or disposal.
- (13) Monitoring shall be conducted in accordance with the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) of this Order (see Attachment E, MRP Section VI.B, *Biosolids Monitoring, Reporting, and Notification*):
- (14) All the requirements of 40 CFR 503 and 23 CCR, Division 3, Chapter 15, and 27 CCR, Division 2 are enforceable by the U.S. EPA and this Central Coast Water Board whether or not the requirements are stated in an NPDES permit or any other permit issued to the Discharger.

~~b. Wastewater Collection System Requirements.~~

~~Wastewater Collection System Management Plan Development and Implementation~~

~~The Discharger may request a reopener of this provision based on new information, including the State Water Board's adoption of a general order regulating sanitary sewer collection systems. (40 CFR 122.62(a)(2))~~

- ~~(1) The Discharger shall develop and implement a Wastewater Collection System Management Plan (Management Plan) in accordance with the time schedule established in Attachment G, *Elements of the Wastewater Collection System Management Plan*. The Management Plan shall be available to any member of the public upon written request.~~
- ~~(2) Order Attachment G outlines the Management Plan elements for the Discharger's consideration. The Discharger's Management Plan shall clearly address and label all Management Plan elements outlined in Attachment G. If any Management Plan element is not appropriate or applicable to a Discharger's collection system, then the Management Plan shall provide the rationale for not including the element.~~
- ~~(3) To facilitate continuity between the Discharger's existing wastewater collection system programs and the development and implementation of the Management Plan, the Management Plan shall incorporate within the appropriate sections, but not be limited to, the Discharger's existing wastewater collection system programs (including those actions, plans, or programs resulting from U.S. EPA's Docket No. CWA 402-9-02-64, *Findings of Violation and Order for Compliance*, September 30, 2002), and the *Wastewater Collection System Overflow Prevention and Response and Infiltration/Inflow and Spill Prevention* requirements below. Wherever appropriate, the Discharger is encouraged to use its existing programs or practices to address the Management Plan elements.~~

~~Wastewater Collection System Overflow Prevention and Response~~

- ~~(4) The Discharger shall coordinate with any local wastewater collection system entities discharging to the Discharger's POTW on all relevant matters concerning the wastewater collection systems, pretreatment programs, and the wastewater treatment facility.~~
- ~~(5) The Discharger is prohibited from discharging chlorine, or any other toxic substance used for disinfection and cleanup of sewage overflows, to any surface water body (Note: This prohibition does not apply to the chlorine already present in the potable water used for final wash down and clean up of overflows.). The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to contain and prevent chlorine discharges to surface waters and minimize or correct any adverse impact on the environment resulting from the cleanup of overflows.~~

~~The Discharger shall develop a monitoring program to evaluate the effectiveness of overflow cleanup protocols for protecting public health and the environment. Minimum protocols should include visual observation, sample collection, and sampling data analyses. The monitoring program shall be developed in coordination with the Central Coast Water Board and the Santa Barbara County Health Department, as appropriate. The Discharger shall submit a proposed monitoring program for Executive Officer review and approval by April 1, 2006.~~

- ~~(6) The Discharger shall make every reasonable effort to prevent sewage overflows from its wastewater collection system and private systems from entering storm drains and/or surface water bodies. The Discharger shall also make every reasonable effort to prevent sewage and/or chlorine used for disinfection of overflows from discharging from storm drains into flood control channels and open ditches by blocking the storm drainage system and by removing the sewage and/or chlorine from the storm drains.~~
- ~~(7) Upon reduction, loss, or failure of the wastewater collection system resulting in a sewage overflow, the Discharger shall, to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with this Order, take any necessary remedial action to:~~
- ~~i. Control or limit the volume of sewage discharged;~~
 - ~~ii. Terminate the sewage discharge as rapidly as possible, and;~~
 - ~~iii. Recover as much of the sewage discharged as possible for proper disposal, including any wash-down water.~~
- ~~(8) The Discharger shall implement all remedial actions to the extent they may be applicable to the discharge, including the following:~~
- ~~i. Intereception and rerouting of sewage flows around the sewage line failure;~~
 - ~~ii. Vacuum truck recovery of wastewater collection system overflows and wash-down water;~~
 - ~~iii. Cleanup of debris of sewage origin at the overflow site;~~
 - ~~iv. Sample affected receiving water body to ensure adequate clean-up, and;~~
 - ~~v. Submit monitoring data to the Executive Officer within 30 days of sampling.~~
- ~~(9) The discharge of untreated or partially treated sewage is prohibited pursuant to Central Coast Water Board Standard Provisions, Prohibition A.4 (Attachment D-1), and shall constitute a violation of these discharge requirements unless the Discharger demonstrates through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that the following criteria are met:~~
- ~~i. The discharge was caused by one or more severe natural conditions, including hurricanes, tornadoes, widespread flooding, earthquakes, tsunamis, and other similar natural conditions, and;~~
 - ~~ii. There were no feasible alternatives to the discharge, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastewater, reduction of inflow and infiltration, use of adequate backup equipment, or an increase in the capacity of the system. 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 inflow and infiltration.~~
- ~~(10) In any enforcement action, the Central Coast Water Board will consider the efforts of the Discharger to contain, control, and clean-up sewage overflows from its collection system~~

as part of the Board's consideration of the factors required by Section 13385 of the California Water Code.

Infiltration/Inflow and Spill Prevention Measures

~~(11) The Discharger shall continue to develop and implement infiltration, inflow, and spill prevention efforts to address problems associated with infiltration (e.g., groundwater entering into the collection system through defective pipe joints or connections to manholes), inflow (e.g., storm water entering manhole covers) and sewage spills (often caused by grease or root blockages). These activities shall be reviewed and updated as necessary by September 1st of every year, and shall be incorporated into the Wastewater Collection System Management Plan as required by this Order, and as outlined in Attachment G. [See Sections IV.(E) and IX.(A) of MRP Attachment G for Infiltration/Inflow-related requirements.]~~

~~(12) Infiltration, inflow, and spill prevention measures shall be developed in accordance with good engineering practices and shall address the following objectives:~~

- ~~i. Identify infiltration and inflow sources that may affect treatment facility operation or possibly result in overflow or exceed pump station capacity; and,~~
- ~~ii. Identify, assign, and implement spill prevention measures and collection system management practices to ensure overflows and the contribution of pollutants (including illicit contributions) or "incompatible wastes" to the Discharger's treatment system are minimized.~~

VII. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

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

A. 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.

B. 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.

C. 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 one day only within the reporting period. For any one day during which no sample is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that day.

D. Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation.

If the analytical result of a single grab sample is lower than the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation for a parameter, a violation will be flagged and the discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that single sample. Non-compliance for each sample will be considered separately (e.g., the results of two grab samples taken within a calendar day that both are lower than the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation would result in two instances of non-compliance with the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation).

E. Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation.

If the analytical result of a single grab sample is higher than the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation for a parameter, a violation will be flagged and the discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that single sample. Non-compliance for each sample will be considered separately (e.g., the results of two grab samples taken within a calendar day that both exceed the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation would result in two instances of non-compliance with the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation).

F. Six-month Median Effluent Limitation.

If the median of daily discharges over any 180-day period exceeds the six-month median effluent limitation for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged and the discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that 180-day period for that parameter. The next assessment of compliance will occur after the next sample is taken. If only a single sample is taken during a given 180-day period and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the six-month median, the discharger will be considered out of compliance for the 180-day period. For any 180-period during which no sample is taken, no compliance determination can be made for the six-month median limitation.