

**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION**

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Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board
(<https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles>)

**WATER QUALITY ORDER R4-2026-0210
NPDES NUMBER CA0003778, CI NUMBER 5427**

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE TESOROREFINING & MARKETING COMPANY LLC
LOS ANGELES REFINERY - WILMINGTON**

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

Table 1. Discharger Information

Discharger:	Tesoro Refining & Marketing Company LLC
Name of Facility:	Los Angeles Refinery - Wilmington
Facility Address:	2101 E. Pacific Coast Highway Wilmington, California 90744 Los Angeles County

Table 2. Discharge Location

Discharge Point	Discharge Point Latitude (North)	Discharge Point Longitude (West)	Receiving Water
001	33.7948°	-118.2299°	Dominguez Channel Estuary
003	33.7858°	-118.2355°	Dominguez Channel Estuary

Table 3. Administrative Information

This Order was adopted on:	June 25, 2026
This Order shall become effective on:	August 1, 2026
This Order shall expire on:	July 31, 2031
The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) as an application for reissuance of WDRs in accordance with title 23, California Code of Regulations, and an application for reissuance of a NPDES permit no later than:	180 days prior to the Order expiration date
The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board have classified this discharge as follows:	Major

I, **Susana Arredondo**, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that this Order with all attachments is a full, true, and correct copy of the Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on **the date indicated above**.

for Susana Arredondo, Executive Officer

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1. FACILITY INFORMATION

Information describing the Tesoro Refining & Marketing Company LLC, a subsidiary of Marathon Petroleum, Los Angeles Refinery – Wilmington Facility (Facility) is summarized in Table 1 and in sections 1 and 2 of the Fact Sheet (Attachment F). Section 1 of the Fact Sheet also includes information regarding the Facility's permit application.

2. FINDINGS

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Los Angeles Water Board), finds:

- 2.1. **Legal Authorities.** This Order serves as waste discharge requirements (WDRs) pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with Section 13260). This Order is also issued pursuant to Section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with Section 13370). It shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit authorizing the Discharger to discharge into waters of the United States at the discharge location described in Table 2 subject to the WDRs in this Order.
- 2.2. **Background and Rationale for Requirements.** The Los Angeles Water Board developed the requirements in this Order based on information submitted as part of the application and through the Discharger's monitoring and reporting program along with other available information. The Fact Sheet (Attachment F), which contains background information and rationale for the requirements in this Order, is hereby incorporated into and constitutes Findings for this Order. Attachments A through E and G are also incorporated into this Order.
- 2.3. **Notification of Interested Parties.** The Los Angeles Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDRs for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Details of the notification are provided in the Fact Sheet.
- 2.4. **Consideration of Public Comment.** The Los Angeles 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.

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Order No. R4-2017-0095 is terminated upon the effective date of this Order except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with Section 13000) and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the CWA and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order. This action in no way prevents the Los Angeles Water Board from taking enforcement action for violations of the previous Order.

3. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

- 3.1. The discharge of waste shall not exceed 4.32 million gallons per day (MGD) of stormwater through Discharge Point 001 and 4.00 MGD of stormwater commingled with

process wastewater from the low-chemical oxygen demand (LCOD) treatment system through Discharge Point 003.

- 3.2. The discharge of waste at a location other than specifically described in this Order is prohibited. The discharge of wastes from accidental spills or other sources is prohibited.
- 3.3. Discharges of water, materials, thermal wastes, elevated temperature wastes, toxic wastes, deleterious substances, or wastes other than those authorized by this Order, to a storm drain system, the Dominguez Channel Estuary, or other waters of the United States, are prohibited.
- 3.4. The discharge of oil or any residuary product of petroleum to waters of the United States, except in accordance with waste discharge requirements or other provisions of Division 7 of the Water Code, is prohibited.
- 3.5. The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent into the waters of the United States is prohibited under Water Code Section 13375.
- 3.6. The discharge of trash to surface waters of the State is prohibited.

4. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

4.1. Effluent Limitations

4.1.1. Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001

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

Table 4. Final Effluent Limitations at Discharge Point 001

Parameter	Units	Maximum Daily	Notes
Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20°C (BOD)	milligram per liter (mg/L)	48	---
BOD	pounds per day (lbs/day)	1,730	a
Oil and Grease	mg/L	16	---
Oil and Grease	lbs/day	560	a
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg/L	360	---
COD	lbs/day	12,960	a
pH	standard units	6.5 to 8.5	b
Temperature	degrees Fahrenheit (°F)	86	c
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)	µg/L	100	d
TPH	lbs/day	3.6	a
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	34	---
TSS	lbs/day	1,210	a
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	59	---
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	2.1	a

Parameter	Units	Maximum Daily	Notes
Benzo(a)anthracene	µg/L	0.098	---
Benzo(a)anthracene	lbs/day	0.0035	a
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	µg/L	0.098	---
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	lbs/day	0.0035	a
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	µg/L	0.098	---
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	lbs/day	0.0035	a
Benzo(a)pyrene	µg/L	0.098	---
Benzo(a)pyrene	lbs/day	0.0035	a
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	15	---
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	0.54	a
Chlordane	µg/L	0.0012	---
Chlordane	lbs/day	4.3×10^{-5}	a
Total Chromium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	600	---
Total Chromium, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	22	a
Chromium VI, Total Recoverable	µg/L	60	---
Chromium VI, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	2.3	a
Chronic Toxicity	Pass or Fail, % Effect (TST)	Pass or % Effect <50	e
Chrysene	µg/L	0.098	---
Chrysene	lbs/day	0.0035	a
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	6.1	---
Copper, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	0.22	a
Cyanide	µg/L	1.0	---
Cyanide	lbs/day	0.036	a
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	µg/L	0.098	---
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	lbs/day	0.0035	a
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.00028	---
Dieldrin	lbs/day	1.0×10^{-5}	a
Enterococci	CFU/100mL or MPN/100mL	110	f
Fluorene	µg/L	28,087	---
Fluorene	lbs/day	1010	a
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	µg/L	0.098	---
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	lbs/day	0.0035	a
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	14	---
Lead, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	0.50	a
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	0.012	---
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	14	---
Nickel, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	0.50	a
PCBs, Total	µg/L	0.00034	h
PCBs, Total	lbs/day	1.2×10^{-5}	a

Parameter	Units	Maximum Daily	Notes
Phenols, Total	µg/L	350	---
Phenols, Total	lbs/day	13	a
Pyrene	µg/L	22,068	---
Pyrene	lbs/day	796	a
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	120	---
Selenium, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	4.3	a
Silver, Total Recoverable	µg/L	2.2	---
Silver, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	0.079	a
Thallium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	13	---
Thallium, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	0.47	a
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	140	---
Zinc, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	5.0	a
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.0012	---
4,4'-DDT	lbs/day	4.3x10 ⁻⁵	a

Footnotes for Table 4

- Mass loading limitations applicable to Discharge Point 001 are based on the permitted discharge flow of 4.32 MGD and are calculated as follows:
Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day.
- The effluent limitations for pH are 6.5 as an Instantaneous Minimum and 8.5 as an Instantaneous Maximum.
- The effluent limitation for temperature is 86°F as an Instantaneous Maximum.
- TPH equals the sum of TPH gasoline (C₄-C₁₂) and TPH diesel (C₁₃-C₂₂), and TPH oil (C₂₃+).
- The maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) for chronic toxicity shall be reported as "Pass" or "Fail" and "% Effect". The MDEL is exceeded when a toxicity test results in a "Fail," and the percent effect is greater than or equal to 0.50.
- A statistical threshold value (STV) of 110 CFU/100 mL not to be exceeded by more than 10 percent of the samples collected in a calendar month, calculated in a static manner. The results for enterococci in CFU/100 mL (membrane filtration method) and MPN/100 mL (multiple tube fermentation method) shall be considered functionally equivalent in terms of compliance with effluent limitations.
- Total PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) means the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260.

End of Footnotes for Table 4

4.1.2. Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 003

The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at Discharge Point 003, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-003 as described in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E):

Table 5. Final Effluent Limitations at Discharge Point 003

Parameter	Units	Maximum Daily	Notes
Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20°C (BOD)	milligram per liter (mg/L)	48	---
BOD	pounds per day (lbs/day)	1,600	a
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	---
Oil and Grease	lbs/day	510	a
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg/L	360	---
COD	lbs/day	11,950	a
pH	standard units	6.5 to 8.5	b
Temperature	degrees Fahrenheit (°F)	86	c
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)	µg/L	100	d
TPH	lbs/day	3.3	a
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	31	--
TSS	lbs/day	1,040	a
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	59	---
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	2.0	a
Benzo(a)anthracene	µg/L	0.098	---
Benzo(a)anthracene	lbs/day	0.0033	a
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	µg/L	0.098	---
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	lbs/day	0.0033	a
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	µg/L	0.098	---
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	lbs/day	0.0033	a
Benzo(a)pyrene	µg/L	0.098	---
Benzo(a)pyrene	lbs/day	0.0033	a
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	15	---
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	0.50	a
Chlordane	µg/L	0.0012	---
Chlordane	lbs/day	4.0 x 10 ⁻⁵	a
Total Chromium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	660	---
Total Chromium, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	22	a
Chromium VI, Total Recoverable	µg/L	40	---
Chromium VI, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	1.3	a
Chronic Toxicity	Pass or Fail, % Effect (TST)	Pass or % Effect <50	e
Chrysene	µg/L	0.098	---
Chrysene	lbs/day	0.0033	a
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	6.1	---

Parameter	Units	Maximum Daily	Notes
Copper, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	0.20	a
Cyanide	µg/L	1.0	---
Cyanide	lbs/day	0.033	a
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	µg/L	0.098	---
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	lbs/day	0.0033	a
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.00028	---
Dieldrin	lbs/day	9.3x10 ⁻⁶	a
Enterococci	CFU/100mL or MPN/100mL	110	f
Fluorene	µg/L	28,087	---
Fluorene	lbs/day	940	a
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	µg/L	0.098	---
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	lbs/day	0.0033	a
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	14	---
Lead, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	0.47	a
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	0.012	---
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	14	---
Nickel, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	0.47	a
PCBs, Total	µg/L	0.00034	h
PCBs, Total	lbs/day	1.1x10 ⁻⁵	a
Phenols, Total	µg/L	350	---
Phenols, Total	lbs/day	12	a
Pyrene	µg/L	22,068	---
Pyrene	lbs/day	736	a
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	120	---
Selenium, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	4.0	a
Silver, Total Recoverable	µg/L	2.2	---
Silver, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	0.073	a
Sulfide	µg/L	160	--
Sulfide	lbs/day	5.3	a
Thallium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	13	---
Thallium, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	0.43	a
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	140	---
Zinc, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	4.7	a
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.0012	---
4,4'-DDT	lbs/day	4.0x10 ⁻⁵	a

Footnotes for Table 5

- Mass loading limitations applicable to Discharge Point 003 are based on the permitted discharge flow of 4.00 MGD and are calculated as follows:
Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day.
- The effluent limitations for pH are 6.5 as an Instantaneous Minimum and 8.5 as an Instantaneous Maximum.

- c. The effluent limitation for temperature is 86°F as an Instantaneous Maximum.
- d. TPH equals the sum of TPH gasoline (C₄-C₁₂) and TPH diesel (C₁₃-C₂₂), and TPH oil (C₂₃+).
- e. The maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) for chronic toxicity shall be reported as “Pass” or “Fail” and “% Effect”. The MDEL is exceeded when a toxicity test results in a “Fail,” and the percent effect is greater than or equal to 0.50.
- f. A statistical threshold value (STV) of 110 CFU/100 mL not to be exceeded by more than 10 percent of the samples collected in a calendar month, calculated in a static manner. The results for enterococci in CFU/100 mL (membrane filtration method) and MPN/100 mL (multiple tube fermentation method) shall be considered functionally equivalent in terms of compliance with effluent limitations.
- g. Total PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) means the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260.

End of Footnotes for Table 5

4.1.3. Final Concentration-Based Sediment Waste Load Allocations – Discharge Points 001 and 003.

The following concentration-based sediment waste load allocations (WLAs) for cadmium and bioaccumulative compounds (chlordane and dieldrin) are associated with the Dominguez Channel Estuary in the Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors Waters Toxic Pollutants TMDL (Harbor Toxics TMDL). The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent sediment limitations at Discharge Points 001 and 003 as described in the attached MRP (Attachment E).

Table 6. Final Concentration-Based Sediment Waste Load Allocations – Discharge Point 001 and 003

Pollutant	Marine Sediment Limitations, Final Concentration-Based Sediment WLAs	Units
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	1.2	mg/kg dry sediment
Chlordane	0.5	µg/kg dry sediment
Dieldrin	0.02	µg/kg dry sediment

Compliance with the final concentration-based sediment WLAs for cadmium, chlordane and dieldrin may be demonstrated by any one of the following means:

1. Final sediment allocation is met in the effluent.
 - a. The Discharger must collect a sufficient volume of effluent samples to ensure an adequate amount of effluent sediments (suspended solids) for sediment analyses. The analytical result in the effluent sediment can be directly compared with sediment allocation of cadmium, chlordane, and dieldrin.
 - b. Where there is insufficient yield of suspended sediment from stormwater samples to perform the analysis in Section 4.1.2.1.a. use of the suspended sediment concentration (SSC) method described in footnote a of Table E-3 may be used.

2. The qualitative sediment condition of Unimpacted or Likely Unimpacted via the interpretation and integration of multiple lines of evidence as defined in the Sediment Quality Provisions of the Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California (Sediment Quality Provisions) is met.
3. Sediment numeric targets in Table 6 are met in bed sediments over a 3-year averaging period.

Compliance with the final concentration-based sediment WLAs for chlordane and dieldrin may also be demonstrated by the following:

4. Fish tissue targets of 5.6 µg/kg wet fish tissue for chlordane and 0.46 µg/kg wet fish tissue for dieldrin is met in species resident to the TMDL waterbodies. Demonstrate that the sediment quality condition protective of fish tissue is achieved per the Sediment Quality Provisions, as amended to address contaminants in resident finfish and wildlife.

4.1.4. Interim Effluent Limitations – Not Applicable

4.2. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable

4.3. Recycling Specifications – Not Applicable

5. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

5.1. Surface Water Limitations – Not Applicable

5.2. Groundwater Limitations – Not Applicable

6. PROVISIONS

6.1. Standard Provisions

- 6.1.1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions included in Attachment D.
- 6.1.2. The Discharger shall comply with the following provisions. In the event that there is any conflict, duplication, or overlap between provisions specified by this Order, the more stringent provision shall apply:
 - a. The Discharger must comply with the lawful requirements of municipalities, counties, drainage districts, and other local agencies regarding discharges of stormwater to storm drain systems or other water courses under their jurisdiction; including applicable requirements in municipal stormwater management programs developed to comply with NPDES permits issued by the Los Angeles Water Board to local agencies.
 - b. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable effluent limitations, national standards of performance, toxic effluent standards, and all federal regulations established pursuant to Sections 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307, 316, 318, 405, and 423 of the federal CWA and amendments thereto.
 - c. These requirements do not exempt the operator of the waste disposal facility from compliance with any other laws, regulations, or ordinances which may be applicable; they do not legalize this waste disposal facility, and they leave unaffected any further restraints on the disposal of wastes at this site which may be contained in other statutes or required by other agencies.

- d. Oil or oily material, chemicals, refuse, or other wastes that constitute a condition of pollution or nuisance shall not be stored or deposited in areas where they may be picked up by rainfall and carried off of the property and/or discharged to surface waters. Any such spill of such materials shall be contained and removed immediately.
- e. A copy of these waste discharge requirements shall be maintained at the discharge facility so as to be available at all times to operating personnel.
- f. If there is any storage of hazardous or toxic materials or hydrocarbons at this facility and if the facility is not manned at all times, a 24-hour emergency response telephone number shall be prominently posted where it can easily be read from the outside.
- g. The Discharger shall file with the Los Angeles Water Board a report of waste discharge at least 120 days before making any material change or proposed change in the character, location or volume of the discharge.
- h. The Discharger shall notify the Los Angeles Water Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe that they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture intermediate or final product or byproduct of any toxic pollutant that was not reported on their application.
- i. In the event of any change in name, ownership, or control of these waste disposal facilities, the discharger shall notify this Los Angeles Water Board of such change and shall notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, a copy of which shall be forwarded to the Los Angeles Water Board.
- j. The discharge of any waste resulting from the combustion of toxic or hazardous wastes to any waste stream that ultimately discharges to waters of the United States is prohibited, unless specifically authorized elsewhere in this permit.
- k. The Discharger shall notify the Executive Officer in writing no later than 6 months prior to the planned discharge of any chemical, other than the products previously reported to the Executive Officer, which may be toxic to aquatic life. Such notification shall include:
 - i. Name and general composition of the chemical,
 - ii. Frequency of use,
 - iii. Quantities to be used,
 - iv. Proposed discharge concentrations, and
 - v. U.S. EPA registration number, if applicable.
- l. Failure to comply with provisions or requirements of this Order, or violation of other applicable laws or regulations governing discharges from this facility, may subject the Discharger to administrative or civil liabilities, criminal penalties, and/or other enforcement remedies to ensure compliance. Additionally, certain violations may subject the Discharger to civil or criminal enforcement from appropriate local, state, or federal law enforcement entities.

- m. In the event the Discharger does not comply or will be unable to comply for any reason, with any prohibition, or effluent limitation of this Order, the Discharger shall notify the Manager of the Watershed Regulatory Section at the Los Angeles Water Board by telephone at (213) 576-6616 within 24 hours of having knowledge of such noncompliance, and shall confirm this notification in writing within five days, unless the Los Angeles Water Board waives confirmation. The written notification shall state the nature, time, duration, and cause of noncompliance, and shall describe the measures being taken to remedy the current noncompliance and, prevent recurrence including, where applicable, a schedule of implementation. The written notification shall also be submitted via email with reference to NPDES No CA0003778, CI-5427 to losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov. Other noncompliance requires written notification as above at the time of the normal monitoring report.
- n. The Discharger shall make diligent, protective efforts to reduce Facility infrastructure vulnerability to current and future impacts resulting from climate change, including but not limited to extreme wet weather events, flooding, storm surges, and projected sea level rise when the facility is located near the ocean or discharges to the ocean.
- o. Nothing in this Order shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the Discharger from any responsibilities, liabilities or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 311 of the CWA, related to oil and hazardous substances liability.
- p. The provisions of this Order are severable. If any provision of this Order is found invalid, the remainder of this Order shall not be affected.

6.2. Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) Requirements

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

6.3. Special Provisions

6.3.1. Reopener Provisions

- a. This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause, including, but not limited to:
 - i. Violation of any term or condition contained in this Order;
 - ii. Obtaining this Order by misrepresentation, or by failure to disclose fully all relevant facts; or
 - iii. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.

The filing of a request by the Discharger for an Order modification, revocation, and issuance or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this Order.

- b. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to Section 303 of the federal CWA, and amendments thereto, the Los

Angeles Water Board may revise and modify this Order in accordance with such more stringent standards.

- c. This Order may be reopened and modified in accordance with the provisions set forth in Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Parts 122 and 124 to include requirements for the implementation of the watershed protection management approach or to include new minimum levels (MLs).
- d. This Order may be modified, revoked, reissued, or terminated in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR, Sections 122.44, 122.62, 122.63, 122.64, 125.62 and 125.64. Causes for taking such actions include but are not limited to: failure to comply with any condition of this Order; endangerment to human health or the environment resulting from the permitted activity; or acquisition of newly obtained information which would have justified the application of different conditions if known at the time of Order adoption.
- e. This Order may be reopened for modification, or revocation and reissuance if present or future investigations demonstrate that the discharges(s) governed any this Order will cause, have reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to adverse impacts on beneficial uses or degradation of water quality of the receiving waters.
- f. This Order may be reopened for modification, or revocation and reissuance, as a result of the detection of a reportable priority pollutant generated by special conditions included in this Order. These special conditions may be, but are not limited to, fish tissue sampling, whole effluent toxicity testing, monitoring of internal waste stream(s), and monitoring for surrogate parameters. Additional requirements may be included in this Order as a result of the special condition monitoring data.
- g. This Order may be reopened and modified to the extent necessary, to be consistent with new or revised state-wide plans, new laws, or new regulations.
- h. This Order may be reopened for modification to revise the aquatic toxicity provisions if the Supreme Court determines that the test of significant toxicity cannot be used in NPDES permits and the State Water Board suspends or revises the aquatic toxicity water quality standards.

6.3.2. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements

a. Updated Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Workplan

The Discharger shall submit to the Los Angeles Water Board an updated Initial Investigation TRE workplan **within 90 days** of the effective date of this permit. This plan shall describe the steps the Discharger intends to follow in the event that toxicity is detected. See Section 5.6 of the Monitoring and Reporting Program

(Attachment E) for an overview of Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) requirements.

b. **Harbor Toxics TMDL Water Column, Sediment, and Fish Tissue Monitoring for Responsible Parties in the Dominguez Channel, Torrance Lateral, and Dominguez Channel Estuary.**

As defined in the Harbor Toxics TMDL, the Discharger is categorized as an "irregular discharger" and is responsible for adhering to the concentration-based Waste Load Allocations (WLAs) as specified in the TMDL. To fulfill these requirements, the Discharger developed a site-specific Monitoring and Reporting Plan (Monitoring Plan) and a Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) during Order R4-2017-0095 to monitor water column, sediment, and fish tissue at the Dominguez Channel Estuary. These plans were submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board on May 30, 2018. The submitted plans are designed to comply with the "TMDL Element - Monitoring Plan" provisions outlined in Chapter 7, Section 7-40 of the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (Basin Plan).

The Discharger shall continue to implement the site-specific Monitoring Plan and QAPP when a discharge from the Facility occurs. If any changes are made to the site-specific Monitoring Plan and QAPP, the Discharger shall notify the Los Angeles Water Board within 90 days of the modification of the Plans and resubmit the Monitoring Plan and QAPP to the Los Angeles Water Board for Executive Officer approval. If the Discharger decides to join a group already formed; the Discharger shall notify the Los Angeles Water Board within 90 days of the effective date of the Order. Documentation of Discharger's participation and responsibilities shall be provided with the notification. The Monitoring Plan shall include water column, sediment, and fish tissue monitoring. The Discharger shall submit the annual monitoring report to the Los Angeles Water Board by the specified date in the Monitoring Plan. In addition to the annual monitoring report, the Discharger shall include an annual statement that indicates compliance and non-compliance with effluent limitations in Tables 4 and 5 that implement applicable waste load and/or load allocations. At a minimum, monitoring be conducted at the location and for the constituents listed in the sections below for the water column, total suspended solids, and bed sediments. The exact locations of monitoring sites shall be specified in the Monitoring Plan.

At a minimum, monitoring shall include the following components:

- i. **Water Column Monitoring.** Water samples and total suspended solids (TSS) samples shall be monitored three times per year, during two wet weather events and one dry weather event. The first large storm event of the season shall be one of the wet weather monitoring events. Water samples and total suspended solid samples shall be analyzed for a suite of compounds including, at a minimum, metals, including lead, zinc, and copper, DDT, PCBs, Benzo[a]anthracene, Benzo[a]pyrene, Chrysene, Phenanthrene, and Pyrene. Sampling shall be designed to collected sufficient volumes of suspended solids to allow for analysis of the pollutants in the bulk sediment.

In addition, temperature, dissolved oxygen, pH, electrical conductivity, and water flow shall be monitored during each sampling event.

- ii. **Sediment Monitoring.** Sediment samples shall be collected in the Dominguez Channel Estuary.

Sediment quality objective evaluation as specified in the State Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries – Sediment Quality Provisions (SQP) shall continue to be performed every five years, preferably in coordination with the Biological Baseline and Bight regional monitoring programs. If moderate toxicity as defined in the SQP is observed, results shall be highlighted in annual reports and further analysis and evaluation to determine causes and remedies shall be required in accordance with the Monitoring Plan, to be approved by the Executive Officer. Sampling and analysis for the full chemical suite, two toxicity tests and four benthic indices as specified in SQP shall be conducted and evaluated. Locations for sediment triad assessment and the methodology for combining results from sampling locations to determine sediment conditions shall be specified in the Monitoring Plan.

- iii. **Fish Tissue Monitoring.** Fish tissue samples shall be collected every two years from the Dominguez Channel Estuary and analyzed for chlordane, dieldrin, toxaphene, DDT, and PCBs. The target species in the Dominguez Channel Estuary shall be selected based on residency, local abundance and fish size at the time of field collection. Tissues analyzed shall be based on the most common preparation for the selected fish species.
- iv. **Sampling and Analysis Plan.** The Monitoring Plan shall be implemented based on methods or metrics described in the SQP, and the U.S. EPA or American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). The plan shall include a list of chemical analytes for the water column and sediment.
- v. **Quality Assurance Project Plan.** The QAPP shall describe the project objectives and organization, functional activities, and quality assurance/quality control protocols for the water and sediment monitoring. The QAPP shall include protocols for sample collection, standard analytical procedures, and laboratory certification. The details of the Harbor Toxics TMDL Water and Sediment Monitoring Plan including sampling locations and all methods shall be specified in the Monitoring Plans. All samples shall be collected in accordance with Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP) protocols.

6.3.3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

The Discharger shall submit to the Los Angeles Water Board, **within 90 days** of the effective date of this Order, updated versions of the following:

- a. **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).** An updated SWPPP that describes site-specific management practices for minimizing contamination of stormwater runoff and for preventing contaminated stormwater runoff and trash from being discharged directly to the waters of the State. The SWPPP shall cover all areas of the Facility and shall include an updated drainage map for the Facility.

The Discharger shall identify on a map of appropriate scale the areas that contribute runoff to the permitted discharge point; describe the activities in each area and the potential for contamination of stormwater runoff and the discharge of trash or hazardous waste/material; and address the feasibility of containment and/or treatment of stormwater. In addition, the SWPPP shall address and include best management practices procedures that the Discharger will implement to prohibit the discharge of trash from the Facility through Discharge Points 001 and 003. The SWPPP shall be developed in accordance with the requirements in Attachment G.

- b. **Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP).** An updated BMPP will be implemented to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the receiving water. The BMPP shall include site-specific plans and procedures implemented and/or to be implemented to prevent hazardous waste/material and trash from being discharged to the waters of the State. Further, the Discharger shall ensure that the stormwater discharges from the Facility would neither cause nor contribute to any exceedance of water quality standards and objectives, nor create conditions of nuisance in the receiving water, and that unauthorized discharges (i.e. spills) to the receiving water have been effectively prohibited. A risk assessment of each area identified by the Discharger shall be performed to determine the potential for hazardous or toxic waste/material and trash discharge to surface waters.
- c. **Spill Contingency Plan (SCP).** An updated SCP for the Facility shall include a technical report on the preventative (failsafe) and contingency (cleanup) plans for controlling accidental discharges and for minimizing the effect of such events. The SCP may be substituted with an updated version of the Discharger's existing Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan.

The BMPP and the SCP (SPCC) may be included as a component of the SWPPP as a description of best management practices (BMPs) and measures for controlling accidental discharges are required for the Facility. The plans shall cover all areas of the Facility and shall include an updated drainage map for the Facility. The Discharger shall identify on a map of appropriate scale the areas that contribute runoff to the permitted discharge point; describe the activities in each area and the potential for contamination of stormwater runoff and the discharge of hazardous waste/material; and address the feasibility of containment and/or treatment of stormwater.

The Discharger shall implement the SWPPP, BMPP, and SCP within 10 days of the approval by the Executive Officer or no later than 90 days after submission to the Los Angeles Water Board, whichever comes first. The plans shall be reviewed annually and at the same time. Updated information shall be submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board within 30 days of revisions.

6.3.4. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications

The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems installed or used to achieve compliance with this order.

6.3.5. Climate Change Effects Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Plan

The Discharger shall develop a Climate Change Effects Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Plan (Climate Change Plan) to assess and manage climate change-related

effects that may impact the facility's operation, water supplies, water quality, and beneficial uses. The Discharger shall consider the impacts of climate change as they affect the operation of the facility due to flooding, sea level rise, wildfires, or other climate-related changes. The Climate Change Plan shall also discuss any projected changes to pollutant concentrations in the stormwater and/or receiving water. The Climate Change Plan is **due 12 months** after the effective date of this Order.

6.3.6. Other Special Provisions – Not Applicable

6.3.7. Compliance Schedules – Not Applicable

7. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

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

7.1. Single-Constituent Effluent Limitation

If the concentration of the pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reported Minimum Level (see Reporting Requirement 1.10. of the MRP), then the Discharger is out of compliance.

7.2. Effluent Limitations Expressed as a Sum of Several Constituents

If the sum of the individual pollutant concentrations is greater than the effluent limitation, then the Discharger is out of compliance. In calculating the sum of the concentrations of a group of pollutants, consider constituents reported as ND or DNQ to have concentrations equal to zero, provided that the applicable ML is used.

7.3. Effluent Limitations Expressed as a Median

In determining compliance with a median limitation, the analytical results in a set of data will be arranged in order of magnitude (either increasing or decreasing order); and

6.3.1. If the number of measurements (n) is odd, then the median will be calculated as $= X_{(n+1)/2}$; or,

6.3.2. If the number of measurements (n) is even, then the median will be calculated as $= [X_{n/2} + X_{(n/2)+1}]/2$, i.e. the midpoint between the n/2 and n/2+1 data points.

7.4. Multiple Sample Data

When determining compliance with an AMEL or MDEL for priority pollutants and more than one sample result is available, the Discharger shall compute the arithmetic mean unless the data set contains one or more reported determinations of "Detected, but Not Quantified" (DNQ) or "Not Detected" (ND). In those cases, the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:

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

the median value shall be the lower of the two data points where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than DNQ.

7.5. Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations (MDEL)

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

7.6. 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).

7.7. 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).

7.8. Chronic Toxicity

The discharge is subject to determination of “Pass” or “Fail” and “Percent Effect” from a chronic toxicity test using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) statistical t-test approach described in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010), Appendix A, Figure A-1, Table A-1, and Appendix B, Table B-1 and the procedures described in the *State Policy for Water Quality Control: Toxicity Provisions*.

Attainment of the water quality objective is demonstrated by conducting chronic aquatic toxicity testing as described in Section III.B.2 of the Toxicity Provisions and rejecting the null hypothesis in accordance with the TST statistical approach described in Section III.B.3. of the Toxicity Provisions.

Under Section II.C.1. of the Toxicity Provisions, the chronic aquatic toxicity water quality objective is expressed as a null hypothesis. The null hypothesis (H_0) for the TST statistical approach is: Mean discharge In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC) response $\leq 0.75 \times$ Mean control response. A test result that rejects the null hypothesis is reported as “Pass.” A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as “Fail.”

The relative “Percent Effect” at the discharge IWC is defined and reported as:

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

This is a t-test (formally Student's t-Test), a statistical analysis comparing two sets of replicate observations - in the case of Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET), only two test concentrations (i.e., a control and IWC). The purpose of this statistical test is to determine if the means of the two sets of observations are different (i.e., if the IWC or receiving water concentration differs from the control (the test result is "Pass" or "Fail")). The Welch's t-test employed by the TST statistical approach is an adaptation of Student's t-test and is used with two samples having unequal variances.

The MDEL for chronic toxicity is exceeded and a violation will be flagged when a chronic toxicity test, analyzed using the TST statistical approach, results in "Fail" and the "Percent Effect" is ≥ 0.50 .

The chronic toxicity MDEL is set at the IWC for the discharge (100% effluent) and expressed in units of the TST statistical approach ("Pass" or "Fail", "Percent Effect"). All NPDES effluent compliance monitoring for the chronic toxicity MDEL shall be reported using only the 100% effluent concentration and negative control, expressed in units of the TST. The TST hypothesis (H_0) (see above) is statistically analyzed using the IWC and a negative control. Effluent toxicity tests shall be run using a multi-concentration test design when required by *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms* (EPA/600/R-95/136, 1995). The Los Angeles Water Board's review of reported toxicity test results will include review of concentration-response patterns as appropriate (see Fact Sheet discussion at 4.3.6.). As described in the bioassay laboratory audit correspondence from the State Water Resources Control Board dated August 7, 2014, and from the U.S. EPA dated December 24, 2013, the Percent Minimum Significant Difference (PMSD) criteria only apply to compliance reporting for the No Observable Effect Concentration (NOEC) and the sublethal statistical endpoints of the NOEC, and therefore are not used to interpret TST results. Standard Operating Procedures used by the toxicity testing laboratory to identify and report valid, invalid, anomalous, or inconclusive effluent (and receiving water) toxicity test measurement results from the TST statistical approach must be consistent with *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms* (EPA/600/R-95/136, 1995). The Los Angeles Water Board will make a final determination as to whether a toxicity test result is valid, and may consult with the Discharger, the U.S. EPA, the State Water Board's Quality Assurance Officer, or the State Water Board's Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) as needed. The Los Angeles Water Board may consider the results of any TIE/TRE studies in an enforcement action.

7.9. Mass and Concentration Limitations

Compliance with mass effluent limitations and concentration effluent limitations for the same parameter shall be determined separately. When the concentration for a parameter in a sample is reported as ND or DNQ, the corresponding mass emission rate determined using that sample concentration shall also be reported as ND or DNQ.

7.10. Bacterial Standards and Analysis

The geometric mean used for determining compliance with bacterial standards is calculated with the following equation:

$$\text{Geometric Mean} = (C_1 \times C_2 \times \dots \times C_n)^{1/n}$$

Where n is the number of days samples were collected during the period and C is the concentration of bacteria (MPN/100 mL or CFU/100 mL) found on each day of sampling. For bacterial analyses, sample dilutions should be performed so the expected range of values is bracketed (for example, with multiple tube fermentation method or membrane filtration method, 2 to 16,000 per 100 ml for total coliform, at a minimum, and 1 to 1000 per 100 ml for Enterococci). The detection methods used for each analysis shall be reported with the results of the analyses.

Detection methods used for Enterococci shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 CFR part 136 (last revised April 26, 2024), unless alternate methods have been approved by U.S. EPA pursuant to 40 CFR part 136, or improved methods have been determined by the Executive Officer and/or U.S. EPA.

ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS

Arithmetic Mean (μ)

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

Arithmetic mean = μ = the sum of the measured ambient water concentrations, and n is the number of samples.

Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL)

The highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

Best Management Practices (BMPs)

BMPs are methods, measures, or practices designed and selected to reduce or eliminate the discharge of pollutants to surface waters from point and nonpoint source discharges including stormwater. BMPs include structural and non-structural controls, and operation maintenance procedures, which can be applied before, during, and/or after pollution-producing activities.

Bioaccumulative

Those substances taken up by an organism from its surrounding medium through gill membranes, epithelial tissue, or from food and subsequently concentrated and retained in the body of the organism.

Carcinogenic

Pollutants are substances that are known to cause cancer in living organisms.

Coefficient of Variation (CV)

CV is a measure of the data variability and is calculated as the estimated standard deviation divided by the arithmetic mean of the observed values.

Daily Discharge

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

The daily discharge may be determined by the analytical results of a composite sample taken over the course of 1 day (a calendar day or other 24-hour period defined as a day) or by the arithmetic mean of analytical results from one or more grab samples taken over the course of the day.

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

Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)

DNQ are those sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL. Sample results reported as DNQ are estimated concentrations.

Dilution Credit

Dilution Credit is the amount of dilution granted to a discharge in the calculation of a water quality-based effluent limitation, based on the allowance of a specified mixing zone. It is calculated from the dilution ratio or determined through conducting a mixing zone study or modeling of the discharge and receiving water.

Dry Weather Event

Any day when the maximum daily flow measured at a location within the Dominguez Channel is less than 62.7 cubic feet per second (cfs) as measured at Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW) flow gauge S-28, in accordance with the Harbor Toxics TMDL.

Effluent Concentration Allowance (ECA)

ECA is a value derived from the water quality criterion/objective, dilution credit, and ambient background concentration that is used, in conjunction with the coefficient of variation for the effluent monitoring data, to calculate a long-term average (LTA) discharge concentration. The ECA has the same meaning as waste load-allocation (WLA) as used in U.S. EPA guidance (Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control, March 1991, second printing, EPA/505/2-90-001).

Enclosed Bays

Enclosed Bays means indentations along the coast that enclose an area of oceanic water within distinct headlands or harbor works. Enclosed bays include all bays where the narrowest distance between the headlands or outermost harbor works is less than 75 percent of the greatest dimension of the enclosed portion of the bay. Enclosed bays include, but are not limited to, Humboldt Bay, Bodega Harbor, Tomales Bay, Drake's Estero, San Francisco Bay, Morro Bay, Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor, Upper and Lower Newport Bay, Mission Bay, and San Diego Bay. Enclosed bays do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

Estimated Chemical Concentration

The estimated chemical concentration that results from the confirmed detection of the substance by the analytical method below the ML value.

Estuaries

Estuaries means waters, including coastal lagoons, located at the mouths of streams that serve as areas of mixing for fresh and ocean waters. Coastal lagoons and mouths of streams that are temporarily separated from the ocean by sandbars shall be considered estuaries. Estuarine waters shall be considered to extend from a bay or the open ocean to a point upstream where there is no significant mixing of fresh water and seawater. Estuarine waters included, but are not limited to, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, as defined in Water Code section 12220, Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait downstream to the Carquinez Bridge, and appropriate areas of the Smith, Mad, Eel, Noyo, Russian, Klamath, San Diego, and Otay rivers. Estuaries do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

Existing Discharger

Any Discharger that is not a new discharger. An existing discharger includes an “increasing discharger” (i.e., any existing facility with treatment systems in places for its current discharge that is or will be expanding, upgrading, or modifying its permitted discharge after the effective date of this Order.)

Four-Day Average of Daily Maximum Flows

The average of daily maxima taken from the data set in four-day intervals.

Inland Surface Waters

All surface waters of the state that do not include the ocean, enclosed bays, or estuaries.

Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation

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

Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation

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

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL)

The highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant, over a calendar day (or 24-hour period). For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the arithmetic mean measurement of the pollutant over the day.

Median

The middle measurement in a set of data. The median of a set of data is found by first arranging the measurements in order of magnitude (either increasing or decreasing order). If the number of measurements (n) is odd, then the median = $X_{(n+1)/2}$. If n is even, then the median = $(X_{n/2} + X_{(n/2)+1})/2$ (i.e., the midpoint between the $n/2$ and $n/2+1$).

Method Detection Limit (MDL)

MDL is the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero, as defined in 40 CFR part 136, Attachment B, revised as of July 3, 1999.

Minimum Level (ML)

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

Mixing Zone

Mixing Zone is a limited volume of receiving water that is allocated for mixing with a wastewater discharge where water quality criteria can be exceeded without causing adverse effects to the overall water body.

Not Detected (ND)

Sample results which are less than the laboratory's MDL.

PAHs (polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons)

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

PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) as Aroclors

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

PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) as Congeners

The sum of the following 41 individually quantified PCB congeners or mixtures of isomers of a single congeners in a co-elution: PCB- 18, 28, 37, 44, 49, 52, 66, 70, 74, 77, 81, 87, 99, 101, 105, 110, 114, 118, 119, 123, 126, 128, 138, 149, 151, 153, 156, 157, 158, 167, 168, 169, 170, 177, 180, 183, 187, 189, 194, 201, and 206.

Persistent Pollutants

Persistent pollutants are substances for which degradation or decomposition in the environment is nonexistent or very slow.

Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP)

PMP means waste minimization and pollution prevention actions that include, but are not limited to, product substitution, waste stream recycling, alternative waste management methods, and education of the public and businesses. The goal of the PMP shall be to reduce all potential sources of a priority pollutant(s) through pollutant minimization (control) strategies, including pollution prevention measures as appropriate, to maintain the effluent concentration at or below the water quality-based effluent limitation. Pollution prevention measures may be particularly appropriate for persistent bioaccumulative priority pollutants where there is evidence that beneficial uses are being impacted. The Los Angeles Water Board may consider cost effectiveness when establishing the requirements of a PMP. The completion and implementation of a Pollution Prevention Plan, if required pursuant to Water Code section 13263.3(d), shall be considered to fulfill the PMP requirements.

Pollution Prevention

Pollution Prevention means any action that causes a net reduction in the use or generation of a hazardous substance or other pollutant that is discharged into water and includes, but is not limited to, input change, operational improvement, production process change, and product reformulation (as defined in Water Code section 13263.3). Pollution prevention does not include actions that merely shift a pollutant in wastewater from one environmental medium to another environmental medium, unless clear environmental benefits of such an approach are identified to the satisfaction of the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) or Los Angeles Water Board.

Reporting Level (RL)

The RL is the ML (and its associated analytical method) chosen by the Discharger for reporting and compliance determination from the MLs included in this Order, including an additional factor if applicable as discussed herein. The MLs included in this Order correspond to approved analytical methods for reporting a sample result that are selected by the Los Angeles Water Board either from Appendix 4 of the Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (State Implementation Policy (SIP)) in accordance with section 2.4.2 of the SIP or established in accordance with section 2.4.3 of the SIP. The ML is based on the proper application of method-based analytical procedures for sample preparation and the absence of any matrix interferences. Other factors may be applied to the ML depending on the specific sample preparation steps employed. For example, the treatment typically applied in cases where there are matrix-effects is to dilute the sample or sample aliquot by a factor of ten. In such cases, this additional factor must be applied to the ML in the computation of the RL.

Significant Storm Event

A continuous discharge of stormwater for a minimum of one hour, or the intermittent discharge of stormwater for a minimum of three hours in a 12-hour period.

Source of Drinking Water

Any water designated as municipal or domestic supply (MUN) in a Los Angeles Water Board Basin Plan.

Standard Deviation (σ)

Standard Deviation is a measure of variability that is calculated as follows: Standard Deviation (σ) = $\sqrt{\sum(x-\mu)^2/(n-1)}$, where: x is the observed value; μ is the arithmetic mean of the observed values; and n is the number of samples.

Statistical Threshold Value (STV)

The STV for the bacteria water quality objectives is a set value that approximates the 90th percentile of the water quality distribution of a bacterial population.

Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)

TRE is a study conducted in a stepwise process designed to identify the causative agents of effluent or ambient toxicity, isolate the sources of toxicity, evaluate the effectiveness of toxicity control options, and then confirm the reduction in toxicity. The first steps of the TRE consist of the collection of data relevant to the toxicity, including additional toxicity testing, and an evaluation of facility operations and maintenance practices, and best management practices. A Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) may be conducted as part of the TRE, if appropriate. (A TIE is a set of procedures to identify the specific chemical(s) responsible for toxicity. These procedures are performed in three phases (characterization, identification, and confirmation) using aquatic organism toxicity tests.)

Trash

All improperly discarded solid material from any production, manufacturing, or processing operation including, but not limited to, products, product packaging, or containers constructed of plastic, steel, aluminum, glass, paper, or other synthetic or natural material.

Wet Weather Event

Any day when the maximum daily flow measured at a location within the Dominguez Channel is equal to or greater than 62.7 cubic feet per second (cfs) as measured at Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW) flow gauge S-28, in accordance with the Harbor Toxics TMDL.

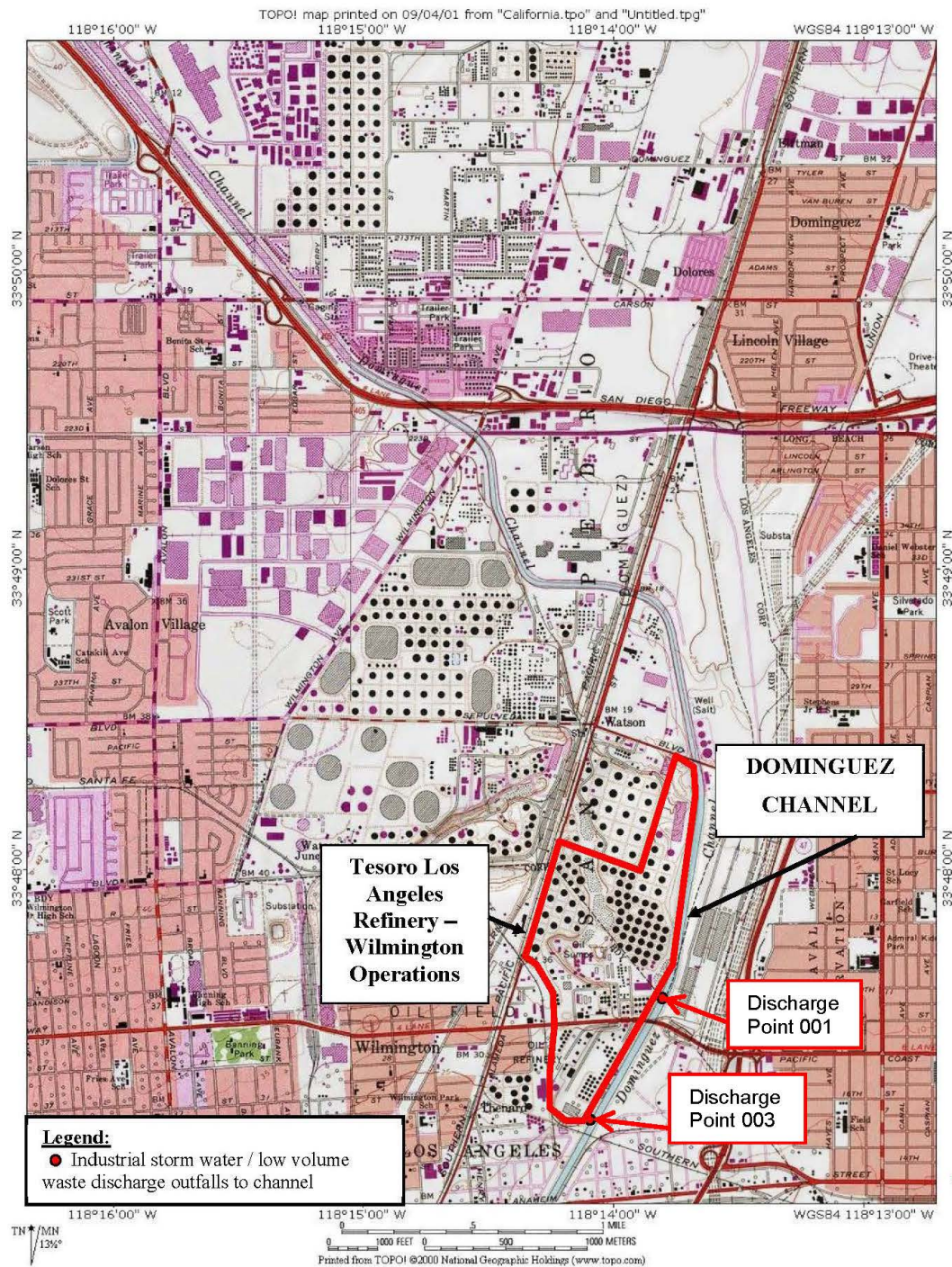
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AMEL	Average Monthly Effluent Limit
B	Background Concentration
BAT	Best Available Technology Economically Achievable
Basin Plan	Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties
BCT	Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology
BMP	Best Management Practices
BMPP	Best Management Practices Plan
BPJ	Best Professional Judgment
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20°C
BPT	Best Practicable Treatment Control Technology
C	Water Quality Objective
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CFU	Colony Forming Units
CTR	California Toxics Rule
CV	Coefficient of Variation
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWC	California Water Code
Discharger	Tesoro Refining & Marketing Company LLC
DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report
DNQ	Detected But Not Quantified
E	Existing Order
ELAP	State Water Resources Control Board, Drinking Water Division, Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
ELG	Effluent Limitations, Guidelines and Standards
Facility	Los Angeles Refinery - Wilmington Facility
g/kg	grams per kilogram
gpd	gallons per day
IC	Inhibition Coefficient
IWC	In-stream Waste Concentration
LA	Load Allocations
LACDPW	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
LACSD	Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
LOEC	Lowest Observed Effect Concentration
Los Angeles Water Board	California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region
µg/L	micrograms per Liter
mg/L	milligrams per Liter
MDEL	Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation
MMEL	Median Monthly Effluent Limitation
MEC	Maximum Effluent Concentration
MGD	Million Gallons Per Day
ML	Minimum Level

MPN	Most Probable Number
MRP	Monitoring and Reporting Program
ND	Not Detected
ng/L	nanograms per Liter
NOEC	No Observable Effect Concentration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NTR	National Toxics Rule
OAL	Office of Administrative Law
Ocean Plan	Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California
PAHs	Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
pg/L	picograms per Liter
PMEL	Proposed Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation
PMP	Pollutant Minimization Plan
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
ppm	parts per million
ppb	parts per billion
QA	Quality Assurance
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
RL	Reporting Limit
RPA	Reasonable Potential Analysis
SCP	Spill Contingency Plan
SIP	State Implementation Policy (Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California)
SMR	Self-Monitoring Reports
SPCC	Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan
State Water Board	California State Water Resources Control Board
SWAMP	Stormwater Ambient Monitoring Program
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TAC	Test Acceptability Criteria
TBEL	Technology-Based Effluent Limitation
TEF	Toxicity equivalency factors
Thermal Plan	Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California
TIE	Toxicity Identification Evaluation
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TR	Total Recoverable
TRE	Toxicity Reduction Evaluation
TSD	Technical Support Document
TSS	Total Suspended Solid
TST	Test of Significant Toxicity
TUc	Chronic Toxicity Unit
U.S. EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

USGS	United States Geological Survey
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements
WET	Whole Effluent Toxicity
WLA	Wasteload Allocations
WQBELs	Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations
WQS	Water Quality Standards
%	Percent

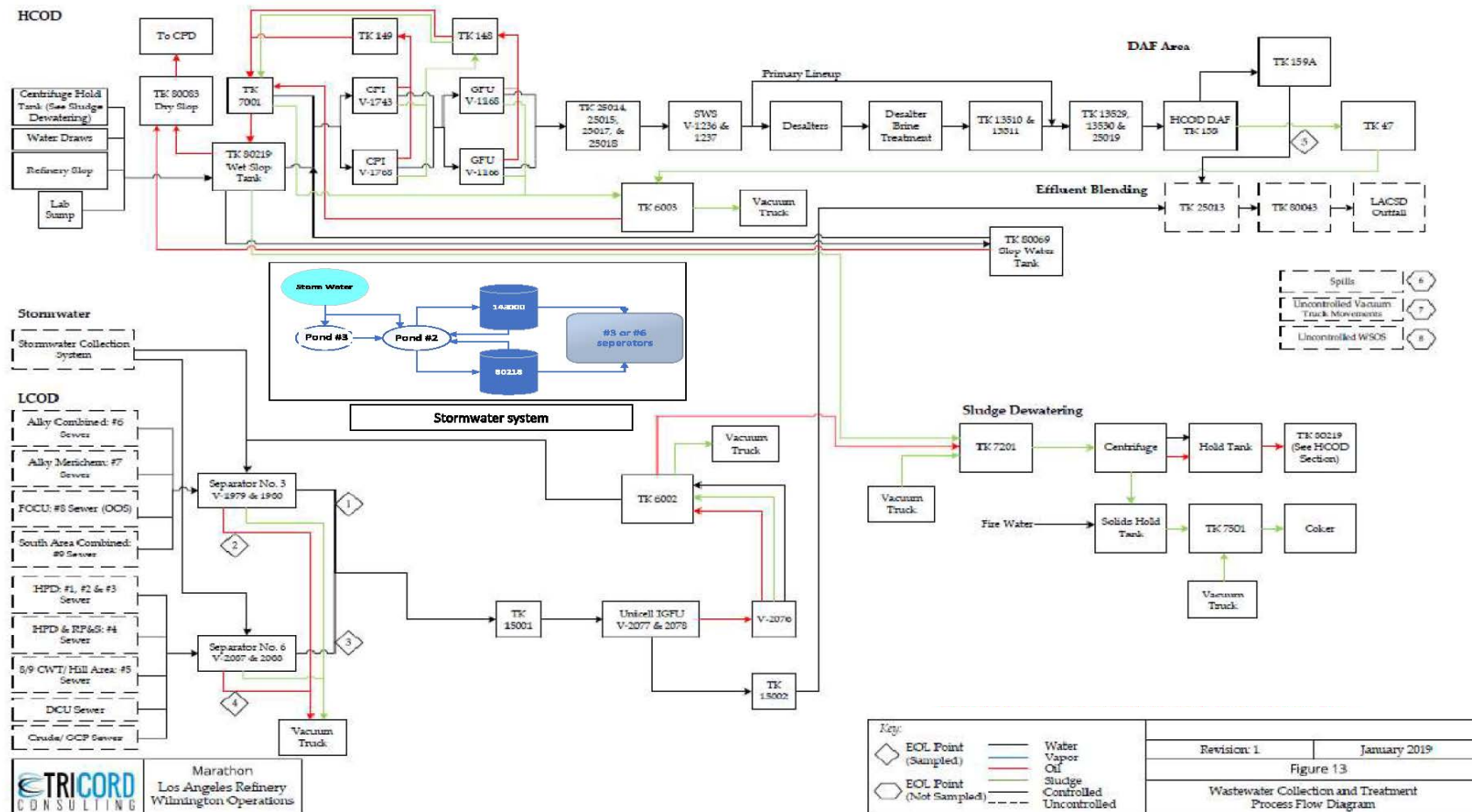
ATTACHMENT B – SITE VICINITY MAP



ATTACHMENT B – SITE MAP



ATTACHMENT C – FLOW SCHEMATIC



ATTACHMENT D – STANDARD PROVISIONS

1. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

1.1. Duty to Comply

- 1.1.1. The Discharger must comply with all the terms, requirements, and conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the California Water Code and is grounds for enforcement action; permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; denial of a permit renewal application; or a combination thereof. (Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) § 122.41(a); California Water Code (CWC), §§ 13261, 13263, 13265, 13268, 13000, 13001, 13304, 13350, 13385.)
- 1.1.2. The Discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this Order has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement. (40 CFR § 122.41(a)(1).)

1.2. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

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

1.3. Duty to Mitigate

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

1.4. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the Discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by a Discharger only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. (40 CFR § 122.41(e).)

1.5. Property Rights

- 1.5.1. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges. (40 CFR § 122.41(g).)
- 1.5.2. The issuance of this Order does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of state or local law or regulations. (40 CFR § 122.5(c).)

1.6. Inspection and Entry

The Discharger shall allow the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, U.S. EPA, and/or their authorized representatives (including an authorized contractor acting as their representative), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents, as may

be required by law, to (33 U.S.C § 1318(a)(B); 40 CFR § 122.41(i); CWC, §§ 13267, 13383):

- a. Enter upon the Discharger's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records are kept under the conditions of this Order (33 U.S.C § 1318(a)(B)(i); 40 CFR § 122.41(i)(1); CWC, §§ 13267, 13383);
- b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order (33 U.S.C § 1318(a)(B)(ii); 40 CFR § 122.41(i)(2); CWC, §§ 13267, 13383);
- c. Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order (33 U.S.C § 1318(a)(B)(ii); 40 CFR § 122.41(i)(3); CWC, §§ 13267, 13383); and
- d. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring Order compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or the Water Code, any substances or parameters at any location. (33 U.S.C § 1318(a)(B); 40 CFR § 122.41(i)(4); CWC, §§ 13267, 13383).

1.7. Bypass

1.7.1. Definitions

- a. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(1)(i).)
- b. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities, which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production. (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(1)(ii).)

1.7.2. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The Discharger may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause exceedances of effluent limitations, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance 1.7.3, 1.7.4, and 1.7.5 below. (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(2).)

1.7.3. Prohibition of bypass. Bypass is prohibited, and the Los Angeles Water Board may take enforcement action against a Discharger for bypass, unless (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(i)):

- a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A));
- b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during

normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(B)); and

- c. The Discharger submitted notice to the Los Angeles Water Board as required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance 1.7.5 below. (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(C).)

1.7.4. The Los Angeles Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Los Angeles Water Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance 1.7.3 above. (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(ii).)

1.7.5. Notice

- a. Anticipated bypass. If the Discharger knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible, at least 10 days before the date of the bypass. As of December 21, 2028, all notices must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.10 below. Notices shall comply with 40 CFR part 3, 40 CFR section 122.22, and 40 CFR part 127. (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(3)(i).)
- b. Unanticipated bypass. The Discharger shall submit a notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting 5.5 below (24-hour notice). As of December 21, 2023, all notices must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.10 below. Notices shall comply with 40 CFR part 3, 40 CFR section 122.22, and 40 CFR part 127. (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(3)(i).)

1.8. Upset

Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology-based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Discharger. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation. (40 CFR § 122.41(n)(1).)

- 1.8.1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance 1.8.2 below are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review. (40 CFR § 122.41(n)(2).)
- 1.8.2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A Discharger who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that (40 CFR § 122.41(n)(3)):
 - a. An upset occurred and that the Discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset (40 CFR § 122.41(n)(3)(i));
 - b. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated (40 CFR § 122.41(n)(3)(ii));

- c. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.5.2.2 below (24-hour notice) (40 CFR § 122.41(n)(3)(iii)); and
- d. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance 1.3 above. (40 CFR § 122.41(n)(3)(iv).)

1.8.3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the Discharger seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof. (40 CFR § 122.41(n)(4).)

2. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION

2.1. General

This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Discharger for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any Order condition. (40 CFR § 122.41(f).)

2.2. Duty to Reapply

If the Discharger wishes to continue an activity regulated by this Order after the expiration date of this Order, the Discharger must apply for and obtain a new permit. (40 CFR § 122.41(b).)

2.3. Transfers

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

3. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

3.1. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(1).)

3.2. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR part 136 for the analyses of pollutants unless another method is required under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N. Monitoring must be conducted according to sufficiently sensitive test methods approved under 40 CFR part 136 for the analysis of pollutants or pollutant parameters or as required under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N. For the purposes of this paragraph, a method is sufficiently sensitive when:

- a. The method minimum level (ML) is at or below the level of the most stringent effluent limitation established in the permit for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter, and either the method ML is at or below the level of the most stringent applicable water quality criterion for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter or the method ML is above the applicable water quality criterion but the amount of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the discharge; or

- b. The method has the lowest ML of the analytical methods approved under 40 CFR part 136 or required under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter. In the case of pollutants or pollutant parameters for which there are no approved methods under 40 CFR part 136 or otherwise required under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N, monitoring must be conducted according to a test procedure specified in this Order for such pollutants or pollutant parameters. (40 CFR §§ 122.21(e)(3), 122.41(j)(4), 122.44(i)(1)(iv).)

4. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

4.1. The Discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended at the request of the Los Angeles Water Board Executive Officer at any time. (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(2).)

4.2. Records of monitoring information shall include:

- a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(i));
- b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(ii));
- c. The date(s) analyses were performed (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(iii));
- d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(iv));
- e. The analytical techniques or methods used (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(v)); and
- f. The results of such analyses (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(vi)).

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

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

5. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

5.1. Duty to Provide Information

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

5.2. Signatory and Certification Requirements

- 5.2.1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, and/or U.S. EPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2.2, 5.2.3, 5.2.4, 5.2.5, and 5.2.6 below. (40 CFR § 122.41(k).)
- 5.2.2. All permit applications shall be signed by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures. (40 CFR § 122.22(a)(1).)
- 5.2.3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA shall be signed by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2.2 above, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
- a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2.2 above (40 CFR § 122.22(b)(1));
 - b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.) (40 CFR § 122.22(b)(2)); and
 - c. The written authorization is submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board and State Water Board. (40 CFR § 122.22(b)(3).)
- 5.2.4. If an authorization under Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2.3 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2.3 above must be submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board and State Water Board prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative. (40 CFR § 122.22(c).)

- 5.2.5. Any person signing a document under Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2.2 or 5.2.3 above shall make the following certification:

“I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.” (40 CFR § 122.22(d).)

- 5.2.6. Any person providing the electronic signature for documents described in Standard Provisions – 5.2.1, 5.2.2, or 5.2.3 that are submitted electronically shall meet all relevant requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.2 and shall ensure that all relevant requirements of 40 CFR part 3 (Cross-Media Electronic Reporting) and 40 CFR part 127 (NPDES Electronic Reporting Requirements) are met for that submission. (40 CFR § 122.22(e).)

5.3. Monitoring Reports

- 5.3.1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) in this Order. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4).)
- 5.3.2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Los Angeles Water Board or State Water Board. As of December 21, 2016, all reports and forms must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.10 and comply with 40 CFR part 3, 40 CFR section 122.22, and 40 CFR part 127. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)(i).)
- 5.3.3. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 CFR part 136, or another method required for an industry-specific waste stream under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or reporting form specified by the Los Angeles Water Board or State Water Board. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)(ii).)
- 5.3.4. Calculations for all limitations, which require an averaging of measurements, shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)(iii).)

5.4. Compliance Schedules

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this Order, shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(5).)

5.5. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

- 5.5.1. The Discharger shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A report shall also

be provided within five (5) days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The report shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

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

As of December 21, 2028, all reports related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.10. The reports shall comply with 40 CFR part 3, 40 CFR section 122.22, and 40 CFR part 127. The Los Angeles Water Board may also require the Discharger to electronically submit reports not related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events under this section. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(i).)

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

- a. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A).)
- b. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B).)

5.5.3. The Los Angeles Water Board may waive the above required written report on a case-by-case basis if an oral report has been received within 24 hours. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B).)

5.6. Planned Changes

The Discharger shall give notice to the Los Angeles Water Board as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required under this provision only when (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(1)):

- a. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in section 122.29(b) (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(1)(i)); or
- b. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are not subject to effluent limitations in this Order. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(1)(ii).)
- c. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the Discharger's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing

permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(1)(iii).)

5.7. Anticipated Noncompliance

The Discharger shall give advance notice to the Los Angeles Water Board of any planned changes to the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with this Order's requirements. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(2).)

5.8. Other Noncompliance

The Discharger shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Standard Provisions – Reporting 5.3, 5.4, and 5.5 above at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Standard Provision – Reporting 5.5 above. For noncompliance events related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events, these reports shall contain the information described in Standard Provision – Reporting 5.5 and the applicable required data in appendix A to 40 CFR part 127. The Los Angeles Water Board may also require the Discharger to electronically submit reports not related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events under this section. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(7).)

5.9. Other Information

When the Discharger becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA, the Discharger shall promptly submit such facts or information. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(8).)

5.10. Initial Recipient for Electronic Reporting Data

The owner, operator, or the duly authorized representative is required to electronically submit NPDES information specified in appendix A to 40 CFR part 127 to the initial recipient defined in 40 CFR section 127.2(b). U.S. EPA will identify and publish the list of initial recipients on its website and in the Federal Register, by state and by NPDES data group [see 40 CFR section 127.2(c)]. U.S. EPA will update and maintain this listing. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(9).)

6. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

- 6.1. The Los Angeles Water Board is authorized to enforce the terms of this permit under several provisions of the Water Code, including, but not limited to, sections 13268, 13385, 13386, and 13387.
- 6.2. The CWA provides that any person who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the CWA, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the CWA, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 per day for each violation. The CWA provides that any person who *negligently* violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the CWA, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the CWA, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the CWA, is subject to criminal penalties of \$2,500 to \$25,000 per day of violation, or

imprisonment of not more than one year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than two years, or both. Any person who *knowingly* violates such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of \$5,000 to \$50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than three years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a known violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than 6 years, or both. Any person who *knowingly* violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the CWA, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the CWA, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than \$250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the CWA, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000,000 and can be fined up to \$2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions (40 CFR § 122.41(a)(2); CWC section 13385 and 13387).

- 6.3. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Administrator of U.S. EPA, the Los Angeles Water Board, or State Water Board for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of this CWA, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the CWA. Administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed \$10,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed \$25,000. Penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed \$10,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed \$125,000. (40 CFR § 122.41(a)(3)).
- 6.4. The CWA provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than four years, or both. (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(5)).
- 6.5. The CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both. (40 CFR § 122.41(k)(2)).

7. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

7.1. Non-Municipal Facilities

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

7.1.1. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels" (40 CFR section 122.42(a)(1)):

- a. 100 micrograms per liter (µg/L) (40 CFR section 122.42(a)(1)(i));
- b. 200 µg/L for acrolein and acrylonitrile; 500 µg/L for 2,4-dinitrophenol and 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony (40 CFR section 122.42(a)(1)(ii));
- c. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge (40 CFR section 122.42(a)(1)(iii)); or
- d. The level established by the Los Angeles Water Board in accordance with section 122.44(f). (40 CFR section 122.42(a)(1)(iv).)

7.1.2. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels" (40 CFR section 122.42(a)(2)):

- a. 500 micrograms per liter (µg/L) (40 CFR section 122.42(a)(2)(i));
- b. 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony (40 CFR section 122.42(a)(2)(ii));
- c. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge (40 CFR section 122.42(a)(2)(iii)); or
- d. The level established by the Los Angeles Water Board in accordance with section 122.44(f). (40 CFR section 122.42(a)(2)(iv).)

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

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ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP) NO. 5244

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

1. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

- 1.1. An effluent sampling station shall be established for the point of discharge (Discharge Points 001 and 003) and shall be located where representative samples of that effluent can be obtained.
- 1.2. Effluent samples shall be taken downstream of any addition to treatment works and prior to mixing with the receiving waters.
- 1.3. The Los Angeles Water Board shall be notified in writing of any change in the sampling stations once established or in the methods for determining the quantities of pollutants in the individual waste streams.
- 1.4. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR parts 136.3, 136.4, and 136.5 (revised August 28, 2017); or where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Los Angeles Water Board or the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board).
- 1.5. **Laboratory Certification.** Laboratories analyzing monitoring samples shall be certified by the State Water Board, Drinking Water Division, Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) in accordance with the provision of Water Code section 13176, and must include quality assurance/quality control data with their reports. A copy of the laboratory certification shall be provided each time a new certification and/or renewal of the certification is obtained from ELAP.
- 1.6. Pollutants shall be analyzed within allowable holding time limits as specified in 40 CFR section 136.3. All Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) items must be run on the same dates the samples were analyzed, and the results shall be reported in the Los Angeles Water Board format, when it becomes available, and submitted with the laboratory reports. Proper chain of custody procedures must be followed, and a copy of the chain of custody shall be submitted with the report.
- 1.7. For any analyses performed for which no procedure is specified in the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) guidelines or in the MRP, the constituent or parameter analyzed, and the method or procedure used must be specified in the monitoring report.
- 1.8. Each monitoring report must affirm in writing that *“all analyses were conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Water Board or approved by the Executive Officer and in accordance with current U.S. EPA guideline procedures or as specified in this MRP”*.

- 1.9. The monitoring reports shall specify the analytical method used, the Method Detection Limit (MDL), and the Minimum Level (ML) for each pollutant. For the purpose of reporting compliance with numerical limitations and performance goals, analytical data shall be reported by one of the following methods, as appropriate:
- An actual numerical value for sample results greater than or equal to the ML; or
 - “Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)” if results are greater than or equal to the laboratory’s MDL but less than the ML; or,
 - “Not-Detected (ND)” for sample results less than the laboratory’s MDL with the MDL indicated for the analytical method used.

Analytical data reported as “less than” for the purpose of reporting compliance with permit limitations shall be the same or lower than the permit limit(s) established for the given parameter.

Current MLs are those published by the State Water Board in the *Policy for the Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California*, February 24, 2005.

- 1.10. The MLs employed for effluent analyses to determine compliance with effluent limitation shall be lower than the effluent limitations established in this Order for a given parameter as per the 40 CFR parts 122 and 136; *Use of Sufficiently Sensitive Test Methods for Permit Applications and Reporting*. If the ML value is not below the effluent limitations, then the lowest ML value and its associated analytical method shall be selected for compliance purposes. At least once a year, the Discharger shall submit a list of the analytical methods employed for each test and associated laboratory QA/QC procedures.
- 1.11. The MLs employed for effluent analyses not associated with determining compliance with effluent limitations in this Order shall be lower than the lowest applicable water quality objective, for a given parameter as per the 40 CFR parts 122 and 136; *Use of Sufficiently Sensitive Test Methods for Permit Applications and Reporting*. Water quality objectives for parameters may be found in Chapter 3 of the Basin Plan and the CTR (40 CFR section 131.38). If the ML value is not below the water quality objective, then the lowest ML value and its associated analytical method shall be selected for compliance purposes. At least once a year, the Discharger shall submit a list of the analytical methods employed for each test, the associated laboratory QA/QC procedures, reporting levels (RLs), and method detection limits (MDLs).
- 1.12. The Los Angeles Water Board, in consultation with the State Water Board Quality Assurance Program, shall establish a ML that is not contained in Appendix 4 of the State Implementation Policy (SIP) to be included in the Discharger’s permit in any of the following situations:
- When the pollutant under consideration is not included in Appendix 4 of the SIP;
 - When the Discharger and Los Angeles Water Board agree to include in the permit a test method that is more sensitive than that specified in part 136 (revised August 28, 2017);
 - When the Discharger agrees to use an ML that is lower than that listed in Appendix 4 of the SIP;

- d. When the Discharger demonstrates that the calibration standard matrix is sufficiently different from that used to establish the ML in Appendix 4 of the SIP, and proposes an appropriate ML for their matrix; or,
 - e. When the Discharger uses a method whose quantification practices are not consistent with the definition of an ML. Examples of such methods are the U.S. EPA-approved method 1613 for dioxins and furans, method 1624 for volatile organic substances, and method 1625 for semi-volatile organic substances. In such cases, the Discharger, the Los Angeles Water Board, and the State Water Board shall agree on a lowest quantifiable limit and that limit will substitute for the ML for reporting and compliance determination purposes.
- 1.13. Field analyses with short sample holding times such as pH, total residual chlorine, and temperature, may be performed using properly calibrated and maintained portable instruments by trained personnel acting on the Discharger's behalf, using methods in accordance with 40 CFR part 136. All field instruments must be calibrated according to the manufacturer's instructions. A manual containing the standard operating procedures for all field analyses, including records of personnel proficiency training, instruments calibration and maintenance, and quality control procedures shall be maintained onsite, and shall be available for inspection by Los Angeles Water Board staff. Information including instrument calibration, time of sample collection, time of analysis, name of analyst, quality assurance/quality control data, and measurement values shall be clearly documented during each field analysis and submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board as part of the corresponding regular monitoring report.
- 1.14. All analyses shall be accompanied by the chain of custody, including but not limited to data and time of sampling, sample identification, and name of person who performed sampling, date of analysis, name of person who performed analysis, QA/QC data, method detection limits, analytical methods, copy of laboratory certification, and a perjury statement executed by the person responsible for the laboratory.
- 1.15. The Discharger shall have, and implement, an acceptable written quality assurance (QA) plan for laboratory analyses. Unless otherwise specified in the analytical method, duplicate samples must be analyzed at a frequency of 5% (1 in 20 samples) with at least one if there are fewer than 20 samples in a batch. A batch is defined as a single analytical run encompassing no more than 24 hours from start to finish. A similar frequency shall be maintained for analyzing spiked samples.
- 1.16. When requested by the Los Angeles Water Board or U.S. EPA, the Discharger will participate in the NPDES discharge monitoring report QA performance study. The Discharger must have a success rate equal to or greater than 80%.
- 1.17. For parameters with both average monthly and maximum daily limits, specified, and monitored less than four times a month, the following applies: If an analytical result is greater than the average monthly limit, the Discharger shall collect four additional samples at approximately equal intervals during the month, until compliance with the average monthly limit has been demonstrated. All five analytical results shall be reported in the monitoring report for that month, or 45 days after results for the additional samples were received, whichever is later. In the event of noncompliance

with an average monthly effluent limitation, the sampling frequency for that constituent shall be increased to weekly and shall continue at this level until compliance with the average monthly effluent limitation has been demonstrated. The Discharger shall provide for the approval of the Executive Officer a program to ensure future compliance with the average monthly limit.

- 1.18. In the event wastes are transported to a different disposal site during the reporting period, the following shall be reported in the monitoring report:
- Types of wastes and quantity of each type;
 - Name and address for each hauler of wastes (or method of transport if other than by hauling); and
 - Location of the final point(s) of disposal for each type of waste.

If no waste is transported off-site during the reporting period, a statement to that effect shall be submitted.

- 1.19. Each monitoring report shall state whether or not there was any change in the discharge as described in the Order during the reporting period.

2. MONITORING LOCATIONS

The Discharger shall establish the following monitoring locations to demonstrate compliance with the effluent limitations, discharge specifications, and other requirements in this Order (latitude and longitude information in Table E-1 is approximate for administrative purposes):

Table E-1. Monitoring Station Locations

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
001	EFF-001	At the effluent sampling station at the following approximate location prior to discharge into the public storm drain that conveys to the Dominguez Channel Estuary: Latitude 33.7948° Longitude -118.2299°
003	EFF-003	At the effluent sampling station at the following approximate location prior to discharge into the public storm drain that conveys to the Dominguez Channel Estuary: Latitude 33.7858° Longitude -118.2355°
---	RSW-001	The receiving water monitoring location is conducted in the Dominguez Channel Estuary upstream of the public storm drain outfall that conveys the discharge from Discharge Point 001 to Dominguez Channel Estuary at the approximate location of: Latitude: 33.7953° Longitude: -118.2293°

3. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – Not Applicable

4. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

4.1. Water Sample Monitoring at Monitoring Locations EFF-001 and EFF-003

The Discharger shall monitor discharges from Discharge Points 001 and 003, individually at Monitoring Locations EFF-001 and EFF-003, respectively, as follows. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select from the listed methods and corresponding minimum level.

Table E-2. Effluent Monitoring at Monitoring Location EFF-001 and EFF-003

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Notes
Flow	MGD	Meter	1/Discharge Event	a
Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @20°C (BOD)	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	Mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
pH	standard units	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Settleable Solids	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Temperature	°F	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b, c, and d
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Ammonia Nitrogen, Total (as N)	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Anthracene	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Barium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Benzo(a)Anthracene	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Benzo(a)Pyrene	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Total Chromium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Chromium (VI), Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Chlordane	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Notes
Chrysene	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Cyanide	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Di-isopropyl ether (DIPE)	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Dieldrin	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Enterococci	CFU/100mL or MPN/100mL	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE)	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Fluorene	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Methyl Tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE)	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b, c, and e
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Nitrate (as Nitrogen(N))	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Nitrite (as Nitrogen(N))	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Nitrogen, Total	mg/L	Calculated	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Nitrite plus nitrate, Total (as Nitrogen)	mg/L	Calculated	1/Discharge Event	b and c
PCBs, Total	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b, c, and f
Phenols, Total	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b, c, and g
Phosphorus, Total	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Pyrene	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b, c, and h
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Silver, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Sulfides, Total	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME)	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Tert-butyl Alcohol (TBA)	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Thallium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	b and c

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Notes
Chronic Toxicity	Pass or Fail and % Effect	Grab	1/Year	b and c
Remaining Priority Pollutants (excluding asbestos)	µg/L	Grab	1/Year	b, c, and h

Footnotes for Table E-2

- a. In the event of a discharge, flow shall be monitored and reported for the duration of the discharge event.
- b. During periods of extended discharge, no more than one sample per week (or a 7-day period) needs to be taken. Sampling shall be performed during the first hour of discharge. If, for safety reasons, a sample cannot be obtained during the first hour of discharge, a sample shall be obtained at the first safe opportunity, and the reason for the delay shall be included in the report. If there is no discharge to surface waters, then no monitoring is required. In the corresponding monitoring report, the Discharger will indicate under a statement of perjury that no effluent was discharged to surface water during the reporting period.
- c. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR part 136; for priority pollutants, the methods must meet the lowest MLs specified in Appendix 4 of the SIP. Where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, the methods must be approved by the Los Angeles Water Board or the State Water Board. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select a sufficiently sensitive method from the listed methods and corresponding ML necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable effluent limitations.
- d. Analysis shall include TPH as Gasoline (C₄-C₁₂) by U.S. EPA Method 503.1 or 8015B; and, TPH as Diesel (C₁₃-C₂₂) and TPH as Kerosene (C₂₃₊) by U.S. EPA Method 503.1 or 8015B, or 8270.
- e. U.S. EPA Method 1631E, per 40 CFR part 136, with a quantification level lower than 0.5 ng/L, shall be used to analyze total mercury. If an alternative method with an equivalent or more sensitive method detection limit is approved in 40 CFR part 136, the Discharger may use that method in lieu of U.S. EPA Method 1631E.
- f. Total PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) means the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resembles those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260. PCBs as aroclors shall be analyzed using U.S. EPA method 608.3. Consistent with the Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters Toxic Pollutants TMDL (Harbor Toxics TMDL) (Resolution No. R22-005), PCBs monitoring shall also be conducted for 44 congeners using recommended EPA methods 8270 and 1668 or equivalent method and shall be reported with a target reporting limit of 10 to 20 pg/L.
- g. Total Phenols shall include chlorinated and non-chlorinate compounds.
- h. Priority Pollutants are those constituents referred to in 40 CFR part 131.

End of Footnotes for Table E-2

4.2. Effluent Sediment Monitoring at Monitoring Location EFF-001

Effluent sediment monitoring is only required when a discharge from the Facility occurs and effluent sampling is used for compliance determination with the final concentration-based sediment WLAs for the Harbor Toxics TMDL as discussed in section 4.1.3 of this

Order. The Discharger must sample the discharge at the discharge point following final treatment, prior to the discharge entering the receiving water. The Discharger must collect sufficient effluent sample volume to provide an adequate amount of effluent sediments (suspended solids) for sediment analyses. Where there is insufficient yield of suspended sediment from stormwater samples to perform the analysis, use of the suspended sediment concentration (SSC) method described in footnote a below may be used.

Table E-3. Effluent Sediment Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Notes
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	mg/kg	Grab	1/Year	a and b
Chlordane	mg/kg	Grab	1/Year	a and b
Dieldrin	mg/kg	Grab	1/Year	a and b

Footnotes for Table E-3

- a. For each parameter, a measured concentration in the total (C_T) and dissolved (C_D) fractions of the stormwater sample. Methods used to measure the total and dissolved fractions shall be analytical method promulgated in 40 CFR 136. Concentration of the constituents in the suspended sediment will be determined based on the difference between the concentrations of the constituent measured in the total fraction and the concentrations of the constituent measured in the dissolved fraction.

$$C_A = C_T - C_D$$

C_T = Concentration of analyte in total fraction, $\mu\text{g/L}$

C_D = Concentration of analyte in dissolved fraction, $\mu\text{g/L}$

C_A = Concentration of analyte in suspended sediment fraction, $\mu\text{g/L}$

A separate analysis of suspended sediment concentration (SSC) using American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) D3977-97 (19) Test Method B-Filtration or U. S. EPA equivalent method (such as Standard Method (SM) 2540) shall be performed to determine the net weight of sediment and net sample volume parameters necessary for unit conversion.

The following equation should be used to convert C_A , $\mu\text{g/L}$, to C_S , mg/kg :

$$C_S = (C_A/\text{SSC}) \times 1,000$$

C_A = Concentration of analyte in suspended sediment fraction, $\mu\text{g/L}$

C_S = Concentration of analyte in suspended sediment fraction, mg/kg

SSC = Suspended sediment concentration, measured by ASTM D3977-97 (19), mg/L

When using the above formulas, the following values shall be included with the report: C_S , C_T , C_D , and SSC.

- b. Pollutants shall be analyzed in accordance with U.S. EPA or ASTM methodologies where such methods exist. Where no U.S. EPA or ASTM methods exist, the State Board or Los Angeles Water Board shall approve the use of other methods. Analytical tests shall be

conducted by laboratories certified by the State Water Board's Division of Drinking Water Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) in accordance with California Water Code section 13176.

End of Footnotes for Table E-3

5. CHRONIC WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

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

The chronic toxicity IWC for this discharge is 100 percent effluent.

5.2. Sample Volume and Holding Time

The total sample volume shall be determined by the specific toxicity test method used. Sufficient sample volume shall be collected to perform the required toxicity test. Sufficient sample volume shall also be collected for subsequent Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) studies, if necessary, at each sampling event. All toxicity tests shall be conducted as soon as possible following sample collection. No more than 36 hours shall elapse before the conclusion of sample collection and test initiation.

5.3. Chronic Marine and Estuarine Species and Test Methods

If effluent samples are collected from outfalls discharging to receiving waters with salinity ≥ 1 ppt, the Discharger shall conduct the following chronic toxicity tests on effluent samples—at the in-stream waste concentration for the discharge—in accordance with species and test methods in Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms (EPA/600/R-95/136, 1995). Artificial sea salts shall be used to increase sample salinity. In no case shall these species be substituted with another test species unless written authorization from the Executive Officer is received.

- A static renewal toxicity test with the topsmelt, *Atherinops affinis* (Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1006.0).
- A static non-renewal toxicity test with the purple sea urchin, *Strongylocentrotus purpuratus*, or the sand dollar, *Dendraster excentricus* (Fertilization Test Method 1008.0), or a static non-renewal toxicity test with the red abalone, *Haliotis rufescens* (Larval Development Test Method).
- A static non-renewal toxicity test with the giant kelp, *Macrocystis pyrifera* (Germination and Germ-Tube Growth Test Method 1009.0).

5.4. Species Sensitivity Screening

Species sensitivity screening shall be conducted during this Order's first required sample collection or when the Facility discharges. The Discharger shall collect a single effluent sample and concurrently conduct three toxicity tests, using the fish, an invertebrate, and the alga species as referenced in the above section. The sample shall also be analyzed for the parameters required for the discharge. The species that exhibit the highest "Percent Effect" at the discharge IWC during species sensitivity screening shall be used for routine monitoring during the permit cycle.

Rescreening is required at least once per five (5) years. The Discharger shall rescreen with the three species listed above and continue to monitor with the most sensitive

species. If the first suite of rescreening tests demonstrates that the same species is the most sensitive, then the rescreening does not need to include more than one suite of tests. If a different species is the most sensitive, or if there is ambiguity, then the Discharger shall proceed with suites of screening tests using enough collected effluent for a minimum of three, but not to exceed five suites.

5.5. Quality Assurance and Additional Requirements

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

- 5.5.1. The discharge is subject to a determination of “Pass” or “Fail” and “Percent Effect” from a chronic toxicity test at the discharge IWC using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) approach described in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity/Implementation Document (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010), Appendix A, Figure A-1, and Table A-1 and Appendix B, Table B-1, and the procedures described in the State Policy for Water Quality Control: Toxicity Provisions. Attainment of the water quality objective is demonstrated by conducting chronic aquatic toxicity testing as described in Section III.B.2 of the Toxicity Provisions and rejecting the null hypothesis in accordance with the TST statistical approach described in Section III.B.3. of the Toxicity Provisions. The null hypothesis (H_0) for the TST statistical approach is: Mean discharge In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC) response $\leq 0.75 \times$ Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as “Pass.” A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as “Fail”. The relative “Percent Effect” at the discharge IWC is defined and reported as: $((\text{Mean control response} - \text{Mean discharge IWC response}) \div \text{Mean control response}) \times 100$. This is a t-test (formally Student’s t-Test), a statistical analysis comparing two sets of replicate observations - in the case of WET, only two test concentrations (i.e., a control and IWC). The purpose of this statistical test is to determine if the means of the two sets of observations are different (i.e., if the IWC or receiving water concentration differs from the control (the test result is “Pass” or “Fail”)). The Welch’s t-test employed by the TST statistical approach is an adaptation of Student’s t-test and is used with two samples having unequal variances.
- 5.5.2. If the effluent toxicity test does not meet all test acceptability criteria (TAC) specified in the referenced test method, then the Discharger must re-sample and re-test at the subsequent discharge event.
- 5.5.3. Reference toxicant tests and effluent toxicity tests shall be conducted using the same test conditions (e.g., same test duration, etc.). Monthly reference toxicant testing is sufficient.
- 5.5.4. All reference toxicant test results should be reviewed and reported according to U.S. EPA guidance on the evaluation of concentration-response relationships found in *Method Guidance and Recommendations for Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing* (40 CFR part 136) (EPA 821-B-00-004, 2000).

- 5.5.5. The Discharger shall perform toxicity tests on final effluent samples. Chlorine and ammonia shall not be removed from the effluent sample prior to toxicity testing, unless explicitly authorized under this section of the Monitoring and Reporting Program and the rationale is explained in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F).

5.6. Preparation of an Initial Investigation TRE Work Plan

The Discharger shall prepare and submit a copy of the Discharger's initial investigation TRE work plan to the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board for approval within 90 days of the effective date of this permit. If the Executive Officer does not disapprove the work plan within 60 days, the work plan shall become effective. The Discharger shall use U.S. EPA manual Generalized Methodology for Conducting Industrial Toxicity Reduction Evaluations (EPA/600/2-88/070, April 1989) as guidance. This work plan shall describe the steps that the Discharger intends to follow if toxicity is detected. At a minimum, the work plan shall include:

- A description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that will be used to identify potential causes and sources of toxicity, effluent variability, and treatment system efficiency.
- A description of the Facility's methods of maximizing in-house treatment efficiency and good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in the operation of the Facility.
- If a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) is necessary, an indication of the person who would conduct the TIEs (i.e., an in-house expert or an outside contractor).

5.7. Toxicity Identification Evaluation and Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Process

Preparation and Implementation of a Detailed TRE Work Plan. The Discharger shall immediately initiate a TRE using U.S. EPA manual Generalized Methodology for Conducting Industrial Toxicity Reduction Evaluations (EPA/600/2-88/070, April 1989) and, within 30 days, submit to the Executive Officer a Detailed TRE Work Plan, which shall follow the TRE Work Plan revised as appropriate for this toxicity event. It shall include the following information, and comply with additional conditions set by the Executive Officer:

Further actions by the Discharger to investigate, identify, and correct the causes of toxicity.

Actions the Discharger will take to mitigate the effects of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity.

A schedule for these actions, progress reports, and the final report

Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE). If a chronic toxicity test shows "Fail and % Effect value ≥ 50 ", the Discharger may initiate a TIE as part of a TRE to identify the causes of toxicity using the same species and test method and, as guidance, U.S. EPA manuals: Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures (EPA/600/6-91/003, 1991); Chronic TIE Manual: Toxicity Identification Evaluation: Characterization of Chronically Toxic Effluents, Phase I (EPA/600/6-91/005F, 1992); Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations,

Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity (EPA/600/R-92/080, 1993); Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity (EPA/600/R-92/081, 1993); and Marine Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE): Phase I Guidance Document (EPA/600/R-96-054, 1996). The TIE should be conducted on the species demonstrating the most sensitive toxicity response. Many recommended TRE elements parallel required or recommended efforts for source control, pollution prevention, and stormwater control programs. TRE efforts should be coordinated with such efforts. As toxic substances are identified or characterized, the Discharger shall continue the TRE by determining the sources and evaluating alternative strategies for reducing or eliminating the substances from the discharge. All reasonable steps shall be taken to reduce toxicity to levels consistent with toxicity evaluation parameters.

The Discharger shall conduct routine effluent monitoring for the duration of the TRE process.

The Los Angeles Water Board recognizes that toxicity may be episodic and identification of causes and reduction of sources of toxicity may not be successful in all cases. The TRE may end at any stage if monitoring finds there is no longer toxicity.

The Board may consider the results of any TRE/TIE studies in an enforcement action.

5.8. Reporting

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

- a. The valid toxicity test results for the TST statistical approach, reported as "Pass" or "Fail" and "Percent Effect" at the chronic toxicity IWC for the discharge. All toxicity test results (whether identified as valid or otherwise) conducted during the calendar month shall be reported on the SMR due date.
- b. A summary of water quality measurements for each toxicity test (e.g., pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, chlorine, ammonia).
- c. The statistical analysis used in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010) Appendix A, Figure A-1, Table A-1, and Appendix B, Table B-1.
- d. TRE/TIE results. The Executive Officer shall be notified no later than 30 days from completion of each aspect of TRE/TIE analyses. Prior to the completion of the final TRE/TIE report, the Discharger shall provide status updates in the monthly monitoring reports, indicating which TRE/TIE steps are underway and which steps have been completed.
- e. Statistical program (e.g., TST calculator, CETIS, etc.) output results, including graphical plots, for each toxicity test.
- f. Tabular data and graphical plots clearly showing the laboratory's performance for the reference toxicant, for each solution, for the previous 20 tests and the laboratory's performance for the control mean, control standard deviation, and

control coefficient of variation, for each solution, for the previous 12-month period.

- g. Any additional QA/QC documentation or any additional chronic toxicity-related information, upon request from the Los Angeles Water Board Executive Officer.

6. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

7. RECYCLING MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

8. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

8.1. Receiving Water Sampling Location RSW-001

Receiving water sampling shall be conducted at the same time as the effluent monitoring when there is discharge to surface water. The Discharger shall monitor the receiving water at Monitoring Location RSW-001 as follows:

Table E-4. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements – RSW-001

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Notes
Ammonia, Total (as N)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year	a and b
BOD	mg/L	Grab	1/Year	a and b
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Grab	1/Year	a and b
Nitrate (as Nitrogen(N))	mg/L	Grab	1/Year	a and b
Nitrite (as Nitrogen(N))	mg/L	Grab	1/Year	a and b
Nitrogen, Total	mg/L	Grab	1/Year	a and b
pH	Standard units	Grab	1/Year	a and b
Salinity	ppt	Grab	1/Year	a and b
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year	a and b
Total Phosphorus	mg/L	Grab	1/Year	a and b
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	1/Year	a and b
Enterococci	MPN/100mL or CFU/100mL	Grab	1/Year	a and c
Hardness (as mg/L CaCO ₃)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year	a
Remaining Priority Pollutants (excluding asbestos)	µg/L	Grab	1/Year	a, b, and d

Footnotes to Table E-4

- a. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR part 136; for priority pollutants, the methods must meet the lowest MLs specified in Appendix 4 of the SIP. Where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, the methods must be approved by the Los Angeles Water Board or the State Water Board. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select a sufficiently sensitive method from the listed methods and corresponding ML necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable effluent limitations. If, for

safety reasons, a sample cannot be obtained during the first hour of discharge, a sample shall be obtained at the first safe opportunity, and the reason for the delay shall be included in the report.

- b. Receiving water ammonia, pH, salinity, and temperature must be collected at the same time the effluent samples are collected for Priority Pollutants analysis.
- c. Detection methods used for Enterococci shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 CFR part 136, unless alternate methods have been approved by U.S. EPA pursuant to part 136 or improved methods have been determined by the Executive Officer and/or U.S. EPA.
- d. Priority Pollutants are those constituents referred to in 40 CFR part 131.

End of Footnotes to Table E-4

8.2. Groundwater Monitoring – Not Applicable

9. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

9.1. Rainfall Monitoring

The Discharger shall measure and record the rainfall on each day of the month or submit the data obtained from the nearest city/county operated rain gauge monitoring station. The location of the rain gauge utilized and the distance from the Facility and any other information shall be included in the monitoring report for that month.

9.2. Visual Observation

The Discharger shall make visual observations of all stormwater discharge locations during at least one storm event per month that produces a significant discharge of stormwater. Observations shall note the presence of floating and suspended materials, oil and grease, discoloration, turbidity, and odor at the stormwater discharge locations. A “significant stormwater discharge” is a continuous discharge of stormwater for a minimum of one hour, or the intermittent discharge of stormwater for a minimum of 3 hours in a 12-hour period.

9.3. Harbor Toxics TMDL Monitoring Requirements

The Monitoring Program includes water column monitoring, sediment monitoring and fish tissue monitoring at monitoring stations in the Dominguez Channel Estuary as required in the Harbor Toxics TMDL. The Discharger shall continue to implement the site-specific plan, in order to comply with this requirement. Details on these requirements are provided in section 6.3.2.b of this Order.

10. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

10.1. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

- 10.1.1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions (Attachment D) related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping.
- 10.1.2. Monitoring is only required when a discharge occurs. Annual samples shall be collected during the first discharge of the year. If there is no discharge during any reporting period, the Discharger shall indicate under penalty of perjury in the corresponding monitoring report that no effluent was discharged to surface water during the reporting period.

- 10.1.3. Each monitoring report shall contain a separate section titled “Summary of Non-Compliance” which discusses the compliance record and corrective actions taken or planned that may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with waste discharge requirements. This section shall clearly list all non-compliance with waste discharge requirements, as well as all excursions of effluent limitations.
- 10.1.4. The Discharger shall inform the Los Angeles Water Board well in advance of any proposed construction activity that could potentially affect compliance with applicable requirements.

10.2. Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs)

- 10.2.1. The Discharger shall electronically submit SMRs using the State Water Board’s California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program Web site:

<https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html>

The CIWQS Web site will provide additional information for SMR submittal in the event there will be a planned service interruption for electronic submittal.

- 10.2.2. The Discharger shall report in the SMR the results for all monitoring specified in this MRP under sections 3 through 9. The Discharger shall submit quarterly SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using U.S. EPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. SMRs are to include all new monitoring results obtained since the last SMR was submitted. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculations and reporting of the data submitted in the SMR.
- 10.2.3. Monitoring periods and reporting for all required monitoring shall be completed according to the following schedule:

Table E-5. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
1/Discharge Event	Permit Effective Date	January 1 through March 31 April 1 through June 30 July 1 through September 30 October 1 through December 31	May 1 August 1 November 1 February 1
1/Year	Permit Effective Date	January 1 through December 31	Submit with corresponding quarterly SMR for February 1

- 10.2.4. **Reporting Protocols.** The Discharger shall report with each sample result the applicable Reporting Level (RL) and the current Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure in 40 CFR part 136. The Discharger shall report the results of analytical determinations for the presence of chemical constituents in a sample using the following reporting protocols:

- a. Sample results greater than or equal to the RL shall be reported as measured by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample).
 - b. Sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL, shall be reported as "Detected, but Not Quantified," or DNQ. The estimated chemical concentration of the sample shall also be reported. For the purposes of data collection, the laboratory shall write the estimated chemical concentration next to DNQ. The laboratory may, if such information is available, include numerical estimates of the data quality for the reported result. Numerical estimates of data quality may be percent accuracy ($\pm$ a percentage of the reported value), numerical ranges (low to high), or any other means considered appropriate by the laboratory.
 - c. Sample results less than the laboratory's MDL shall be reported as "Not Detected," or ND.
 - d. Dischargers are to instruct laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the ML value (or its equivalent if there is differential treatment of samples relative to calibration standards) is the lowest calibration standard. At no time is the Discharger to use analytical data derived from extrapolation beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve.
- 10.2.5. **Compliance Determination.** Compliance with effluent limitations for priority pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined above and Attachment A of this Order. For purposes of reporting and administrative enforcement by the Los Angeles Water Board and State Water Board, the Discharger shall be deemed out of compliance with effluent limitations if the concentration of the priority pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reporting level (RL).
- 10.2.6. **Multiple Sample Data.** When determining compliance with an AMEL or MDEL for priority pollutants and more than one sample result is available, the Discharger shall compute the arithmetic mean unless the data set contains one or more reported determinations of "Detected, but Not Quantified" (DNQ) or "Not Detected" (ND). In those cases, the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:
- a. The median value of the data set shall be determined. If the data set has an odd number of data points, then the median is the middle value. If the data set has an even number of data points, then the median is the average of the two values around the middle unless one or both of the points are ND or DNQ, in which case the median value shall be the lower of the two data points where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than DNQ.
 - b. The data set shall be ranked from low to high, ranking the reported ND determinations lowest, DNQ determinations next, followed by quantified values (if any). The order of the individual ND or DNQ determinations is unimportant.
- 10.2.7. **SMRs.** The Discharger shall submit SMRs in accordance with the following requirements:

- a. The Discharger shall arrange all reported data in a tabular format. The data shall be summarized to clearly illustrate whether the facility is operating in compliance with interim and/or final effluent limitations. The Discharger is not required to duplicate the submittal of data that is entered in a tabular format within CIWQS. When electronic submittal of data is required and CIWQS does not provide for entry into a tabular format within the system, the Discharger shall electronically submit the data in a tabular format as an attachment.
- b. The Discharger shall attach a cover letter to the SMR. The information contained in the cover letter shall clearly identify violations of the waste discharge requirements; discuss corrective actions taken or planned; and the proposed time schedule for corrective actions. Identified violations must include a description of the requirement that was violated and a description of the violation.

10.3. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

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

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

10.4. Other Reports

- 10.4.1. Within 90 days of the effective date of this permit, the Discharger is required to submit the following to the Los Angeles Water Board:

- a. Initial Investigation TRE workplan
- b. Updated SWPPP
- c. Updated BMPP
- d. Updated Spill Control Plan (SCP) or SPCC Plan

The SWPPP, BMPP, and SCP shall be reviewed at a minimum once per year and updated as needed to ensure all actual or potential sources of trash and pollutants discharged from the Facility are addressed. All changes or revisions to the SWPPP, BMPP, and SCP shall be submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board within 30 days of revisions.

- 10.4.2. As defined in the Harbor Toxics TMDL, the Discharger is categorized as an "irregular discharger" and is responsible for adhering to the concentration-based Waste Load Allocations (WLAs) as specified in the TMDL. To fulfill these requirements, the Discharger developed a site-specific Monitoring and Reporting Plan (Monitoring Plan) and a Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) during Order R4-2017-0095 to monitor water column, sediment, and fish tissue at the Dominguez Channel Estuary. These plans were submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board on May 30, 2018 and approved on November 2, 2018. The Monitoring Plan and QAPP met the conditions of the "TMDL Element -

Monitoring Plan" provisions outlined in Chapter 7, Section 4-40 of the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (Basin Plan).

The Discharger shall continue to implement the site-specific Monitoring Plan and QAPP when a discharge from the Facility occurs. If any changes are made to the Monitoring Plan and QAPP, the Discharger shall notify the Los Angeles Water Board within 90 days of the modification of the Monitoring Plan and QAPP and resubmit the Monitoring Plan and QAPP to the Los Angeles Water Board for Executive Officer approval. If the Discharger decides to join a group already formed; the Discharger shall notify the Los Angeles Water Board within 90 days of the effective date of the Order. Documentation of Discharger's participation and responsibilities shall be provided with the notification.

- 10.4.3. According to the Harbor Toxics TMDL, the Discharger shall submit an annual monitoring/implementation report to the Los Angeles Water Board. The report shall describe the measures implemented and the progress achieved toward meeting the assigned WLAs. The annual report shall be received by the Los Angeles Water Board by the specified date in the proposed Monitoring Plan.
- 10.4.4. Within 12 months from the effective date of this Order, the Discharger is required to submit a Climate Change Effects Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Plan (Climate Change Plan) to assess and manage climate change related effects associated with the facility operation, water supplies, collection system, water quality and beneficial uses.

ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

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ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

As described in section 2.2 of this Order, the Los Angeles Water Board incorporates this Fact Sheet as findings of the Los Angeles Water Board supporting the issuance of this Order. This Fact Sheet includes the legal requirements and technical rationale that serve as the basis for the requirements of this Order.

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

1. PERMIT INFORMATION

The following table summarizes administrative information related to the facility.

Table F-1. Facility Information

WDID	4B192121001
Discharger	Tesoro Refining & Marketing Company
Name of Facility	Los Angeles Refinery
Facility Address	2101 E. Pacific Coast Highway Wilmington, CA 90744 Los Angeles County
Facility Contact, Title and Phone	Nate Busch, Advanced Environmental Specialist 310-522-6245
Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports	Robert Nguyen, Environmental Manager, (310) 847-5645
Mailing Address	Same as Facility Address
Billing Address	Same as Facility Address
Type of Facility	Petroleum Refinery (SIC 2911)
Major or Minor Facility	Major
Threat to Water Quality	1
Complexity	A
Pretreatment Program	N/A
Recycling Requirements	N/A
Facility Permitted Flow	4.32 million gallons per day (MGD) at Discharge Point 001 4.00 MGD at Discharge Point 003
Facility Design Flow	N/A
Watershed	Dominguez Channel Watershed, Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbor Watershed Management Area
Receiving Water	Dominguez Channel Estuary
Receiving Water Type	Inland Surface Water, Estuary

- 1.1. Tesoro Refining & Marketing Company LLC (hereinafter, Discharger) is the owner and operator of the Los Angeles Refinery - Wilmington Facility (hereinafter Facility), an industrial discharge from a petroleum refinery. Tesoro Refining & Marketing Company

LLC is also the owner of the Facility property. For the purposes of this Order, references to the “Discharger” or “Permittee” in applicable federal and state laws, regulations, plans, or policy are held to be equivalent to references to the Discharger herein.

- 1.2. The Facility discharges non-commingled stormwater (stormwater segregated from process wastewater) and commingled stormwater (stormwater commingled with process wastewater) through storm drains to the Dominguez Channel Estuary, a water of the United States, within the Dominguez Channel Watershed. The Discharger was previously regulated by Order No. R4-2017-0095 and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit (NPDES CA0003778), adopted on April 6, 2017, and effective on June 1, 2017; Order No. R4-2017-0095 was scheduled to expire on May 31, 2022.
- 1.3. Federal regulations at 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) section 122.46 limit the duration of NPDES permits to a fixed term not to exceed five years. However, pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.6(d)(1) and California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 2235.4, the terms and conditions of an expired permit are automatically continued pending reissuance of the permit if the Discharger complies with all federal NPDES requirements for continuation of expired permits.
- 1.4. The Discharger filed a report of waste discharge (ROWD) and submitted an application for reissuance of its WDRs and NPDES permit on November 23, 2021. The application was deemed complete on December 27, 2021. A site visit was conducted on February 26, 2025, to observe operations and collect additional data to develop permit limitations and conditions. The terms and conditions of Order R4-2017-0095 have been continued and remain in effect until new WDRs and NPDES permits are adopted under this Order. Attachment B provides a map of the area around the Facility and the discharge point. Attachment C provides the flow schematic of the Facility.

2. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The Discharger operates a petroleum refinery located at 2101 East Pacific Coast Highway, Wilmington, California. The Facility spans approximately 308 acres and processes approximately 100,000 barrels per day (bbls/day) of crude oil, primarily from California production sources. Crude oil is delivered to the Facility via pipeline and marine vessels. The crude oil is converted into a full range of petroleum products, including various grades of aviation gasoline, jet fuels, diesel fuels, bunker fuels, and petroleum coke. Recovered byproducts include liquefied petroleum gas, coke, and sulfur. Finished products such as distillate fuels, and by-products such as residual fuel oil and petroleum coke are exported from the Facility by pipeline, marine vessels, trucks, and rail cars; other materials, such as liquefied petroleum gas, are exported using rail cars and trucks. The Facility has a maximum crude and product storage capacity of approximately 5.6 million barrels. The refinery processes include desalting, atmospheric distillation, vacuum distillation, hydrocracking, delayed coking, hydrotreating, alkylation, catalytic reforming, hydrogen generation, isomerization, depentanizer, and sulfur recovery. The Discharger also owns the Sulfur Recovery Plant (SRP), located offsite approximately 1.3 miles north of the Facility, and the wastewater and stormwater from the SRP is normally routed to the Los Angeles Refinery – Wilmington Facility for treatment and discharge (subsequent to treatment of sulfide at the SRP). During storm events when both the SRP and the Los Angeles Refinery

are hydraulically overloaded, the Discharger also has the option to discharge stormwater commingled with treated process wastewater from the SRP directly to the Dominguez Channel Estuary under a separate NPDES permit No. CA0002020.

2.1. Description of Wastewater and Treatment or Controls

Wastewater (stormwater and process wastewater) generated at the Facility are collected and/or treated by one of the following three separate systems:

1. High Chemical Oxygen Demand (HCOD) Treatment System

Process wastewater from the enclosed process unit systems and crude clearing waters are treated in the HCOD system, which consists of a pre-treatment unit, corrugated plate interceptors, induced gas floatation units, sour water strippers, a dissolved air floatation unit, and flow equalization tanks. Effluent from the HCOD treatment system is combined with the effluent from the low chemical oxygen demand (LCOD) system and discharged to the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts' (LACSD) sanitary sewer under an Industrial Waste Permit No. 20098.

2. Low Chemical Oxygen Demand (LCOD) Treatment System

Wastewater from boiler blowdown, cooling tower blowdown, miscellaneous wastewater (including miscellaneous cleanup wastewaters, petroleum coke-belt wash waters, excess coke drum cutting and quench waters, hydrostatics test waters, fire system test wastewater, and water softener regeneration wastewaters), sulfur recovery plant wastewater (including stormwater), drainage from the truck loading area, and stormwater from the Facility enter the LCOD treatment system. The LCOD treatment system consists of the No. 3 and No. 6 lamella separators, both of which drain to storage Tank No. 15001. Floor drainage from areas south of the Pacific Coast Highway is routed to the No. 3 separator, and drainage from areas north of the Pacific Coast Highway is routed to the No. 6 separator. From Tank No. 15001, wastewater is treated by two induced gas flotation units operating in parallel and then routed to the LCOD system Effluent Tank No. 15002. The LCOD system effluent is then transferred to Tank No. 25013, where it is combined with the effluent from the HCOD system, and then to the Final Effluent Tank No. 80043 from which it is discharged to the sanitary sewer. When necessary, the effluent from the lamella separators may be discharged to the Dominguez Channel Estuary through Discharge Point 003. This emergency discharge will only occur when the flooding of the plant is imminent and the following conditions are met: (1) the Discharger has taken all reasonable operational steps to contain excess wastewater (after reaching all on-site storage capacity and the capacity to discharge to LACSD); and (2) there are risks to human life, the safety of employees, and the community from flooding of the Facility. Discharge to Discharge Point 003 is manually controlled by a valve that is normally closed and chain-locked to prevent unauthorized discharge.

The Discharger reported in Form 2C of the ROWD the following average non-stormwater flows through Discharge Point 003 during an emergency discharge event.

Boiler Blowdown:	0.44 MGD
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Cooling Tower Blowdown:	0.85 MGD
SRP Wastewater:	0.10 MGD
Miscellaneous Wash Water/Other:	0.76 MGD

The remainder of the discharge through Discharge Point 003 (up to 1.95 MGD) would consist of stormwater.

3. Segregated Stormwater System

Stormwater collected in the tank farms from the north and west section of the Facility is segregated from other sources of refinery wastewater and stormwater from other areas and is referred to as non-commingled stormwater. Stormwater from the north tank farm can be routed by gravity to a collection sump, which discharges to Tank No. 80009; stormwater from the northwest and west tank farms are routed to oil/water separators #7 and #8, which can discharge to the Pond No. 2 (Pond No. 2 discharges either to the sanitary sewer or to the LCOD system) or Tank 80009. From Tank 80009, the collected stormwater is normally routed to the LCOD system and subsequently discharged to the sanitary sewer. Tank 80009 has a design storage capacity of approximately 3.3 million gallons. The Discharger also has the option to discharge Tank 80009 effluent and stormwater that is collected in Pond No. 2 to the Dominguez Channel Estuary through Discharge Point 001 to prevent flooding of the Facility. Any non-emergency discharge through Discharge Point 001, shall be sampled prior to discharge to ensure that permit limits are met. Emergency conditions that warrant a discharge shall be sampled accordingly to ensure that permit limits are met as well.

The Facility has a combined stormwater storage capacity of 31 million gallons. Discharges from the Facility did not occur during the term of Order No. R4-2017-0095. There have been no discharges through Discharge Point 001 since the system that segregates stormwater from process water was put into service in 2001. The last discharge through Discharge Point 003 occurred in 1995 during a storm event that produced 6.5 inches of rainfall within 24 hours and before the discharge of process wastewater and commingled stormwater to the LACSD sanitary sewer was permitted.

2.2. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

Consistent with Order No. R4-2017-0095, the submitted ROWD, and subsequent correspondence with the Discharger, the Facility proposes to discharge up to 4.32 MGD of non-commingled stormwater through Discharge Point 001 (Latitude 33.7948°, Longitude -118.2299°) and 4.00 MGD of commingled stormwater through Discharge Point 003 (Latitude 33.7858°, Longitude -118.2355°) into the Dominguez Channel Estuary, a water of the United States. Discharge to Discharge Point 003 will occur during an emergency only. Historically, the Facility discharged treated wastewater to the Dominguez Channel through Discharge Point 002 (Latitude 33.7914°, Longitude -118.2308°). Discharges to Discharge Point 002 was terminated in 2001 as an outcome of Cease and Desist Order No. 99-013, issued by the Los Angeles Water Board on September 16, 1999. To comply with Order No. 99-013, the Facility directed the treated wastewater and stormwater discharge (previously discharged through Discharge Point 002) to the sanitary sewer.

2.3. Summary of Existing Requirements and Self-Monitoring Report (SMR) Data

No discharges of stormwater or process wastewater have occurred from the Facility since December 2001. Therefore, there were no samples collected under Order R4-2017-0095.

2.4. Compliance History

No discharges of stormwater or process wastewater occurred during the term of Order R4-2017-0095 at Discharge Points 001 and 003.

2.5. Planned Changes

The Discharger does not anticipate any changes to the Facility during the term of this Order.

3. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS

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

3.1. Legal Authorities

This Order serves as WDRs pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the California Water Code (CWC) (commencing with section 13260). This Order is also issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. EPA and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the CWC (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as an NPDES permit authorizing the Discharger to discharge into waters of the United States at the discharge location described in Table 2 subject to the WDRs in this Order.

3.2. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

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

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

3.3.1. Water Quality Control Plan. The Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (Basin Plan) designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives (WQOs), and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan.

Requirements in this Order implement the Basin Plan. Beneficial uses applicable to the Dominguez Channel Estuary are as follows:

Table F-2. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001 and 003	Dominguez Channel Estuary	<u>Existing:</u> Water Contact Recreation (REC-1); Non-contact Water Recreation (REC-2); Commercial and Sport Fishing (COMM); Estuarine Habitat (EST); Marine Habitat (MAR); Wildlife Habitat (WILD); Preservation of Rare, Threatened, or Endangered species (RARE); Migration of Aquatic Organisms (MIGR); Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development (SPWN), <u>Potential:</u> Navigation (NAV).

- 3.3.2. **Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 CFR section 122.44(l) restrict backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require that effluent limitations in a reissued permit must be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions in which limitations may be relaxed. This Order complies with the anti-backsliding provisions as discussed in finding 4.4.1. of this Fact Sheet.
- 3.3.3. **Antidegradation Policy.** Federal regulation 40 CFR section 131.12 requires that the state water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution 68-16 ("*Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California*"). Resolution 68-16 is deemed to incorporate the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution 68-16 requires that existing water quality be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Los Angeles Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the State and federal antidegradation policies. The permitted discharge must be consistent with the antidegradation provision of 40 CFR section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution 68-16 as discussed in finding 4.4.2. of this Fact Sheet.
- 3.3.4. **Bacteria Provisions.** On August 7, 2018, the State Water Board adopted bacteria provisions and a water quality variance policy as (1) *Part 3 of the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California*; and (2) an amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California (collectively referred to as the Bacteria Provisions) through Resolution No. 2018-0038. The goals of the Bacteria Provisions are to (1) establish a beneficial use definition of limited water contact recreation (LREC-1); (2) establish new statewide numeric water quality objectives for bacteria to protect primary contact recreation (REC-1) beneficial use; (3) include implementation elements; and (4) create a water quality standards variance framework under provisions established by the U.S. EPA. The regulatory action was approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) approved the regulatory

action on February 4, 2019, and subsequently approved by the U.S. EPA on March 22, 2019, making the Bacteria Provisions effective. The Bacteria Provisions were incorporated into Chapter 3 of the Basin Plan via Los Angeles Water Board Resolution No. R20-001.

This Order now includes an effluent limitation based to protect those beneficial uses consistent with the Bacteria Provisions. The Dominguez Channel Estuary is designated with a REC-1 beneficial use.

The Bacteria Provisions include WQOs for enterococci for waters with REC-1 beneficial use where the salinity is greater than 1 ppt more than 5 percent of the time during the calendar year. The Bacteria Provisions incorporate WQOs based on both a six-week rolling geometric mean value calculated weekly and a statistical threshold value (STV) calculated once per month. The STV is a set value that approximates the 90th percentile of the water quality distribution of a bacterial population. Since the Discharger is an irregular discharger, this Order implements the Bacteria Provision by establishing effluent limitations equivalent to the STV. The STV is 110 cfu/100 mL.

- 3.3.5. **Enclosed Bays and Estuaries Policy.** The *Water Quality Control Policy for the Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* (Enclosed Bay and Estuaries Policy), adopted by the State Water Board through Resolution No. 95-84 on November 16, 1995. The Enclosed Bay and Estuaries Policy states that:

"It is the policy of the State Water Board that the discharge of municipal wastewaters and industrial process waters (exclusive of cooling water discharges) to enclosed bays and estuaries, other than the San Francisco Bay-Delta system, shall be phased out at the earliest practicable date. Exceptions to this provision may be granted by a Regional Water Board only when the Regional Water Board finds that the wastewater in question would consistently be treated and discharged in such a manner that it would enhance the quality of receiving waters above that which would occur in the absence of the discharge."

The Facility discharges into the Dominguez Channel Estuary. The Discharger has eliminated their discharge to the receiving water to the greatest extent possible at this point with the most recent discharge occurring 2001. In the event of an extreme storm event necessitating a discharge, this Order contains provisions necessary to protect all beneficial uses of the receiving water.

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

- 3.3.7. **Mercury Provisions.** The State Water Board adopted “*Part 2 of the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California-Tribal and Subsistence Fishing Beneficial Uses and Mercury Provisions*” (hereinafter Mercury Provisions) through Resolution No. 2017-0027, which was approved by OAL on June 28, 2017, and became effective upon U.S. EPA approval on July 14, 2017. The Mercury Provisions are implemented through NPDES permits issued pursuant to CWA section 402, waste discharge requirements, or waivers of waste discharge requirements. The Provisions include specific implementation provisions for municipal wastewater and industrial discharges, stormwater discharges from mine site remediation discharges, dredging activities, wetland projects, and nonpoint source discharges.

Discharges from the Facility are characterized as stormwater and comingled stormwater and process wastewater and are discharged into a flowing water body (i.e. the Dominguez Channel Estuary). Under emergency situations, stormwater and process wastewater have the potential to be discharged at both Discharge Points 001 and 003. Therefore, in accordance with the Mercury Provisions for wastewater discharges, the water column concentration value for the receiving water is 12 ng/L. Thus, the total mercury effluent limitation of 12 ng/L (0.012 µg/L) from the previous permit is carried over for the discharges from the Facility into a flowing waterbody. Additionally, this Order requires monitoring for mercury at both Discharge Point 001 and 003 with a new reporting limit of 0.5 ng/L (0.0005 µg/L), which the Mercury Provisions specify as the quantification limit for the water samples.

- 3.3.8. **National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).** U.S. EPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, and later amended it on May 4, 1995, and November 9, 1999. About forty criteria in the NTR applied in California. On May 18, 2000, U.S. EPA adopted the CTR. The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and, in addition, incorporated the previously adopted NTR criteria that were applicable in the state. The CTR was last amended on January 16, 2025. These rules contain federal water quality criteria for priority pollutants. This Order implements the NTR and CTR.

- 3.3.9. **Sediment Quality.** The State Water Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries – Part 1, Sediment Quality Objectives* on September 16, 2008 through Resolution No. 2008-0079, and it became effective on August 25, 2009. This plan has been subsequently amended, most recently through State Water Board Resolution No. 2018-0028, and is now known as the Sediment Quality Provisions (Sediment Quality Provisions). The Sediment Quality Provisions established sediment quality objectives for benthic community protection and human health and related implementation provisions for specifically defined sediments and discharges in most bays and estuaries. The 2018 amendments to the Sediment Quality Provisions updated the implementation provisions for assessing the human health sediment quality provisions. The Los Angeles Water Board’s Harbor Toxics TMDL, adopted in 2012, (Chapter 7, Page 7-489) addresses bioaccumulation of toxic substances. The Harbor Toxics TMDL was updated in 2022 to incorporate the human health

implementation provisions in the 2018 Sediment Quality Provisions (Resolution R22-005) and is under consideration by US EPA solely with respect to the extension of certain TMDL deadlines not implemented in this Order. This Order implements the Harbor Toxics TMDL by applying the sediment WLAs for bioaccumulative pollutants (chlordane, and dieldrin) and cadmium directly to the effluent (Table 5 of Order) as discussed in Section 3.4 below.

- 3.3.10. **State Implementation Policy.** On March 2, 2000, the State Water Board adopted the Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (State Implementation Policy or SIP). The SIP became effective on April 28, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated for California by the U.S. EPA through the NTR and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Los Angeles Water Board in the Basin Plan. The SIP became effective on May 18, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the U.S. EPA through the CTR. The State Water Board adopted amendments to the SIP on February 24, 2005, that became effective on July 13, 2005. The SIP establishes implementation provisions for priority pollutant criteria and objectives and provisions for chronic toxicity control.
- 3.3.11. **Thermal Plan.** The State Water Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* (Thermal Plan) on January 7, 1971, and amended this plan on September 18, 1975. This plan contains temperature objectives for coastal and interstate waters and enclosed bays and estuaries of California.

For estuaries, provision 5.A.(1) of Thermal Plan includes the following specific water quality objectives for this type of discharge:

- a. The maximum temperature shall not exceed the natural receiving water temperature by more than 20°F.
- b. Elevated temperature waste discharges either individually or combined with other discharges shall not create a zone, defined by water temperatures of more than 1°F above natural receiving water temperature, which exceeds 25 percent of the cross-sectional area of a main river channel at any point.
- c. No discharge shall cause a surface water temperature to rise greater than 4°F above the natural temperature of the receiving waters at any time or place.
- d. Additional limitations shall be imposed when necessary to assure protection of beneficial uses.

Consistent with the Thermal Plan, Los Angeles Water Board staff prepared a study entitled, *Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen Impacts on Biota in Tidal Estuaries and Enclosed Bays in the Los Angeles Region* (White Paper) that evaluated the optimum temperatures for steelhead, topsmelt, ghost shrimp, brown rock crab, jackknife clam, and blue mussel, which are the typical aquatic life species present in tidal estuaries and enclosed bays in the Los Angeles

Region. A maximum effluent temperature limitation of 86°F was determined to be appropriate for protection of aquatic life. This Order includes the effluent limitation of 86°F consistent with the Thermal Plan requirement to protect the aquatic life beneficial uses, including but not limited to EST, MAR, and WILD. Additionally, compliance with the effluent limitation of 86°F ensures the water quality objectives for natural receiving water temperature is met.

- 6.3.1. **Toxicity Provisions.** Beginning in May 2013, the Los Angeles Water Board began implementing, in NPDES permits for POTWs and industrial facilities, numeric water quality objectives for both acute and chronic toxicity, using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST), and a program of implementation to control toxicity. As explained later in the Fact Sheet, this approach is a preferred statistical method because it provides greater confidence in results classifying in-stream waste concentrations as toxic or non-toxic, and it is supported by U.S. EPA. This methodology was used in the last iteration of this Order and is carried over into this Order.

On December 1, 2020, the State Water Board adopted State Policy for Water Quality Control: Toxicity Provisions (Toxicity Provisions) which established statewide numeric water quality objectives for both acute and chronic toxicity, using the TST, and a program of implementation to control toxicity. On October 5, 2021, the State Water Board adopted a resolution confirming that the Toxicity Provisions were adopted as a State Policy for Water Quality Control, for all inland surface waters, enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal lagoons of the state, regardless of their status as waters of the United States. The Toxicity Provisions establish a uniform regulatory approach to provide consistent protection of aquatic life beneficial uses and protect aquatic habitats and life from the effects of known and unknown toxicants. The Toxicity Provisions were approved by OAL on April 25, 2022, and by U.S. EPA on May 1, 2023.

On December 14, 2023, the State Water Board applied for U.S. EPA Region IX review and approval of a limited-use alternative test procedure (ATP), for the use of one-effluent concentration when conducting whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing, pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 136.5 (Aug. 28, 2017). The application is specific to acute or chronic WET tests in Table 1 of the application when using the TST statistical approach (U.S. EPA, 2010) for analyzing the data. The application is being sought for all dischargers or facilities in the State of California and their associated laboratories. The ATP application is still pending with U.S. EPA.

The use of the TST has been the subject of litigation. On December 2024, the Second District Court of Appeal upheld the use of the TST in an NPDES permit in the case *Camarillo Sanitary District v. California Regional Water Quality Control Board - Los Angeles Region*.

A separate legal challenge to the State Water Board's adoption of the Toxicity Provisions originated in Fresno County Superior Court on July 18, 2022, through a petition for writ of mandate filed by Camarillo Sanitary District, City of Simi Valley, City of Thousand Oaks, Central Valley Clean Water Association, and Clean Water SoCal (formerly known as Southern California Alliance of Publicly

Owned Treatment Works) (Petitioners) . One of the claims was that the Toxicity Provisions were inconsistent with the Clean Water Act. On October 9, 2023, the superior court denied the petition in its entirety.

On December 19, 2023, three of the Petitioners filed a notice of appeal of the Fresno Superior Court's decision upholding the Toxicity Provisions. On August 5, 2025, the Fifth District Court of Appeal issued a published opinion holding that the TST statistical approach, which is an integral component of the Toxicity Provisions, cannot be utilized in NPDES permitting to evaluate WET data because the TST is not an approved method under 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 136. The Court of Appeal did not, however, disturb the Toxicity Provisions' use of the TST as a part of its water quality objectives. The State Water Board prevailed on all other claims in the litigation. The Court of Appeal's decision became final on September 4, 2025.

Pending the California Supreme Court's review, the opinion of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeal is not binding on the Water Boards. However, the opinion may be cited, not only for its persuasive value, but also for the limited purpose of establishing the existence of a conflict in authority.

In accordance with Water Code sections 13146 and 13247, the Los Angeles Water Board must fully implement the water quality objectives and their implementation procedures in the Toxicity Provisions. The numeric water quality objectives for chronic and acute toxicity established by the Toxicity Provisions, which are based on the TST, were approved by U.S. EPA and remain in effect. As such, the numeric water quality objectives continue to serve as the applicable federal water quality standards in California.

The Water Boards must also continue to comply with federal Clean Water Act NPDES regulations for determining reasonable potential and establishing applicable water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs). NPDES regulations (40 CFR § 122.44(d)(1)(vii)(A)) require that all WQBELs be derived from and comply with all applicable water quality standards. Moreover, although the Toxicity Provisions left in place narrative water quality objectives for aquatic toxicity in regional water board water quality control plans (basin plans), the Toxicity Provisions did supersede basin plan provisions and portions of the Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (SIP) for implementing narrative water quality objectives. As such, there are currently no basin plan or SIP procedures in effect for implementing narrative water quality objectives to determine reasonable potential as required by 40 CFR § 122.44(d)(1)(ii). As a result, the Los Angeles Water Board must fully implement all of the Toxicity Provisions.

The Toxicity Provisions do not supersede TMDLs related to aquatic toxicity established prior to the effective date of the Toxicity Provisions. For existing TMDLs, however, the Toxicity Provisions state that its implementation provisions apply in addition to any existing TMDL requirements, unless the regional board determines that its TMDL's requirements are more protective than the Toxicity Provisions (Toxicity Provisions, II.D., p.4). The implementation provisions in Section III of the Toxicity Provisions include elements related to the required test

methods, implementation of the instream waste concentration (IWC), species sensitivity screening, reasonable potential, monitoring, effluent limitations expressed as Pass/Fail, use of the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST), and Toxicity Reduction Evaluations (TREs), which are incorporated into the Order. Therefore, the toxicity requirements in this Order are consistent with the Toxicity Provisions.

- 3.3.13. **Trash Amendments.** The State Water Board adopted the “*Amendment to the Ocean Plan and Part I Trash Provisions of the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California*” (collectively known as the Trash Amendments) through Resolution 2015-0019, which was approved by OAL on December 2, 2015, and became effective upon U.S. EPA approval on January 12, 2016. The Trash Amendments established a narrative water quality objective and a prohibition on the discharge of trash, to be implemented through permits issued pursuant to CWA section 402(p), waste discharge requirements, or waivers of waste discharge requirements.

The Trash Amendments apply to all surface waters of the State, with the exception of those waters within the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles Water Board where trash or debris Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) are in effect prior to the effective date of the Trash Provisions. There are currently no Trash TMDLs for the Dominguez Channel Estuary, and therefore the discharges described in this Order are subject to the Trash Amendments. This Order incorporates the requirements of the Trash Amendments through the prohibition of trash discharges to the discharge point. This Order also requires the Discharger to develop and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), which shall include specific BMPs used as stormwater control measures that the Discharger will undertake to prevent the discharge of trash from the Facility into the Dominguez Channel Estuary.

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

The State Water Board adopted the 2024 California Integrated Report based on a compilation of the Los Angeles Water Boards’ Integrated Reports. These Integrated Reports contain both the CWA section 305(b) water quality assessment and section 303(d) list of impaired waters. In developing the Integrated Reports, the Water Boards solicit data, information, and comments from the public and other interested persons. On March 26, 2024, the State Water Board approved the CWA Section 303(d) List portion of the State’s 2024 Integrated Report (State Water Board Resolution Number 2024). On December 12, 2024, U.S. EPA approved California’s 2024 Integrated Report. The CWA section 303(d) List can be found at the following link:

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/water_quality_assessment/2024-integrated-report.html

Certain receiving waters in the Dominguez Channel Watershed do not fully support beneficial uses and therefore have been classified as impaired on the 2024 303(d) list and have been scheduled for TMDL development.

The Facility discharges to the Dominguez Channel Estuary (Ends at Vermont Ave) within the Dominguez Channel Watershed. The 2024 State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) California 303(d) List includes the classification of the

Dominguez Channel Estuary. The pollutants/stressors of concern include benthic community effects, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, chlordane, chlordane (tissue) chrysene, copper, DDT (tissue and sediment), dieldrin (tissue), indicator bacteria, lead, PCBs, phenanthrene, pyrene, toxicity, and zinc. The following are summaries of TMDLs applicable to the Dominguez Channel Estuary.

Harbor Toxics TMDL. The Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters Toxic Pollutants TMDL (Harbor Toxics TMDL) is included in Chapter 7-40 of the Basin Plan (Chapter 7, Page 7-489). The Los Angeles Water Board adopted revisions to the Harbor Toxics TMDL on October 13, 2022, under Resolution No. R22-005. These revisions were approved by OAL on August 15, 2025 and are pending approval by USEPA. The revisions to the TMDL applicable to this Order, however, do not require approval by U.S. EPA.¹ Therefore, this Order contains effluent limitations and monitoring requirements that implement the Harbor Toxics TMDL in effect at the time of permit adoption. A summary of the applicable requirements in the Harbor Toxics TMDL and a description of how these requirements are implemented in this Order are provided below.

Applicable Harbor Toxics TMDL Waste Load Allocations (WLAs)

For the Dominguez Channel Estuary, the Harbor Toxics TMDL includes:

- a. Interim sediment concentration-based WLAs (in mg/kg sediment) for copper, lead, zinc, 4,4'-DDT, PAHs (benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, chrysene, and pyrene), and PCBs
- b. Final water column final concentration-based WLAs (µg/L) for copper, lead, zinc, PAHs, chlordane, 4,4'-DDT, dieldrin, and total PCBs
- c. Final concentration-based sediment WLA (in mg/kg dry sediment) for cadmium
- d. Final concentration-based sediment WLAs (in µg/kg dry sediment) for bioaccumulative compounds: chlordane and dieldrin
- e. Provisions for monitoring discharges and/or receiving waters to determine attainment with WLAs

Implementation of the Harbor Toxics TMDL

The provisions of this Order are consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the WLAs established in the Harbor Toxics TMDL. The TMDL

¹ U.S. EPA is currently reviewing changes to the implementation schedule that extend the final compliance deadline for the human health related LAs and WLAs in Table 18 of the Harbor Toxics TMDL. This Order is not granting additional time to come into compliance with the human health WLAs because the Discharger has already demonstrated the ability to comply with all Final WLAs by retaining all discharges on-site. Therefore, no additional review or approval by U.S. EPA is needed to implement the Harbor Toxics TMDL as amended through Resolution No. R22-005.

includes provisions that allow up to a 20-year implementation schedule when warranted. This Order requires compliance final WQBELs that implement the final WLAs instead of interim WLAs since the dischargers from the Facility has not occurred since 2001 and has demonstrated the ability to retain all stormwater runoff. Therefore, a compliance schedule allowing the Discharger additional time to comply with the final WLA is not warranted in this Order. The following discusses the implementation of the WLAs for the Harbor Toxics TMDL in this Order.

- a. **Final WLAs.** This Order requires WQBELs that are statistically-calculated based on salt water column final concentration-based WLAs (in µg/L, total metal) for copper (3.73), lead (8.52), zinc (85.6), PAHs [benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, chrysene (0.049), and pyrene (11,000)], chlordane (0.00059), 4,4'-DDT (0.00059), dieldrin (0.00014), and total PCBs (0.00017) in the Dominguez Channel Estuary. The final water column WLAs were translated, consistent with the assumptions and requirements of TMDL WLAs, into WQBELs in this Order.

The Harbor Toxics TMDL also includes final sediment allocations (in µg/kg dry sediment) for cadmium (1.2), chlordane (0.5), and dieldrin (0.02). A discharge from the Facility only occurs during extreme storm events. The Facility is an “irregular discharger” as specified in the Harbor Toxics TMDL. For these dischargers, the direct application of sediment allocations to the effluent is problematic because the volume of effluent necessary to collect a sufficient amount of TSS for sediment analysis using conventional analytical methods is very large and would require a level of planning that would be infeasible to implement for an irregular discharge. Therefore, an alternative method, SSC method, to determine compliance with the final concentration-based sediment waste load allocations is used. The SSC method is described in footnote a of Table E-3 of this Order.

- b. **Interim WLAs.** The Harbor Toxics TMDL includes interim sediment allocations (in mg/kg sediment) for copper (220.0) lead (510.0), zinc (789.0), DDT (1.727), PAHs (31.60), and PCBs (1.490) at the Dominguez Channel Estuary.

Order No. R4-2017-0095 established interim sediment allocation monitoring thresholds based on the Harbor Toxics TMDL’s interim sediment allocations for cadmium, copper, lead, zinc, DDT, PAHs (i.e., benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, chrysene, or pyrene), and PCBs, and final sediment allocations for cadmium, chlordane, and dieldrin. This Order removes interim WLAs and carries over the final effluent limitations based on the final sediment allocations for cadmium, chlordane, and dieldrin.

- c. **Monitoring and Reporting Plan (Monitoring Plan) and Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP).** In accordance with the Harbor Toxics TMDL, the Discharger is a “responsible party” because it is an “Individual Industrial Permittee”. As such, either individually or with a collaborating

group, the Discharger is required to develop a Monitoring Plan and QAPP for the water column, sediment, and fish tissue in the Dominguez Channel, Torrance Lateral and Dominguez Channel Estuary. These plans must follow the "TMDL Element - Monitoring Plan" provisions in the Basin Plan, Chapter 7, Section 7-40. The TMDL required that the Monitoring Plan and QAPP shall be submitted 20 months after the effective date of the TMDL (March 23, 2012) for public review and subsequent Executive Officer approval.

During the tenure of Order R4-2017-0095, the Discharger submitted a site-specific Monitoring Plan and QAPP to implement the monitoring and reporting requirements of the Harbor Toxics TMDL on May 30, 2018. The Monitoring Plan included the Discharger's Sediment Monitoring Plan. The Los Angeles Water Board reviewed and provided comments on August 23, 2018. The Discharger submitted the revised Monitoring Plan and QAPP on September 18, 2018 addressing the comments received. The Los Angeles Water released the revised draft plans for public comment. No comments were received, and the Los Angeles Water Board approved the Monitoring Plan and QAPP for the Facility on November 2, 2018.

The Discharger is required to implement the approved Monitoring Plan and QAPP when a discharge from the Facility occurs. The compliance monitoring program includes water column, sediment, and fish tissue monitoring. The Discharger is required to submit the annual monitoring report to the Los Angeles Water Board by the specified date in the approved Monitoring Plan. The annual monitoring report must indicate compliance and non-compliance with applicable WLAs. Since 2001, no discharges have occurred from the Facility, and the Discharger has maintained compliance with the TMDL allocations by eliminating discharges through the implementation of BMPs and using large storage tanks, totaling 31 million gallons of storage capacity. Should a discharge occur from the Facility and monitoring indicates non-compliance with the TMDL allocations, the Discharger is required to submit CSMP Phase II of the Harbor Toxics TMDL, which includes the implementation of additional BMPs and site remedial actions to address those concerns as deemed necessary. Phase II shall be developed, prioritized, and implemented based on monitoring data collected from the TMDL monitoring program and other information from available special studies.

3.5. Other Plans, Policies and Regulations

- 3.5.1. **Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation.** On March 07, 2017, the State Water Board adopted a resolution in recognition of the challenges posed by climate change that requires a proactive approach to climate change in all State Water Board actions, including drinking water regulation, water quality protection, and financial assistance (Resolution No. 2017-0012). The resolution lays the foundation for a response to climate change that is integrated into all State Water Board actions, by giving direction to the State Water Board divisions and encouraging coordination with the Los Angeles Water Board. The Los Angeles

Water Board also adopted “A Resolution to Prioritize Actions to Adapt and Mitigate the Impacts of Climate Change on the Los Angeles Region’s Water Resources and Associated Beneficial Uses” (Resolution No. R18-004) on May 10, 2018. The resolution summarizes the steps taken so far to address the impacts of climate change within the Los Angeles Water Board’s programs and lists a series of steps to move forward. These include the identification of potential regulatory adaptation and mitigation measures that could be implemented on a short-term and long-term basis by each of the Los Angeles Water Board’s programs to take into account, and assist in mitigating where possible, the effects of climate change on water resources and associated beneficial uses. This Order contains provisions to require planning and actions to address climate change consistent with the guidance in both the State and Los Angeles Water Boards’ resolutions.

The Permittee shall develop a Climate Change Effects Vulnerability Assessment and Management Plan (Climate Change Plan) and submit the Climate Change Plan to the Los Angeles Water Board no later than 12 months after the effective date of this Order. The Climate Change Plan shall include an assessment of short and long-term vulnerabilities of the Facility and operations as well as plans to address any Facility vulnerabilities, treatment systems, and outfalls for predicted impacts to ensure that facility operations are not disrupted, compliance with permit conditions is achieved, and receiving waters are not adversely impacted by discharges. Control measures shall include, but are not limited to, emergency procedures, contingency plans, alarm/notification systems, training, backup power and equipment, and the need for planned mitigations to ameliorate climate-induced impacts including, but not limited to receiving water quality and conditions, as well as the impact of rising sea level, wildfires, storm surges, and back-to-back severe storms, which are expected to become more frequent.

- 3.5.2. **Environmental Justice and Advancing Racial Equity.** Water Code section 13149.2 requires the regional water boards to make findings considering the potential environmental justice, tribal impact, and racial equity impacts when issuing or reissuing individual waste discharge requirements or waivers of waste discharge requirements that regulate activity or a facility that may impact a disadvantaged or tribal community, and that includes a time schedule, alternative compliance path or water quality variance to allow time to come into compliance with applicable water quality objectives. This Order does not include a time schedule, alternative compliance path, or variance. Therefore, the requirements in Water Code Sections 13149.2 do not apply.

Water Code Section 189.7 requires the Los Angeles Water Board to conduct outreach in disadvantaged and/or tribal communities when considering proposed discharges of waste that may have disproportionate impacts on water quality in those communities. The area around the Facility has an average pollution burden score of 97, cleanup site score of 59, and a groundwater threat score of 56 on California’s Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA’s) CalEnviroScreen 4.0 tool, which indicates that the surrounding communities are disproportionately burdened by pollution for these indicators, in comparison to the rest of the State. The area in the vicinity of the Facility does not meet the criteria

of a disadvantaged community as defined in Water Code Section 189.7(d)(1). The Los Angeles Water Board also conducted outreach per Water Code Section 189.7 to determine if this Order disproportionately impacts tribal communities. The Los Angeles Water Board reached out to the Native American Heritage Commission to determine the tribes that may be impacted by this project and the tentative order was sent to each tribal representative and no disproportionate tribal impacts were identified. As such, the Los Angeles Water Board does not expect this Order to disproportionately impact the water quality of an economically disadvantaged community as defined in Water Code Section 189.7(d)(1) or tribal community.

4. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

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

Discharges from the Facility include the discharge of non-commingled stormwater and stormwater commingled with wastewater from a petroleum refinery, including: boiler blowdown, cooling tower blowdown, miscellaneous wastewater (including miscellaneous cleanup wastewaters, petroleum coke-belt wash waters, excess coke drum cutting and quench waters, hydrostatics test waters, fire system test wastewater, and water softener regeneration wastewaters), sulfur recovery plant wastewater, and drainage from the truck loading area. Stormwater from the Facility may pick up solids, oil and grease, total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH), sulfide, metals, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and constituents contributing to biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and chemical oxygen demand (COD). Order No. R4-2017-0095 applied the pollutants identified in Order No. R4-2010-0179 that were believed to be present in the discharge from the Facility based on a review of the operations at the Facility, and it included monitoring requirements and effluent limitations for total suspended solids (TSS), BOD, COD, oil and grease, chromium, total phenols, pH, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, benzo(a)pyrene, chrysene, dibenzo(a)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, fluorene, pyrene, arsenic, cadmium, copper, lead, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, zinc, cyanide, and TPH. These pollutants, previously regulated under Order No. R4-2017-0095, are carried over in this Order due to their potential to adversely impact water quality and aquatic life in the receiving water.

4.1. Discharge Prohibitions

Discharge Prohibitions in this Order are based on the federal CWA, the CFR, the Basin Plan, the CWC, State Water Board's plans and policies, U.S. EPA guidance and regulations, and previous permit provisions. The discharge prohibitions included in this Order are consistent with the requirements set for other dischargers within the Los Angeles Region that are regulated by NPDES permits.

4.2. Technology-based Effluent Limitations

4.2.1. **Scope and Authority.** Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing U.S. EPA permit regulations at 40 CFR Section 122.44 require that permits include conditions meeting applicable technology-based requirements at a minimum, and any more stringent effluent limitations necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. The discharge authorized by this Order must meet minimum federal technology-based requirements based on Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) in accordance with 40 CFR Section 125.3(c), (d).

The CWA requires that technology-based effluent limitations be established based on several levels of controls:

- a. Best practicable treatment control technology (BPT) represents the average of the best existing performance by well-operated facilities within an industrial category or subcategory. BPT standards apply to toxic, conventional, and non-conventional pollutants.
- b. Best available technology economically achievable (BAT) represents the best existing performance of treatment technologies that are economically achievable within an industrial point source category. BAT standards apply to toxic and nonconventional pollutants.
- c. Best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT) represents the control from existing industrial point sources of conventional pollutants including BOD, TSS, coliform, pH, and oil and grease. The BCT standard is established after considering a two-part reasonableness test. The first test compares the relationship between the costs of attaining a reduction in effluent discharge and the resulting benefits. The second test examines the cost and level of reduction of pollutants from the discharge from publicly owned treatment works to the cost and level of reduction of such pollutants from a class or category of industrial sources. Effluent limitations must be reasonable under both tests.
- d. New source performance standards (NSPS) represent the best available demonstrated control technology standards. The intent of NSPS guidelines is to set limitations that represent state-of-the-art treatment technology for new sources.

The CWA requires U.S. EPA to develop effluent limitations guidelines (ELGs) representing application of BPT, BAT, BCT, and NSPS. Section 402(a)(1) of the CWA and 40 CFR Section 125.3 authorize the use of best professional judgment (BPJ) to derive technology-based effluent limitations on a case-by-case basis where ELGs are not available for certain industrial categories and/or pollutants of concern. Where BPJ is used, the Los Angeles Water Board must consider specific factors outlined in 40 CFR Section 125.3.

4.2.2. Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

The Facility is categorized as a cracking refinery, with the SIC code 2911. 40 CFR Part 419 subpart B contains effluent limitation guidelines (ELGs) for wastewater discharged from the cracking subcategory within the petroleum

refining point source category. Technology-based effluent limitations (TBELs) for Discharge Point 001 are developed based on the ELGs for contaminated runoff included in 40 CFR Part 419, as discharges through this location consist of storm water only. The TBELs for Discharge Point 003 are developed based on both the ELGs for contaminated runoff as included in 40 CFR Part 419, and also BPJ allocations selected from U.S. EPA's Development Document for Effluent Limitations Guidelines and New Source Performance Standards for the Petroleum Refining Point Source Category [EPA-440/1-74-014a], published in 1974 (1974 Development Document). BPJ allocations are included to account for the process wastewater contribution to contaminant loading, as discharges through this location consist of commingled process wastewater and storm water. This Order also retains the TBEL for TPH included in Order No. R4-2017-0095 at Discharge Points 001 and 003. This Order retains a TBEL for sulfide at Discharge Point 003 based on BPJ in accordance with 40 CFR section 125.3, as sulfide is a pollutant of concern at Discharge Point 003, which may include effluent from the Sulfur Recovery Plant.

Additionally, this Order includes TBELs based on BPJ in accordance with 40 CFR Section 125.3. These limitations were originally established in Order No. R4-2017-0095 based on limitations in NPDES permits for similar discharges and are retained in this Order. In setting these limitations, the Los Angeles Water Board considered the factors listed in 40 CFR Section 125.3(d). The Los Angeles Water Board has determined is appropriate to retain in this Order due to the potential of this Facility to discharge contaminated stormwater and stormwater commingled with process wastewater to an estuary. As discussed above, it has been the policy of the State Water Board to phase out discharges of industrial process waters to enclosed bays and estuaries since the 1970s except where "the wastewater in question is consistently treated and discharged in such a manner that it would enhance the quality of the receiving waters above that which would occur in the absence of the discharge". (Enclosed Bay and Estuary Policy, Ch. I.A). While discharges from the Facility are rare, impositions of these TBELs ensure that the discharge complies with this policy. In addition, the commingled stormwater with process wastewater could potentially pose a threat to the receiving water quality.

Pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.44(k), this Order requires the Discharger to develop, implement a Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP) to establish site-specific procedures that will ensure proper operation and maintenance of transfer and storage areas, and to ensure that unauthorized non-storm water discharges (i.e. spills) do not occur at the Facility. This Order also requires the Discharger to develop and implement and annually submit a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), in accordance with Attachment G, to outline site-specific management processes for minimizing storm water runoff contamination and for preventing contaminated storm water runoff and trash from being discharged directly into the storm drain or receiving water.

In addition, this Order requires the Discharger to develop and implement a Spill Contingency Plan (SCP). The SCP should be site-specific and cover all areas of

the Facility; it should address measures to be taken to control accidental discharges and to minimize the effect of such events at the Facility.

To prevent major oil spills from coming into contact with surface water, this Order requires the Discharger to update and implement a Spill Contingency Plan (SCP). Further discussion of SWPPP, BMPP, and SCP are provided in Section 6.2.3 of this Fact Sheet and Attachment G. The combination of the SWPPP, BMPP, SCP, and permit limitations based on past performance, ELGs, and BPJ serve as the equivalent of TBELs in order to carry out the purposes and intent of the CWA. A summary of the technology-based effluent limitations is shown in Table F-3.

Table F-3. Summary of Technology-based Effluent Limitations for Discharge Points 001 and 003

Parameter	Units	Discharge Point 001 Maximum Daily	Discharge Point 003 Maximum Daily
BOD 5-day @ 20°C	mg/L	48	48
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg/L	360	360
Chromium, Total Recoverable	mg/L	0.60	0.66
Chromium VI, Total Recoverable	mg/L	0.060	0.040
Oil and Grease	mg/L	16	15
Phenols, Total	µg/L	350	350
Sulfide	mg/L	--	0.16
TPH	µg/L	100	100
TSS	mg/L	34	31

4.3. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

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

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

The process of determining reasonable potential and calculating WQBELs, when necessary, aims to safeguard the designated uses of the receiving water as outlined in the Basin Plan. It also aims to meet relevant water quality objectives and criteria specified in other state plans, policies, or applicable water quality criteria within the CTR and NTR.

4.3.2. **Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives**

The Basin Plan designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for water bodies in the Los Angeles region. The beneficial uses applicable to the Dominguez Channel Estuary are summarized in Section 3.3.1 of this Fact Sheet. The Basin Plan includes both narrative and numeric water quality objectives applicable to the receiving water as described below:

- a. **Bacteria.** This Order establishes effluent limitations for Enterococci to protect the potential contact water recreation (REC-1) beneficial use of the receiving water based on the Bacteria Provisions.
- b. **pH.** This Order carries over the existing effluent limitation for pH to ensure compliance with the Basin Plan.
- c. **Temperature.** This Order carries over existing temperature effluent limitation that is consistent with the Thermal Plan as discussed in section 3.3.11 of this Fact Sheet.
- d. **Priority pollutants.** Water quality criteria for priority pollutants in the CTR are applicable to the Dominguez Channel Estuary. The CTR contains both saltwater and freshwater criteria. Because a distinct separation generally does not exist between freshwater and saltwater aquatic communities, the following apply, in accordance with Section 131.38(c)(3), freshwater criteria apply at salinities of 1 part per thousand (ppt) and below at locations where this occurs 95 percent or more of the time. Since the discharge occurs within the estuary, the Los Angeles Water Board has determined that saltwater and human health consumption of organism CTR criteria are applicable. The CTR criteria for saltwater, or human health for consumption of organisms, whichever is more stringent, are used to prescribe the effluent limitations to protect the beneficial uses of the Dominguez Channel Estuary.

The table below summarizes the applicable water quality criteria/objective for priority pollutants that were reported in detectable concentrations historically in the discharge at Discharge Point 001 and Discharge Point 003, or for the receiving water is based on data submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board.

Table F-4. Applicable Water Quality Criteria

CTR No	Constituent	Selected Criteria (µg/L)	CTR Acute Saltwater Criteria (µg/L)	CTR Chronic Saltwater Criteria (µg/L)	CTR Human Health for Consumption of Organisms only (µg/L)	Harbor Toxics TMDL Final WLA for Water Column (µg/L)	Notes
2	Arsenic	36	69	36	---	---	---
4	Cadmium	9.4	42	9.4	---	---	a
5b	Chromium VI	50.4	1108	50.4	---	---	a
6	Copper, Total Recoverable	3.73	5.78	3.73	---	3.73	a
7	Lead, Total Recoverable	8.52	221	8.52	---	8.52	a
9	Nickel, Total Recoverable	8.3	75	8.3	4,600	---	a
10	Selenium	71	290	71	Narrative	---	a
11	Silver, Total Recoverable	2.24	2.24	---	---	---	a
13	Zinc, Total Recoverable	85.6	95.1	85.6	---	85.6	a
33	Ethylbenzene	29,000	---	---	29,000	---	---
39	Toluene	200,000	---	---	200,000	---	---
60	Benzo(a)anthracene	0.049	---	---	---	0.049	b
61	Benzo(a)pyrene	0.049	---	---	---	0.049	b
64	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.049	---	---	---	0.049	b
73	Chrysene	0.049	---	---	---	0.049	b
74	Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	0.049	---	---	---	0.049	b
100	Pyrene	11,000	---	---	---	11,000	b
107	Chlordane	0.00059	---	---	---	0.00059	---
108	4,4'-DDT	0.00059	---	---	---	0.00059	---
111	Dieldrin	0.00014	---	---	---	0.00014	---
119-125	PCBs, Total	0.00017	---	---	---	0.00017	c

Footnotes to Table F-4

- In the Harbor Toxics TMDL, total concentration-based WLAs for metals are derived from saltwater dissolved criteria specified in the CTR. These criteria, expressed as the dissolved fraction of the metal in the water column, are calculated using EPA's CWA 304(a) guidance value, originally defined in the total recoverable fraction. Conversion factors provided in Section 131.36(b)(2) are applied to adjust the total recoverable values to dissolved concentrations.
- Within the Harbor Toxics TMDL, CTR human health criteria were not established for total PAHs. Therefore, the CTR criterion for individual PAHs of 0.049 µg/L is applied individually to benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, and chrysene. The CTR criterion for pyrene of 11,000 µg/L is assigned as an individual WLA to pyrene.
- CTR human health criteria for PCBs applies to total PCBs. Total PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) means the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resembles those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260. PCBs as aroclors shall be analyzed using U.S. EPA method 608.3. Upon U.S. EPA approval of Harbor Toxic TMDL (Resolution No. R22-005), PCBs monitoring shall also be required for 44 congeners using recommended EPA methods 8270 and 1668 or equivalent method and shall be reported with a target reporting limit of 10 to 20 pg/L.

End of Footnotes to Table F-4

4.3.3. Determining the Need for WQBELs

a. Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA) Methodology

In accordance with Section 1.3 of the SIP, the Los Angeles Water Board conducts a Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA) for each priority pollutant with an applicable criterion or objective to determine if a WQBEL is required in the permit. If there is an applicable TMDL-based WLA, then WQBELs are developed using these WLAs pursuant to 40 CFR Section 122.44(d)(1)(vii)(B). Otherwise, the Los Angeles Water Board analyzes effluent and receiving water data and identifies the maximum observed effluent concentration (MEC) and maximum background concentration (B) in the receiving water for each constituent. To determine reasonable potential, the MEC and the B are then compared with the applicable water quality objectives (C) outlined in the CTR, NTR, as well as the Basin Plan. For all pollutants that have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above a state water quality standard, numeric WQBELs are required.

Section 1.3 of the SIP provides the procedures for determining reasonable potential to exceed applicable water quality criteria and objectives. The SIP specifies three triggers to complete an RPA:

- 1) Trigger 1 - If the $MEC \geq C$ a limit is needed.
- 2) Trigger 2 - If the background concentration (B) > C and the pollutant is detected in the effluent, a limit is needed.
- 3) Trigger 3 - If other related information such as CWA 303(d) listing for a pollutant, discharge type, compliance history, etc. indicates that a WQBEL is required.

Sufficient effluent and receiving water data are needed to conduct a complete RPA. If the data is not sufficient, the Discharger will be required to gather the appropriate data for the Los Angeles Water Board to conduct the RPA. Upon review of the data, and if the Los Angeles Water Board determines that WQBELs are needed to protect the beneficial uses, the permit will be reopened for appropriate modification.

No effluent monitoring data from the term of Order No. R4-2017-0095 or the previous Order R4-2010-0179 was available for an RPA. Therefore, no new RPA was conducted in preparation of this Order. The Los Angeles Water Board considers results from past monitoring events, the Facility's compliance history, and the impairments of the receiving water in determining reasonable potential in the development of WQBELs in this Order.

b. Priority Pollutants with a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)

The Los Angeles Water Board developed WQBELs for copper, lead, zinc, PAHs, chlordane, 4,4'-DDT, dieldrin, and total PCBs that have specified

WLAs in the Harbor Toxics TMDL. The Los Angeles Water Board developed WQBELs for these pollutants pursuant to 40 CFR Section 122.44(d)(1)(vii), which does not require or contemplate a separate reasonable potential analysis during the permitting stage when there is an available WLA for the discharge in a TMDL. Similarly, the SIP in Section 1.3 recognizes that a reasonable potential analysis at the permit development stage is not appropriate if a TMDL has been developed.

4.3.4. WQBEL Calculations

- a. If a reasonable potential exists to exceed applicable water quality criteria or objectives, then a WQBEL must be established in accordance with one or more of the three procedures contained in Section 1.4 of the SIP. These procedures include:
 - i. If applicable and available, use the WLA established as part of a TMDL.
 - ii. Use of a steady-state model to derive maximum daily effluent limitations (MDELs) and average monthly effluent limitations (AMELs).
 - iii. Where sufficient effluent and receiving water data exist, use of a dynamic model, which has been approved by the Los Angeles Water Board.
- b. The Harbor Toxics TMDL establishes WLAs for copper, lead, zinc, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, chrysene, pyrene, chlordane, 4,4-DDT, dieldrin, and total PCBs. These WQBELs were calculated following the procedures based on the steady-state model outlined in Section 1.4 of the SIP. Since the Harbor Toxics TMDL did not assign a concentration-based WLA for cadmium in the water column, a WQBEL for cadmium (15 µg/L) was derived in the previous order, Order No. R4-2017-0095, using CTR criteria and the SIP procedures. This Order carries over the existing cadmium WQBEL to address potential sources from crude oil operations and sediment impairment.
- c. **WQBELs Calculation Example**

Using total recoverable lead as an example, the following demonstrates how WQBELs were established for this Order. The development and calculation of all WQBELs adhere to the process described below, which aligns with the Harbor Toxics TMDL and Section 1.4 of the SIP.

Concentration-Based Effluent Limitations

Two sets of AMEL and MDEL values are calculated separately, one set for the protection of aquatic life and the other for the protection of human health. The AMEL and MDEL limitations for aquatic life and human health are compared, and the most restrictive AMEL and the most restrictive MDEL are selected as the WQBEL.

Calculation of aquatic life AMEL and MDEL:

Step 1: For each constituent requiring an effluent limit, identify the applicable water quality criteria or objective. For each criterion, determine the effluent concentration allowance (ECA) using the following steady state equation:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ECA} &= C + D(C-B) && \text{when } C > B, \text{ and} \\ \text{ECA} &= C && \text{when } C \leq B, \end{aligned}$$

Where C = The priority pollutant criterion/objective, adjusted if necessary for hardness, pH and translators.

D = The dilution credit

B = The ambient background concentration

As discussed above, this Order does not allow dilution; therefore

$$\text{ECA} = C$$

When a WLA has been established through a TMDL for a parameter, the WLA is set equal to the ECA.

When a WLA has been established through a TMDL for a parameter, the applicable WLA is set equal to the ECA. For total recoverable lead, the ECA is equal to the concentration-based final WLA established in the Harbor Toxics TMDL:

$$\text{ECA} = \text{WLA} = 8.52 \text{ } \mu\text{g/L}$$

Step 2: For each ECA based on aquatic life criterion/objective, determine the long-term average discharge condition (LTA) by multiplying the ECA by a factor (multiplier). The multiplier is a statistically based factor that adjusts the ECA to account for effluent variability. The value of the multiplier varies depending on the coefficient of variation (CV) of the data set and whether it is an acute or chronic criterion/objective. Table 1 of the SIP provides pre-calculated values for the multipliers based on the value of the CV. Equations to develop the multipliers in place of using values in the tables are provided in Section 1.4, Step 3 of the SIP and will not be repeated here.

$$\text{LTA}_{\text{acute}} = \text{ECA}_{\text{acute}} \times \text{Multiplier}_{\text{acute99}}$$

$$\text{LTA}_{\text{chronic}} = \text{ECA}_{\text{chronic}} \times \text{Multiplier}_{\text{chronic99}}$$

The CV for the data set must be determined before the multipliers can be selected and will vary depending on the number of samples and the standard deviation of a data set. If the data set is less than 10 samples, or at least 80% of the samples in the data set are reported as non-detect, the CV shall be set equal to 0.6. If the data set is greater than 10 samples, and at least 20% of the samples in the data set are reported as detected, the CV shall be equal to the standard deviation of the data set divided by the average of the data set.

For total recoverable lead, because the data set is less than 10 samples, the CV is set equal to 0.6. The corresponding multiplier is as follows:

No. of Samples Per Month	CV	ECA Multiplier _{acute}	ECA Multiplier _{chronic}
0	0.60	0.321	0.527

Note that for total recoverable lead, the TMDL WLA is based on the chronic criterion in the CTR, and therefore only chronic multipliers will be used to develop the effluent limitations.

$$LTA_{\text{chronic}} = 8.52 \mu\text{g/L} \times 0.527 = 4.49 \mu\text{g/L}$$

Step 3: Select the most limiting (lowest) of the LTA.

For total recoverable lead, only the chronic LTA is calculated, no comparison is made.

$$LTA = LTA_{\text{chronic}} = 4.49 \mu\text{g/L}$$

Step 4: Calculate the WQBELs by multiplying the LTA by a factor (multiplier). WQBELs are expressed as AMEL and MDEL. The multiplier is a statistically based factor that adjusts the LTA for the averaging periods and exceedance frequencies of the criteria/objectives and the effluent limitations. The value of the multiplier varies depending on the probability basis, the CV of the data set, the number of samples (for AMEL) and whether it is a monthly or daily limit. Table 2 of the SIP provides precalculated values for the multipliers based on the value of the CV and the number of samples. Equations to develop the multipliers in place of using values in the tables are provided in Section 1.4, Step 5 of the SIP and will not be repeated here.

$$AMEL_{\text{aquatic life}} = LTA \times AMEL_{\text{multiplier95}}$$

$$MDEL_{\text{aquatic life}} = LTA \times MDEL_{\text{multiplier99}}$$

AMEL multipliers are based on a 95th percentile occurrence probability, and the MDEL multipliers are based on the 99th percentile occurrence probability. If the number of samples is less than four (4), the default number of samples to be used is four (4).

For total recoverable lead, the following data were used to develop the AMEL and MDEL for effluent limitations using equations provided in Section 1.4, Step 5 of the SIP (Table 2 of the SIP also provides this data up to two decimals):

No. of Samples Per Month	CV	Multiplier _{MDEL99}	Multiplier _{AMEL95}
4	0.60	3.11	1.55

For total recoverable lead:

$$AMEL_{\text{aquatic life}} = 4.49 \mu\text{g/L} \times 1.55 = 7.0 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$MDEL_{\text{aquatic life}} = 4.49 \mu\text{g/L} \times 3.11 = 14.0 \mu\text{g/L}$$

Calculation of human health AMEL and MDEL:

Step 5: For the applicable human health criterion/objective, set the AMEL equal to the $ECA_{\text{human health}}$.

$$AMEL_{\text{human health}} = ECA_{\text{human health}}$$

For total recoverable lead, the only applicable water quality criterion is from the Harbor Toxics TMDL WLA which is based on a chronic aquatic life criterion. Therefore, no human health (consumption of organism only) criterion is applicable.

$$AMEL_{\text{human health (lead)}} = ECA_{\text{human health (lead)}} = \text{Not Available}$$

There are no human health criteria for total recoverable lead.

Step 6: Calculate the MDEL for human health by multiplying the AMEL by the ratio of $\text{Multiplier}_{\text{MDEL}}$ to the $\text{Multiplier}_{\text{AMEL}}$. Table 2 of the SIP provides pre-calculated ratios to be used in this calculation based on the CV and the number of samples.

$$MDEL_{\text{human health}} = AMEL_{\text{human health}} \times (\text{Multiplier}_{\text{MDEL}} / \text{Multiplier}_{\text{AMEL}})$$

For total recoverable lead, $MDEL_{\text{human health}}$ is not available.

Step 7: Select the lower of the AMEL and MDEL based on aquatic life and human health criteria as the WQBEL for the Order.

Therefore, the final WQBELs for total recoverable lead:

$$AMEL_{\text{lead}} = 7.0 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$MDEL_{\text{lead}} = 14.0 \mu\text{g/L}$$

However, the WQBELs calculated for the Facility discharges to the Dominguez Channel Estuary are during extreme rainfall events only. Such discharges are intermittent and generally of short duration (less than one week). Therefore, this Order prescribes only MDELs to be protective of beneficial uses.

4.3.5. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

WET protects the receiving water quality from the aggregate toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in the effluent. WET tests measure the degree of response of exposed aquatic test organisms to an effluent. The WET approach allows for protection of the narrative “no toxics in toxic amounts” criterion while implementing numeric criteria for toxicity. There are two types of WET tests: acute and chronic. An acute toxicity test is conducted over a short time period and measures mortality. A chronic toxicity test is conducted over a longer period of time and may measure mortality, reproduction, and growth.

The Basin Plan specifies a narrative objective for toxicity, requiring that all waters be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are lethal to or produce other detrimental responses by aquatic organisms. Detrimental responses include, but are not limited to, decreased growth rate, decreased

reproductive success of resident or indicator species, and/or significant alterations in population, community ecology, or receiving water biota.

Order No. R4-2017-0095 contained chronic toxicity effluent limitations. The Discharger is subject to determination of “Pass” or “Fail” and “Percent Effect” from a single-effluent concentration chronic toxicity test at the discharge IWC using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) statistical approach described in *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010)*, Appendix A, Figure A-1, and Table A-1, and Appendix B, Table B-1 and the procedures described in the *State Policy for Water Quality Control: Toxicity Provisions*. Attainment of the water quality objective is demonstrated by conducting chronic aquatic toxicity testing as described in Section III.B.2 of the Toxicity Provisions and rejecting the null hypothesis in accordance with the TST statistical approach described in Section III.B.3. of the Toxicity Provisions.

Under Section II.C.1. of the Toxicity Provisions, the chronic aquatic toxicity water quality objective is expressed as a null hypothesis.

The null hypothesis (H_0) for the TST approach is:

H_0 : Mean response (IWC in % effluent) $\leq$ 0.75 mean response (Control).

A test result that rejects the null hypothesis is reported as “Pass.” A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as “Fail.”

The Facility has the potential to discharge several petroleum product-related pollutants, including copper, lead, zinc, and volatile organic compounds, that could result in instances of toxicity that may result in widespread impacts. Therefore, this Order carries over the chronic toxicity effluent limitation from Order R4-2017-0095 to ensure that the beneficial uses of the receiving water are protected.

4.4. Final Effluent Limitation Considerations

4.4.1. Anti-Backsliding Requirements

Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 CFR Section 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 No. 2017-0095, with the exception for the removal of the average monthly effluent limitations at Discharge Point 003, as described below.

Removal of Average Monthly Effluent Limitations at Discharge Point 003

Section 402(o)(A) allows for relaxation of an effluent limitation where material and substantial alterations or additions justify the application of less stringent effluent limitations. Section 402(B)(i) allows relaxation of effluent limitations based on new information provided that any change result in a decrease in the amount of pollutants discharged. This Order removes average monthly effluent

limitations as included in Order No. R4-2017-0095 at Discharge Point 003; only maximum daily effluent limitations are carried over. Discharges at Discharge Point 003 have not occurred since 1995 during a storm event that produced 6.5 inches of rainfall within 24-hours, and before the discharge of process wastewater and commingled stormwater to the LACSD sanitary sewer was permitted. Removal of average monthly effluent limitations is appropriate because the Discharger upgraded the Facility to reroute the discharge to the sanitary sewer. Additionally, the Discharger has consistently demonstrated that discharges from the Facility will not occur unless under extreme conditions and are likely to be short in duration. The imposition of average monthly effluent limitations are inappropriate for irregular discharges due to the infrequent nature of the discharge. Additionally, the lack of discharges from the Facility at Discharge Point 003 have resulted in a decrease in pollutant loading into the receiving water. Thus, the relaxation of effluent limitations is consistent with the anti-backsliding requirements of the CWA Sections 402(o)(2)(A) and 402(o)(B)(i).

4.4.2 Antidegradation Policies

40 CFR Section 131.12 requires that the state water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution 68-16, Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining the Quality of the Waters of the State (Resolution 68-16). Resolution 68-16 requires that existing water quality be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The renewal of this Order is consistent with Resolution 68-16 because it is not expected to allow degradation of receiving water quality.

Removal of average monthly effluent limitations at Discharge Point 003 will not result in the degradation of the Dominguez Channel Estuary because any discharge would be temporally limited, lasting only during the storm event that necessitates the discharge. This Order does not allow for a reduction in the level of treatment and includes effluent limits to ensure that the discharge does not adversely impact the beneficial uses of the Dominguez Channel Estuary or degrade its water quality. The inclusion of effluent limitations and prohibitions in this Order, which ensure that any discharge would not result in the lowering of water quality, coupled with the fact that the discharge occurs infrequently and is temporally limited, support the conclusion that no degradation will arise as a result of reissuing this Order.

Additionally, this Order does not authorize changes to the Facility's operations that could alter the volume or nature of the discharge in a way that may degrade water quality. The permitted discharge is not a new discharge, and this Order does not provide for an increase in the permitted design flow or allow for a reduction in the level of treatment. Therefore, the permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provision of Section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution 68-16.

4.4.2. **Mass-based Effluent Limitations**

Generally, mass-based effluent limitations ensure that proper treatment, and not dilution, is employed to comply with the final effluent concentration limitations. 40 CFR 122.45(f)(1) requires that all permit limitations, standards or prohibitions be expressed in terms of mass units except under the following conditions: (1) for pH, temperature, radiation or other pollutants that cannot appropriately be expressed by mass limitations; (2) when applicable standards or limitations are expressed in terms of other units of measure; or (3) if in establishing technology-based permit limitation on a case-by-case basis limitations based on mass are infeasible because the mass or pollutant cannot be related to a measure of production. The limitations, however, must ensure that dilution will not be used as a substitute for treatment. This Order includes mass-based effluent limitations, where appropriate, to comply with Section 122.45(f)(1).

Mass-based effluent limitations are established using the following formula:

Mass (lbs/day) = flow rate (MGD) x 8.34 x effluent limitation (mg/L)

Where:

Mass = mass limitation for a pollutant (lbs/day)

Effluent limitation = concentration limit for a pollutant (mg/L)

Flow rate = discharge flow rate (MGD)

Mass-based effluent limitations applicable to Discharge Points 001 and 003 are based on a maximum flow of 4.32 MGD and 4.00 MGD, respectively.

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

This Order contains both technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations for individual pollutants. The technology-based effluent limitations consist of restrictions on BOD, oil and grease, pH, total phenols, settleable solids, TPH, TSS, and turbidity. Restrictions on these pollutants are discussed in Section 4.2.2. of the Fact Sheet. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum applicable federal technology-based requirements.

Water quality-based effluent limitations have been derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are applicable to federal water quality standards. To the extent that toxic pollutant WQBELs were derived from the CTR, the CTR is the applicable standard pursuant to 40 CFR Section 131.38. The procedures for calculating the individual water quality-based effluent limitations for priority pollutants are based on the CTR implemented by the SIP, which was approved by U.S. EPA on May 18, 2000. On December 10, 2024, the EPA signed a final rule to revise the current federal CWA and the CTR freshwater selenium water quality criterion applicable to certain waters of California. This new criterion became effective on January 16, 2025.

All beneficial uses and water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan were approved under state law and submitted to and approved by U.S. EPA prior to

May 30, 2000. Any water quality objectives and beneficial uses submitted to U.S. EPA prior to May 30, 2000, but not approved by U.S. EPA before that date, are nonetheless “applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA” pursuant to 40 CFR Section 131.21(c)(1). Collectively, this Order’s restrictions on individual pollutants are no more stringent than required to implement the requirements of the CWA.

4.4.4. Final Effluent Limitations

Table F-5. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations at Discharge Point 001

Parameter	Units	Maximum Daily	Basis	Notes
BOD	mg/L	48	E, BPJ	---
BOD	lbs/day	1,730	E, BPJ	a
Oil and Grease	mg/L	16	E, BPJ	---
Oil and Grease	lbs/day	576	E, BPJ	a
COD	mg/L	360	E, BPJ	---
COD	lbs/day	12,970	E, BPJ	a
pH	standard units	6.5-8.5	E, BP	b
Settleable Solids	mg/L	0.3	E, BPJ	---
Temperature	degrees Fahrenheit (°F)	86	E, BP	c
TPH	µg/L	100	E, BPJ	d
TPH	lbs/day	3.6	E, BPJ	a
TSS	mg/L	34	E, EBPJ	---
TSS	lbs/day	1225	E, BPJ	a
Turbidity	NTU	75	E, BPJ	---
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	59	E, CTR, SIP	---
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	2.1	E, CTR, SIP	a
Benzo(a)Anthracene	µg/L	0.098	E, TMDL	---
Benzo(a)Anthracene	lbs/day	0.0035	E, TMDL	a
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	µg/L	0.098	E, CTR, SIP	---
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	lbs/day	0.0035	E, CTR, SIP	a
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	µg/L	0.098	E, CTR, SIP	---
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	lbs/day	0.0035	E, CTR, SIP	a
Benzo(a)Pyrene	µg/L	0.098	E, TMDL	---
Benzo(a)Pyrene	lbs/day	0.0035	E, TMDL	a
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	15	E, CTR, SIP	---
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	0.54	E, CTR, SIP	a
Chlordane	µg/L	0.0012	E, TMDL	---
Chlordane	lbs/day	4.3 x 10 ⁻⁵	E, TMDL	a
Chromium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	0.60	E, BPJ	---
Chromium, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	22	E, BPJ	a
Chromium VI, Total Recoverable	µg/L	60	E, BPJ	---
Chromium VI, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	2.2	E, BPJ	a

Parameter	Units	Maximum Daily	Basis	Notes
Chronic Toxicity	Pass or Fail, % Effect	Pass or % Effect<50	E, BP	e
Chrysene	µg/L	0.098	E, TMDL	---
Chrysene	lbs/day	0.0035	E, TMDL	a
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	6.1	E, TMDL	---
Copper, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	0.22	E, TMDL	a
Cyanide	µg/L	1.0	E, CTR, SIP	---
Cyanide	lbs/day	0.036	E, CTR, SIP	a
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	µg/L	0.098	E, CTR, SIP	---
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	lbs/day	0.0035	E, CTR, SIP	a
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.00028	E, TMDL	---
Dieldrin	lbs/day	1.0 x 10 ⁻⁵	E, TMDL	a
Enterococci	CFU/100mL or MPN/100mL	110	BP	f
Fluorene	µg/L	28,087	E, CTR, SIP	---
Fluorene	lbs/day	1,012	E, CTR, SIP	a
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	µg/L	0.098	E, CTR, SIP	---
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	lbs/day	0.0035	E, CTR, SIP	a
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	14	E, TMDL	---
Lead, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	0.50	E, TMDL	a
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	0.012	MP	---
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	14	E, CTR, SIP	---
Nickel, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	0.50	E, CTR, SIP	a
PCBs, Total	µg/L	0.00034	E, TMDL	g
PCBs, Total	lbs/day	1.2 x 10 ⁻⁵	E, TMDL	a, g
Phenols, Total	µg/L	350	E, BPJ	---
Phenols, Total	lbs/day	13	E, BPJ	a
Pyrene	µg/L	22,068	E, TMDL	---
Pyrene	lbs/day	796	E, TMDL	a
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	120	E, CTR, SIP	---
Selenium, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	4.3	E, CTR, SIP	a
Silver, Total Recoverable	µg/L	2.2	E, CTR, SIP	---
Silver, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	0.079	E, CTR, SIP	a
Thallium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	13	E, CTR, SIP	---
Thallium, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	0.47	E, CTR, SIP	a
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	140	E, TMDL	---
Zinc, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	5.0	E, TMDL	a
4,4-DDT	µg/L	0.0012	E, TMDL	---
4,4-DDT	lbs/day	4.3 x 10 ⁻⁵	E, TMDL	a

Footnotes for Table F-5

BPJ = Best Professional Judgment; BP = Basin Plan; CTR = California Toxics Rule; E = Existing Order; MP = Mercury Provisions; SIP = State Implementation Policy; TMDL = Total Maximum Daily Load (Harbor Toxics).

- a. Mass loading limitations applicable to Discharge Point 001 are based on the permitted discharge flow of 4.32 MGD and are calculated as follows:
Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day.
- b. The effluent limitations for pH are 6.5 as an Instantaneous Minimum and 8.5 as an Instantaneous Maximum.
- c. The effluent limitation for temperature is 86°F as an Instantaneous Maximum.
- d. TPH equals the sum of TPH gasoline (C₄-C₁₂) and TPH diesel (C₁₃-C₂₂), and TPH oil (C₂₃₊).
- e. The maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) for chronic toxicity shall be reported as "Pass" or "Fail" and "% Effect". The MDEL is exceeded when a toxicity test results in a "Fail," and the percent effect is greater than or equal to 0.50.
- f. A statistical threshold value (STV) of 110 CFU/100 mL not to be exceeded by more than 10 percent of the samples collected in a calendar month, calculated in a static manner. The results for enterococci in CFU/100 mL (membrane filtration method) and MPN/100 mL (multiple tube fermentation method) shall be considered functionally equivalent in terms of compliance with effluent limitations.
- g. Total PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) means the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resembles those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260.

End of Footnotes for Table F-5

Table F-6. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations at Discharge Point 003

Parameter	Units	Maximum Daily	Basis	Notes
BOD	mg/L	48	E, BPJ	---
BOD	lbs/day	1,600	E, BPJ	a
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	E, BPJ	---
Oil and Grease	lbs/day	500	E, BPJ	a
pH	standard units	6.5-8.5	E, BPJ	b
Settleable Solids	mg/L	0.3	E, BPJ	---
COD	mg/L	360	E, BPJ	---
COD	lbs/day	12,010	E, BPJ	a
Temperature	degrees Fahrenheit (°F)	86	E, BP	c
TPH	µg/L	100	E, BPJ	---
TPH	lbs/day	3.3	E, BPJ	a, e
TSS	mg/L	31	E, BPJ	---
TSS	lbs/day	1034	E, BPJ	a
Turbidity	NTU	75	E, BPJ	---
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	59	E, CTR, SIP	---
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	2.0	E, CTR, SIP	a

Parameter	Units	Maximum Daily	Basis	Notes
Benzo(a)Anthracene	µg/L	0.098	E, TMDL	---
Benzo(a)Anthracene	lbs/day	0.0033	E, TMDL	a
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	µg/L	0.098	E, CTR, SIP	---
Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	lbs/day	0.0033	E, CTR, SIP	a
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	µg/L	0.098	E, CTR, SIP	---
Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	lbs/day	0.0033	E, CTR, SIP	a
Benzo(a)Pyrene	µg/L	0.098	E, TMDL	---
Benzo(a)Pyrene	lbs/day	0.0033	E, TMDL	a
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	15	E, CTR, SIP	---
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	0.50	E, CTR, SIP	a
Chlordane	µg/L	0.0012	E, TMDL	---
Chlordane	lbs/day	4.0×10^{-5}	E, TMDL	a
Chromium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	0.66	E, BPJ	---
Chromium, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	22	E, BPJ	a
Chromium VI, Total Recoverable	µg/L	40	E, BPJ	---
Chromium VI, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	1.3	E, BPJ	a
Chronic Toxicity	Pass or Fail, % Effect	Pass or % Effect<50	E, BP	e
Chrysene	µg/L	0.098	E, TMDL	---
Chrysene	lbs/day	0.0033	E, TMDL	a
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg/L	360	E, BPJ	---
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	lbs/day	11,950	E, BPJ	a
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	6.1	E, TMDL	---
Copper, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	0.20	E, TMDL	a
Cyanide	µg/L	1.0	E, CTR, SIP	---
Cyanide	lbs/day	0.033	E, CTR, SIP	a
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	µg/L	0.098	E, CTR, SIP	---
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	lbs/day	0.0033	E, CTR, SIP	a
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.00028	E, TMDL	---
Dieldrin	lbs/day	1.0×10^{-5}	E, TMDL	a
Enterococci	CFU/100mL or MPN/100mL	110	BP	f
Fluorene	µg/L	28,087	E, CTR, SIP	---
Fluorene	lbs/day	937	E, CTR, SIP	a
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	µg/L	0.098	E, CTR, SIP	---

Parameter	Units	Maximum Daily	Basis	Notes
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	lbs/day	0.0033	E, CTR, SIP	a
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	14	E, TMDL	---
Lead, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	0.47	E, TMDL	a
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	0.012	MP	---
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	14	E, CTR, SIP	---
Nickel, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	0.47	E, CTR, SIP	a
PCBs, Total	µg/L	0.00034	E, TMDL	g
PCBs, Total	lbs/day	1.1×10^{-5}	E, TMDL	a and g
Phenols, Total	µg/L	350	E, BPJ	---
Phenols, Total	lbs/day	12	E, BPJ	a
Pyrene	µg/L	22,068	E, TMDL	---
Pyrene	lbs/day	736	E, TMDL	a
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	120	E, CTR, SIP	---
Selenium, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	4.0	E, CTR, SIP	a
Silver, Total Recoverable	µg/L	2.2	E, CTR, SIP	---
Silver, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	0.073	E, CTR, SIP	a
Sulfide	µg/L	0.16	E, BPJ	---
Sulfide	lbs/day	5.3	E, BPJ	a
Thallium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	13	E, CTR, SIP	---
Thallium, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	0.43	E, CTR, SIP	a
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	140	E, TMDL	---
Zinc, Total Recoverable	lbs/day	4.7	E, TMDL	a
4,4-DDT	µg/L	0.0012	E, TMDL	---
4,4-DDT	lbs/day	4.0×10^{-5}	E, TMDL	a

Footnotes for Table F-6

BPJ = Best Professional Judgment; BP = Basin Plan; CTR = California Toxics Rule; E = Existing Order; SIP = State Implementation Policy; TMDL = Total Maximum Daily Load (Harbor Toxics); TP = Thermal Plan; and WP = White Paper.

- Mass loading limitations applicable to Discharge Point 001 are based on the permitted discharge flow of 4.00 MGD and are calculated as follows:
Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day.
- The effluent limitations for pH are 6.5 as an Instantaneous Minimum and 8.5 as an Instantaneous Maximum.
- The effluent limitation for temperature is 86°F as an Instantaneous Maximum.
- TPH equals the sum of TPH gasoline (C₄-C₁₂) and TPH diesel (C₁₃-C₂₂), and TPH oil (C₂₃₊).
- The maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) for chronic toxicity shall be reported as "Pass" or "Fail" and "% Effect". The MDEL is exceeded when a toxicity test results in a "Fail," and the percent effect is greater than or equal to 0.50.

- f. A statistical threshold value (STV) of 110 CFU/100 mL not to be exceeded by more than 10 percent of the samples collected in a calendar month, calculated in a static manner. The results for enterococci in CFU/100 mL (membrane filtration method) and MPN/100 mL (multiple tube fermentation method) shall be considered functionally equivalent in terms of compliance with effluent limitations.
- g. Total PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) means the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resembles those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260. PCBs as aroclors shall be analyzed using U.S. EPA method 608.3.

End of Footnotes for Table F-6

Table F-7. Summary of Final Sediment Effluent Limitations for Discharge Points 001 and 003

Parameter	Units	Sediment, Final Concentration-Based Allocations	Basis for Limit
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	mg/kg	1.2	E, TMDL
Chlordane	mg/kg	0.5	E, TMDL
Dieldrin	mg/kg	0.02	E, TMDL

Compliance with the final concentration-based sediment allocation for cadmium (by any of the first four means) and chlordane and dieldrin (by any of the five means) may be demonstrated by:

1. Final sediment allocation of cadmium, chlordane, and dieldrin as shown in Table F-7 is met in the effluent. The Discharger may collect sufficient effluent sample volume to provide an adequate amount of effluent sediments (suspended solids) for sediment analyses. The analytical result of the effluent sediment can be used for the direct comparison with the sediment allocations for cadmium, chlordane, and dieldrin.
2. Where the analysis of suspended sediments in stormwater samples is required to determine compliance with the established sediment limitations and collection of suspended sediment from stormwater samples with sufficient yields to perform the analysis required is not feasible use the suspended sediment concentration (SSC) method described in footnote (a) of Table E-3 may be used.
3. The qualitative sediment condition of Unimpacted or Likely Unimpacted via the interpretation and integration of multiple lines of evidence as defined in the Sediment.
4. Sediment numeric targets for cadmium, chlordane, and dieldrin is met in bed sediments over a 3-year averaging period.
5. Fish tissue target of 5.6 and 0.46 µg/kg wet weight (µg/kg ww) fish tissue for chlordane and dieldrin, respectively, is met in species resident to the TMDL waterbodies. Demonstrate that the sediment quality condition protective of fish tissue is achieved per the Sediment Quality Provisions, as amended to address contaminants in resident finfish and wildlife.

4.5. Interim Effluent Limitations – Not Applicable

4.6. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable

4.7. Recycling Specifications – Not Applicable

5. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

5.1. Surface Water

This Order removes generalized receiving water limitations contained in the Discharger's prior WDR that potentially served as backstops for unanticipated circumstances or changes to effluent quality that could affect water quality. The receiving water limitations made the Discharger responsible for the quality of the water in the body of water into which the Discharger discharges pollutants, without specifying specific requirements (e.g., effluent limitations) or other actions the Discharger must take that apply at or before the discharge point. The Los Angeles Water Board removed the receiving water limitations to be consistent with the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *City and County of San Francisco, California v. Environmental Protection Agency* (2025) 145 S.Ct. 704, holding that NPDES permits issued by the USEPA may not include end-result requirements, which are provisions that do not spell out what a permittee must do or refrain from doing; rather, they make a permittee responsible for the quality of the water in the body of water into which the permittee discharges pollutants.²

The Los Angeles Water Board determined that the Discharger's compliance with the remaining requirements in the Order will ensure that the discharge satisfies the requirements of Clean Water Act Section 301(b)(1)(C) (33 U.S.C. 1311(b)(1)(C)) that the permit include any more stringent limitation, including those necessary to meet water quality standards.

The Los Angeles Water Board reviewed the remaining permit requirements and concluded that additional requirements were necessary to ensure the discharge satisfies the requirements of Clean Water Act section 301(b)(1)(C) (33 U.S.C. § 1311(b)(1)(C)) that the permit include any more stringent limitation, including those necessary to meet water quality standards. Specifically, the Los Angeles Water Board added the following requirements: dissolved oxygen, total phosphorus, and nitrogen compounds (total nitrogen, nitrate, nitrite, and TKN), for effluent monitoring in discharges from the Facility and BOD, total phosphorus, nitrogen compounds, and turbidity for monitoring in the receiving water.

Where the Los Angeles Water Board determined that the Discharger's additional requirements were necessary, this Order addresses such factors through alternative requirements that continue to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water and

² While the Los Angeles Water Board removed generalized receiving water limitation in furtherance of the U.S. Supreme Court's decision interpreting the Clean Water Act's NPDES requirements, the Board may decide in the future to include similar requirements as a matter of State authority.

ensure that the removal of receiving water limitations contained in the Discharger's prior waste discharge requirements does not authorize either backsliding or degradation of water quality. The removal of generalized receiving water requirements is consistent with the U.S. Supreme Court's holding in *City and County of San Francisco, California v. Environmental Protection Agency* (2025) 145 S.Ct. 704. Where necessary to ensure the discharge complies with Clean Water Act section 301(b)(1)(C) (33 U.S.C. § 1311(b)(1)(C)) and does not authorize the additional discharge of pollutants or a violation of water quality standards. This Order, therefore, does not authorize either backsliding or degradation of water quality.

The following section provides rationale for removing receiving water limitations and narrative prohibitions included in the previous order, Order No. R4-2017-0095, and where necessary to ensure the discharge complies with CWA section 301(b)(1)(C), the rationale for any additional requirements incorporated into the Order to replace the receiving water limitation

5.1.1. pH

Order No. R4-2017-0095 included a receiving water limitation for pH, prohibiting discharges that would depress the receiving water below 6.5 or raise it above 8.5 pH units, or alter ambient conditions by more than 0.2 units from natural conditions as a result of waste discharge.

The Facility has not had a discharge since 2001 and no effluent or receiving water data is available to determine if the discharge has a reasonable potential to cause pH changes in the receiving water. This Order carries over the technology based effluent limitations (TBEL) of 6.5 to 8.5 pH units as a protective baseline for water quality and continues to require monitoring of pH in both effluent and receiving water when discharge occurs. The existing effluent limitations and monitoring requirements for pH are sufficient to protect beneficial uses. Thus, removal of the receiving water limitation for pH is not anticipated to cause any further degradation, and no additional requirements are needed.

5.1.2. Temperature

Order No. R4-2017-0095 included a receiving water limitation for temperature stating that the discharges shall not cause, “[s]urface water temperature to rise greater than 5°F above the natural temperature of the receiving waters at any time or place. At no time shall the temperature be raised above 86°F as a result of waste discharged.”

Since the Facility has not had a discharge since 2001 and no effluent or receiving water temperature data is available to determine if the discharge has a reasonable potential to alter the temperature of the receiving water beyond natural temperature. The Facility is expected to only discharge stormwater and only during extreme wet weather events. Given that any discharge will be composed mostly of stormwater, the discharge is not expected to cause or contribute to an excursion of this water quality objective. Nevertheless, this Order carries over the 86°F numeric effluent limitation in lieu of a receiving water limitation as a protective control to prevent temperature-related impacts on aquatic life and beneficial uses and maintains monitoring requirements in effluent

and receiving water for temperature to assess impacts from discharge to the receiving water. Thus, removal of these narrative receiving water limits is not anticipated to cause any degradation, and no additional requirements are needed.

5.1.3. **Dissolved Oxygen**

Order No. R4-2017-0095 included a receiving water limitation for dissolved oxygen (DO), requiring that the mean annual DO concentration shall be greater than 7.0 mg/L and prohibiting any single result from lowering DO concentrations to below 5.0 mg/L in the receiving water except when natural conditions cause lesser concentrations. Dissolved oxygen is a critical parameter for aquatic life. Low DO levels can stress or kill fish and other organisms, impair aquatic habitat, and contribute to nuisance conditions such as increased anaerobic decomposition.

The Facility has not had a discharge since 2001 and no effluent or receiving water temperature data is available to evaluate ambient DO conditions or to determine whether the Facility's discharge had any measurable influence on DO levels in the receiving water. Without such data, it is not feasible to determine reasonable potential for the discharge to decrease dissolved oxygen below the water quality objective in the receiving water. This Order removes the receiving water limitation for dissolved oxygen but includes effluent and receiving water monitoring requirements should a discharge event occur from the Facility. This approach will provide reliable site-specific data to evaluate DO conditions, identify any potential discharge-related impacts, and inform future permitting decisions.

In addition, the technology based effluent limits of BOD and effluent monitoring for other oxygen-demanding parameters, such as BOD and total ammonia, are also retained in this Order. These pollutants can indirectly influence DO levels through microbial decomposition and nitrification, and their continued regulation helps ensure protection of aquatic life. Thus, removal of this receiving water limitation for dissolved oxygen is not anticipated to cause any further degradation, and the existing requirements in this Order are sufficient to protect water quality and beneficial uses of the receiving water.

5.1.4. **Bacteria**

Order No. R4-2017-0095 included receiving water limitations for total coliform, fecal coliform, and enterococcus, including both 30-day rolling geometric mean limits and single sample maximum values. As discussed in Section 3.3.4. of this Fact Sheet, the Statewide Bacteria Provisions established water quality objectives for enterococci which supersedes the previous Basin Plan objectives for REC-1. Although a discharge event has not occurred and receiving water data is unavailable, reasonable potential exists because the Dominguez Channel Estuary is listed as impaired for indicator bacteria. Therefore, this Order revises the effluent limitation for bacteria to be consistent with the Bacteria Provisions. This Order also carries over the effluent and receiving water monitoring for enterococci when discharges occur. The updated effluent limitation and

monitoring requirements in this Order are sufficient to protect water quality and beneficial uses of the receiving water. Thus, removal of the receiving water limitation for bacteria is not anticipated to cause degradation of the receiving water, and no additional requirements are needed.

5.1.5. **Ammonia**

Order No. R4-2017-0095 included a receiving water limitation for ammonia based on ammonia objectives in Chapter 3 of the Basin Plan. For inland surface waters not characteristic of freshwater, including enclosed bays, estuaries, and wetlands, the Basin Plan establishes a daily maximum concentration of 0.233 mg/L for ammonia (as N) to protect aquatic life beneficial uses.

The Facility has not had a discharge since 2001; which demonstrates that the Discharger has been able to consistently eliminate discharges from the Facility. Additionally, ammonia present in the “sour water” streams produced in the refinery units are collected in Sour Water Tanks, and then fed to the Sour Water Strippers where ammonia and hydrogen sulfide is removed or “stripped” from the water and processed in Sulfur Units where it is destroyed via combustion with air. A portion of the water that has been cleaned (i.e., stripped sour water) is then recycled in the refinery as makeup water for the crude desalters. The remainder of the water is further processed in the wastewater treatment system and discharged to LACSD. Although, there is no reasonable potential for ammonia to impact beneficial uses of the receiving water, this Order retains the requirement for effluent and receiving water monitoring for ammonia should a discharge event occur to ensure protection of water quality and to determine water quality impacts from the discharge to the receiving water. Thus, removal of the receiving water limitation for ammonia is not anticipated to cause degradation, and no additional requirements are needed.

5.1.6. **Floating Material**

Order No. R4-2017-0095 included a receiving water limitation for floating materials that *“the discharge shall not cause the presence of visible, floating, suspended or deposited macroscopic particulate matter or foam.”* Floating materials may result from discharges that may contain oil and grease, suspended solids, trash, debris, or organic matter that can accumulate and degrade water quality, impair aesthetics, and interfere with aquatic life habitat in the receiving water.

Since this Facility stores and distributes bulk liquids, there is reasonable potential to cause excursion of this narrative objective, this Order carries over numeric effluent limitations for oil and grease, and total suspended solids (TSS), that are commonly associated with floating materials. In addition, discharge prohibitions against trash, debris, and sludge provide additional protection by preventing the introduction of solid waste that could form floating matter in the receiving water. Furthermore, the Facility is required to implement a SWPPP and BMPs that include source control measures, operational controls, spill prevention, and regular housekeeping activities to minimize the potential for floating solids, foams, and scum in the discharge. Visual monitoring during stormwater

inspections, as required by the SWPPP, ensures that any floating materials are promptly detected and addressed before they can enter the receiving water. Thus, removal of this narrative receiving water limitation for floating material is not anticipated to cause any degradation, and the existing requirements in this Order are sufficient to protect water quality and beneficial uses of the receiving water.

5.1.7. **Turbidity**

Order No. R4-2017-0095 included a receiving water limitation for turbidity states that the discharge shall not cause to increase that *“where natural turbidity is between 0 to 50 NTU, increases in turbidity shall not exceed 20%. Where natural turbidity is greater than 50 NTU, increases in turbidity shall not exceed 10%.”* These objectives were intended to prevent degradation of water clarity and protect beneficial uses such as aquatic life, recreation, and aesthetics in the receiving water. The Facility is a petroleum refinery, and its wastewater often contains high turbidity due to dispersed oil droplets, suspended solids, and other particles, which might show reasonable potential to exceed this narrative water quality objective. However, no effluent and receiving water turbidity data has been collected or submitted for this Facility, the nature of the processes at the Facility (discharges with reasonable potential to contain oil and grease and TSS), and the lack of available data near the Facility, the Los Angeles Water Board cannot establish baseline receiving water conditions. Due to the potential for discharges of stormwater commingled with wastewater under extreme or emergency conditions to occur, this Order carries over the effluent and receiving water monitoring for turbidity and other turbidity causing parameters to support future reasonable potential analysis during permit renewals. In addition, this Order carries over the effluent limitations for Oil & Grease and Total Suspended Solid, and other requirements such as discharge prohibitions against trash, debris, and implementation of a SWPPP and BMPs to prevent the potential for turbidity causing materials in the discharge. Thus, removal of this narrative receiving water limitation for turbidity is not anticipated to cause any degradation, and the existing requirements in this Order are sufficient to protect water quality and beneficial uses of the receiving water.

5.1.8. **Oil and Grease**

Order No. R4-2017-0095 included receiving water limitations for oil and grease that states that the discharge shall not cause *“[o]ils, greases, waxes, or other materials in concentrations that result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the receiving water or on objects in the water.”* Excess oil and grease in surface waters can reduce light penetration, smother aquatic habitats, impair dissolved oxygen exchange, and cause aesthetic impacts such as sheen or scum, directly affecting aquatic life and recreational beneficial uses in the receiving water.

As an oil and gas refinery, there is a reasonable potential that discharges from the Facility will cause or contribute to oil and grease contamination in the receiving water that would adversely affect the beneficial uses. This Order retains the TBEL of 15 mg/L for oil and grease to prevent an excursion of the narrative

water quality objective and to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water should a discharge event occur.

In addition, the Discharger is required to conduct effluent and receiving water monitoring should a discharge event occur, implement a SWPPP that includes spill prevention measures, good housekeeping practices, proper material storage, and apply operational controls to prevent oil and grease from entering the storm drain system or the discharge points from the Facility. Visual inspections during stormwater monitoring are also required to identify the presence of oil sheens, films, or floating materials, ensuring that any potential discharges from the Facility of oil and grease are identified and addressed promptly. Thus, removal of the receiving water limitation for oil and grease is not anticipated to cause any degradation, and the existing requirements in this Order are sufficient to protect water quality and beneficial uses of the receiving water.

5.1.9. **Suspended, or Settleable Materials**

Order No. R4-2017-0095 included receiving water limitations for suspended and settleable materials that the discharge shall not cause “[s]uspended or settleable materials, chemical substances or pesticides in amounts that cause nuisance or adversely affect any designated beneficial uses.” This Order retains numeric effluent limitations for both TSS and settleable solids based on the Facility type that triggers reasonable potential. Additionally, potential impacts are mitigated through source control measures and implementation of the SWPPP, which requires visual inspections during storm events to identify visible solids, scum, or discoloration. This Order also retains the requirement for proper operation and maintenance of treatment systems, implementation of good housekeeping practices, and adherence to spill prevention procedures to minimize solids loading in the discharge from the Facility through the implementation of the SWPPP and BMPP. Given that solids-related impacts are already effectively addressed through these effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and BMPs.

With respect to impacts associated with chemical substances and pesticides, water quality-based effluent limitations established for pollutants with reasonable potential to exceed water quality objectives under previous orders are carried over in this Order, consistent with the CTR and Basin Plan requirements. This Order also includes pollutant-specific effluent limitations and monitoring requirements under applicable TMDL implementation provisions, such as the Harbor Toxics TMDL, ensures continued evaluation of pollutants with chemical substances of toxic properties, including mercury, PCBs, and pesticides, such as DDT, to ensure that discharges from the Facility do not cause water quality degradation or impair beneficial uses in the receiving water should a discharge event occur.

Thus, the removal of this narrative receiving water limitation is not anticipated to cause degradation, and no additional requirements are needed.

5.1.10. **Toxicity and toxic pollutants**

Order No. R4-2017-0095 included receiving water limitations for aquatic toxicity and toxic pollutants that *“the discharge shall not cause toxic or other deleterious substances in concentrations or quantities which cause deleterious effects on aquatic biota, wildlife, or waterfowl or render any of these unfit for human consumption either at levels created in the receiving waters or as a result of biological concentration.”* In this Order, aquatic toxicity and toxic pollutants continue to be addressed through multiple permit provisions based on reasonable potential.

This Order retains chronic toxicity as reasonable potential is triggered based on the Harbors Toxics TMDL for the receiving water. In addition, this Order retains the requirement to conduct a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) and/or Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) if persistent toxicity occurs. The TRE/TIE investigation ensures that the Discharger identifies the source(s) of toxicity and implements corrective actions to eliminate the cause, thereby directly reducing potential impacts to beneficial uses.

Toxic pollutants are further controlled through technology-based effluent limitations and water quality-based effluent limitations established for pollutants with reasonable potential to exceed water quality objectives, consistent with the CTR and Basin Plan requirements. Examples include metals, organics, and other contaminants known to have toxic effects on aquatic organisms or human health. Additional pollutant-specific monitoring under applicable TMDL implementation provisions, such as the Harbor Toxics TMDL, ensures continued evaluation of pollutants with bioaccumulative or toxic properties, including mercury, PCBs, and pesticides in the receiving water. Thus, removal of this narrative receiving water limitation is not anticipated to cause any degradation, and no additional requirements are needed.

5.1.11. **Biostimulatory Substances**

Order No. R4-2017-0095 included a receiving water limitation for biostimulatory substances, consistent with the Basin Plan narrative objective that *“discharge shall not cause biostimulatory substances in concentrations that promote aquatic growths to the extent that such growths cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.”* Excessive levels of nutrients such as ammonia (as nitrogen (N)) and phosphorus can stimulate algal blooms and other aquatic growths, which in turn can cause eutrophication, dissolved oxygen depletion, habitat degradation, and other impacts to aquatic life and recreational uses in the receiving water.

Since there is no effluent and receiving water nutrient data to determine reasonable potential, this Order carries over the effluent monitoring for ammonia (as N), and nitrogen compounds (such as nitrate, nitrite, and Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)), and includes new monitoring for total phosphorus for both effluent and receiving water, recognizing that nitrogen and its compounds and phosphorus are also primary drivers of aquatic growth in addition to ammonia (as N). These requirements ensure that nutrient discharges remain at levels protective of beneficial uses and prevent excessive algal or aquatic plant growth

should a discharge event occur. Additionally, the Facility is required to maintain and implement a SWPPP, which includes BMPs and visual monitoring provisions. Visual inspections conducted under the SWPPP enable the Discharger to identify early signs of eutrophication or nuisance aquatic growths in areas potentially influenced by the discharge. Thus, removal of this narrative receiving water limitation for biostimulatory substances is not anticipated to cause any further degradation, and the monitoring requirements for ammonia and total phosphorous as well as other requirements in this Order are sufficient to protect beneficial uses of the receiving water.

5.1.12. **Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)**

Order No. R4-2016-0095 included a receiving water limitation for BOD, which was based on the Basin Plan narrative objective that *“Waters shall be free of substances that result in increases in BOD that adversely affect beneficial uses.”* According to the U.S. EPA, “sources of BOD include leaves and woody debris; dead plants and animals; animal manure; effluents from pulp and paper mills, wastewater treatment plants, feedlots, and food-processing plants; failing septic systems; and urban stormwater runoff.” Based on the facility type as a petroleum refinery, the discharge from the Facility does not have reasonable potential to cause excursion of this narrative water quality objective.

In addition, the TBEL established in this Order for BOD and monitoring requirements of BOD for effluent and receiving water are sufficient to protect the beneficial uses in the receiving water should a discharge event occur. Thus, removal of the receiving water limits is not anticipated to cause any degradation, and no additional requirements are needed.

5.1.13. **Taste, Odor, and Color-Nuisance**

Order No. R4-2017-0095 included receiving water limitations for substances, that produce undesirable taste, odor, and which are considered aesthetic nuisances, that *“the discharge shall not cause taste or odor-producing substances in concentrations that alter the natural taste, odor, and/or color of fish, shellfish, or other edible aquatic resources, cause nuisance, or adversely affect beneficial uses; the discharge shall not cause alteration of turbidity, or apparent color beyond present natural background levels”* These narrative objectives are addressed through more measurable and enforceable effluent-based requirements in this Order.

Pollutants commonly associated with taste, odor, and color, such as oil and grease or TSS, are regulated through numeric effluent limitations that ensure pollutant concentrations remain below levels that could impart undesirable tastes or odors. Additional measures, such as source control practices, proper operation and maintenance, and implementation of the SWPPP, further minimize the risk of substances entering the discharge that could contribute undesirable tastes odor, and color. Visual stormwater observations conducted under the SWPPP also provide early identification of potential impacts that may be addressed at the time of occurrence. These existing effluent limitations and monitoring and other requirements are sufficient to protect beneficial uses and

water quality objective in the receiving water. Thus, removal of the receiving water limitations is not anticipated to cause any further degradation, and no additional requirements are needed.

5.1.14. **Pollution**

Order No. R4-2017-0095 included narrative receiving water limitation and prohibitions addressing “pollution” and “nuisance,” consistent with the Basin Plan’s definition of pollution under California Water Code section 13050(l). These prohibition and narrative receiving water limits regarding pollution and nuisance are already comprehensively addressed through the permit development process and through enforceable effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and the implementation of BMPs. Additionally, the Facility has not discharged since 2001. The Discharger has taken the necessary steps to control discharges from the Facility.

This Order requires continued implementation of source control measures through the Facility’s SWPPP and BMPs to minimize the introduction of pollutants that could cause nuisance conditions, degrade water quality, or affect aquatic life. These measures ensure early identification and response to potential issues and provide a facility-specific, comprehensive framework for protecting water quality and supporting beneficial uses. Thus, removal of the receiving water limits is not anticipated to cause any degradation, and no additional requirements are needed.

5.1.15. **Degradation**

Order No. R4-2017-0095 included a receiving water limit related to degradation of surface water communities and populations including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species. This Order addresses degradation as required in the State Water Board’s Antidegradation Policy in Resolution No. 68-16 by establishing effluent limitations based on whether the discharge has reasonable potential to contribute to or exceed a water quality objective established in the Basin Plan or the CTR. These effluent limits ensure protection of the beneficial uses in the receiving water related to aquatic life since they are based on the toxic effects of pollutants in an aquatic environment. This Order also ensures the discharge will not cause further degradation of the receiving water body because it implements wasteload allocations assigned to the Discharger through TMDLs applicable to the receiving waters. These existing effluent limitations and monitoring and other requirements are sufficient to protect beneficial uses and water quality objective in the receiving water. Thus, removal of the receiving water limitations is not anticipated to cause any further degradation, and no additional requirements are needed.

5.1.16. **Other Conditions**

Order No. R4-2017-0095 included receiving water limitations that *“the discharge shall not cause problems associated with breeding of mosquitoes, gnats, black flies, midges, or other pests.”* No reasonable potential exists since the Facility has not had a discharge since 2001. This Order carries over requirements that the Discharger shall implement BMPs, pollution prevention measures, and a

SWPPP. These requirements, combined with numeric effluent limitations for parameters such as BOD, oil and grease, and nutrients, provide direct controls to reduce conditions that could otherwise promote pest breeding or other nuisance impacts. These existing requirements are sufficient to prevent any excursion of this water quality objective as a result of waste discharge from the Facility. Thus, removal of this narrative receiving water limitation is not anticipated to cause any further degradation, and no additional requirements are needed.

These effluent limits ensure protection of the beneficial uses in the receiving water related to aquatic life since they are based on the toxic effects of pollutants in an aquatic environment. This Order also ensures the discharge will not cause further degradation of the receiving water body because it implements wasteload allocations assigned to the Discharger through TMDLs applicable to the receiving waters. Thus, removal of this receiving water limitation for degradation is not anticipated to cause any further degradation, and the existing requirements for anti-degradation analysis and TMDL implementation in this Order are sufficient to protect water quality and beneficial uses of the receiving water.

5.2. Groundwater – Not Applicable

6. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

6.1. Standard Provisions

Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with 40 CFR Section 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with 40 CFR Section 122.42, are provided in Attachment D. The Discharger must comply with all standard provisions and with those additional conditions that are applicable under Section 122.42.

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

6.2. Special Provisions

6.2.1. Reopener Provisions

These provisions are based on 40 CFR part 123. The Los Angeles Water Board may reopen the permit to modify permit conditions and requirements. Causes for modifications include the promulgation of new federal regulations, modification in toxicity requirements, or adoption of new regulations by the State Water Board or Los Angeles Water Board, including revisions to the Basin Plan or revisions to an applicable TMDL for the receiving water. This Order also adds a reopener provision to allow this permit to be modified as needed to revise the aquatic toxicity water

quality standards if the California Supreme Court determines that the TST cannot be used in NPDES permits.

6.2.2. **Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements**

- a. **Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Workplan.** This provision is based on Section 4 of the SIP, Toxicity Control Provisions, which establishes minimum toxicity control requirements for implementing the narrative toxicity objective for aquatic life protection established in the basin plans of the State of California.
- b. **Harbor Toxics TMDL Water Column, Sediment, and Fish Tissue Monitoring for the Dominguez Channel, Torrance Lateral, and Dominguez Channel Estuary.** This provision implements the Compliance Monitoring Program as required in the Harbor Toxics TMDL. The Compliance Monitoring Program includes water column monitoring, sediment monitoring, and fish tissue monitoring at monitoring stations in the Dominguez Channel Estuary. The Discharger shall continue to implement the approved Plans to comply with this requirement. Details on these requirements are provided in Section 6.3.2.b. and Attachment E Section 8.4 of this Order.

6.2.3. **Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention**

- a. **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).** Order No. R4-2017-0095 required the Discharger to develop and implement a SWPPP. This Order requires the Discharger to update and continue to implement a SWPPP approved by the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board. The SWPPP shall outline site-specific management processes for minimizing stormwater runoff contamination and for preventing contaminated stormwater runoff from being discharged directly into the Dominguez Channel Estuary. At a minimum, the management practices should ensure that raw materials and chemicals do not come into contact with stormwater. SWPPP requirements are included as Attachment G, based on 40 CFR 122.44(k).
- b. **Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP).** Order No. R4-2017-0095 required the Discharger to develop and implement BMPs in order to reduce the number of pollutants entering the discharge. This Order requires the Discharger to update and continue to implement the BMPP. The purpose of the BMPP is to establish site-specific procedures that ensure proper operation and maintenance of equipment, to ensure that unauthorized non-stormwater discharges (i.e., spills) do not occur at the Facility. The BMPP shall incorporate the requirements in Attachment G. Attachment G requires a discussion on the effectiveness of each BMP to reduce or prevent pollutants in stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges.
- c. **Spill Contingency Plan (SCP).** This Order requires the Discharger to develop and implement an SCP to control the discharge of pollutants. The SCP shall include a technical report on the preventive (failsafe) and contingency (cleanup) plans for controlling accidental discharges, and for minimizing the effect of such events at the site. This provision is included in this Order to minimize and control the amount of pollutants discharged in

case of a spill. The SCP shall be site specific and shall cover all areas of the Facility. A Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan may satisfy this requirement.

The BMPP and the SCP (or SPCC) may be included as a component of the SWPPP and be submitted as one document.

6.2.4. Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications

This provision, included in Section 6.3.4 of the Waste Discharge Requirements of this Order, is based on the requirements of 40 CFR Section 122.41(e).

6.2.5. Climate Change Effects Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Plan

The Permittee is required to address potential climate change impacts through the development and implementation of a Climate Change Effects Vulnerability Assessment and Mitigation Plan (Climate Change Plan), which is **due 12 months** after the effective date of this Order. This requirement is based on the need to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change on permitted facilities as described in State Water Board's Resolution No. 2017-0012 and the Los Angeles Water Board's Resolution No. R18-004. The Climate Change Plan is particularly crucial given recent impacts of increased storm intensity as well as the integrity of the Facility's Stormwater Pond and other associated containment infrastructure, as it will evaluate whether additional changes to the Facility's operations or infrastructure are necessary to reduce or eliminate discharges and ensure that future discharges comply with all applicable effluent limitations. This requirement helps ensure the Facility's long-term resilience and environmental compliance in the face of changing climate conditions.

6.2.6. Other Special Provisions – Not Applicable

6.2.7. Compliance Schedules – Not Applicable

7. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

CWA Section 308 and 40 CFR Sections 122.41(h), (j)-(l), 122.44(i), and 122.48 require that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code Section 13383 also authorizes the Los Angeles Water Board to establish monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), Attachment E of this Order establishes monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements that implement federal and state requirements. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in the MRP for this facility.

7.1. Influent Monitoring – Not Applicable

7.2. Effluent Monitoring

Monitoring for pollutants expected to be present in the discharge will be required as established in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E). To demonstrate compliance with effluent limitations, this Order retains and updates the monitoring requirements from Order No. R4-2017-0095 to determine compliance with the effluent limitations in Section 4.1.1 of the Order.

The SIP states that the Los Angeles Water Board will require periodic monitoring for pollutants for which criteria or objectives apply and for which no effluent limitations have been established. This Order requires the Discharger to conduct annual monitoring for the remaining CTR priority pollutants, including TCDD equivalents, at Monitoring EFF-001 and EFF-003 when discharges occur from the Facility. The Los Angeles Water Board will use the additional data to conduct an RPA and determine if additional WQBELs are required. The Los Angeles Water Board may reopen the permit to incorporate additional effluent limitations and requirements, if necessary.

7.3. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) protects the receiving water quality from the aggregate toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in the effluent. An acute toxicity test is conducted over a short time period and measures mortality. A chronic toxicity test is conducted over a longer period of time and may measure mortality, reproduction, and growth. A chemical at a low concentration can have chronic effects but no acute effects. Chronic toxicity is a more stringent requirement than acute toxicity. For this Order, chronic toxicity monitoring in the discharge is required. The chronic toxicity testing results are analyzed using the U.S. EPA's 2010 TST statistical approach.

7.4. Receiving Water Monitoring

7.4.1. Surface Water

This Order includes monitoring requirements and are included in the MRP. The Facility is also required to perform general observations of the receiving water when discharges occur and report the observations in the monitoring report. Attention shall be given to the presence or absence of floating or suspended matter, discoloration, aquatic life, visible film, sheen or coating, fungi, slime, or objectionable growths.

According to the SIP, the Los Angeles Water Board is requiring that the Discharger conduct upstream receiving water monitoring of the CTR priority pollutants at Monitoring Location RSW-001 at the same time the samples are collected for priority pollutant analysis.

7.4.2. Groundwater – Not Applicable

7.5. Other Monitoring Requirements

7.5.1. Stormwater Monitoring Requirements. Because the discharge is comprised primarily of stormwater runoff that occurs only during heavy rainfall events, the Discharger is required to measure and record the rainfall each day of the month. The Discharger is also required to conduct visual observations of all stormwater discharges to observe the presence of floating and suspended materials, oil and grease, discoloration, turbidity, and odor.

7.5.2. Regional Monitoring. Monitoring is required to determine compliance with the assigned waste load and load allocations specified in the Harbor Toxics TMDL. The Discharger is required to implement the site-specific Monitoring Plan or may

join a group of stakeholders already formed to address pollutants as specified in the Harbor Toxics TMDL.

8. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Los Angeles Water Board is considering the issuance of WDRs that will serve as an NPDES permit for the Facility. As a step in the WDR adoption process, the Los Angeles Water Board staff has developed tentative WDRs. The Los Angeles Water Board encourages public participation in the WDR adoption process.

8.1. Notification of Interested Parties

The Los Angeles Water Board notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDRs for the discharge and provided an opportunity to submit written comments. Notification was provided through email and public notice.

The public had access to the agenda and any changes in dates and locations through the Los Angeles Water Board's website at <https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles>

8.2. Written Comments

Interested persons were invited to submit written comments concerning tentative WDRs as provided through the notification process electronically at losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov with a copy to jaime.sayre@waterboards.ca.gov.

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Los Angeles Water Board, the written comments were due at the Los Angeles Water Board office by **5:00 p.m. on May 16, 2026**.

8.3. Public Hearing

The Los Angeles Water Board held a public hearing on the tentative WDRs during its regular Board meeting on the following date and time and at the following location:

Date: June 25, 2026
Time: 9:00 AM
Location: Junipero Serra Building (Carmel Room)
320 West 4th Street
Los Angeles, CA 90013

A virtual platform was also available for those who wanted to join online. Directions were provided on the agenda to register or to view the Board meeting. Additional information about the location of the hearing and options for participating were made available 10 days before the hearing. Any person desiring to receive future notices about any proposed Board action regarding this Discharger, please contact Jaime Sayre at jaime.sayre@waterboards.ca.gov, to be included on the e-mail list.

Interested people were invited to attend. At the public hearing, the Los Angeles Water Board heard testimony pertinent to the discharge, WDRs, and permit. For accuracy of the record, important testimony was requested in writing.

8.4. Reconsideration of Waste Discharge Requirements

Any person aggrieved by this action of the Los Angeles Water Board may petition the State Water Board to review the action in accordance with Water Code Section 13320 and California Code of Regulations, title 23, Sections 2050 and following. The State

Water Board must receive the petition by 5:00 p.m., within 30 calendar days of the date of adoption of this Order at the following address, except that if the thirtieth day following the date of this Order falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or state holiday, the petition must be received by the State Water Board by 5:00 p.m. on the next business day:

State Water Resources Control Board
Office of Chief Counsel
P.O. Box 100, 1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95812-0100
Or by email at waterqualitypetitions@waterboards.ca.gov

For instructions on how to file a water quality petition for review, see:

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

8.5. Information and Copying

The Report of Waste Discharge, other supporting documents, and comments received are on file and may be inspected at the address above at any time between 8:30 a.m. and 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the Los Angeles Water Board by calling 213-576-6600.

The tentative WDRs, comments received and response to comments are also available on the Los Angeles Water Board's website at:

https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/board_decisions/tentative_orders/index.shtml

8.6. Register of Interested Persons

Any person interested in being placed on the mailing list for information regarding the WDRs and NPDES permit should contact the Los Angeles Water Board, reference this facility, and provide a name, address, and phone number.

8.7. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this order should be directed to Jaime Sayre at jaime.sayre@waterboards.ca.gov.

ATTACHMENT G – STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN REQUIREMENTS

1. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) shall be developed and submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board within 90 days following the adoption of this Order. The SWPPP shall be implemented for each facility covered by this Permit within 10 days of approval from the Los Angeles Water Board, or no later than 90 days from the date of the submittal of the SWPPP to the Los Angeles Water Board (whichever comes first).

2. OBJECTIVES

The SWPPP has two major objectives: (a) to identify and evaluate sources of pollutants associated with industrial activities that may affect the quality of stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges from the facility; and (b) to identify and implement site-specific best management practices (BMPs) to reduce or prevent pollutants associated with industrial activities in stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges. BMPs may include a variety of pollution prevention measures or other low-cost pollution control measures. They are generally categorized as non-structural BMPs (activity schedules, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other low-cost measures) and as structural BMPs (treatment measures, run-off controls, overhead coverage.) To achieve these objectives, facility operators should consider the five-phase process for SWPPP development and implementation as shown in Table A.

The SWPPP requirements are designed to be sufficiently flexible to meet the needs of various facilities. SWPPP requirements that are not applicable to a facility should not be included in the SWPPP.

A facility's SWPPP is a written document that shall contain a compliance activity schedule, a description of industrial activities and pollutant sources, descriptions of BMPs, drawings, maps, and relevant copies or references of parts of other plans. The SWPPP shall be revised whenever appropriate and shall be readily available for review by facility employees or Los Angeles Water Board inspectors.

3. PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION

3.1. Pollution Prevention Team

The SWPPP shall identify a specific individual or individuals and their positions within the facility organization as members of a stormwater pollution prevention team responsible for developing the SWPPP, assisting the facility manager in SWPPP implementation and revision, and conducting all monitoring program activities required in Attachment E of this Permit. The SWPPP shall clearly identify Permit-related responsibilities, duties, and activities of each team member. For small facilities, stormwater pollution prevention teams may consist of one individual where appropriate.

3.2 Review Other Requirements and Existing Facility Plans

The SWPPP may incorporate or reference the appropriate elements of other regulatory requirements. Facility operators should review all local, State, and Federal requirements that impact, complement, or are consistent with the

requirements of this Permit. Facility operators should identify any existing facility plans that contain stormwater pollutant control measures or relate to the requirements of this permit. As examples, facility operators whose facilities are subject to Federal Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures' requirements should already have instituted a plan to control spills of certain hazardous materials. Similarly, facility operators whose facilities are subject to air quality related permits and regulations may already have evaluated industrial activities that generate dust or particulates.

TABLE A
FIVE PHASES FOR DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING INDUSTRIAL
STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS

Phase	Tasks
Planning and Organization	Form Pollution Prevention Team Review other plans
Assessment Phase	Develop a site map Identify potential pollutant sources Inventory of materials and chemicals List significant spills and leaks Identify non-stormwater discharges Assess pollutant risks
Best management Practices Identification Phase	Non-structural BMPs Structural BMPs Select activity and site-specific BMPs
Implementation Phase	Train employees Implement BMPs Conduct recordkeeping and reporting
Evaluation/Monitoring	Conduct annual site evaluation Review monitoring information Evaluate BMPs Review and revise SWPPP

4. SITE MAP

The SWPPP shall include a site map. The site map shall be provided on an 8-½ x 11 inch or larger sheet and include notes, legends, and other data as appropriate to ensure that the site map is clear and understandable. If necessary, facility operators may provide the required information on multiple site maps.

The following information shall be included on the site map:

- 4.1. The facility boundaries; the outline of all stormwater drainage areas within the facility boundaries; portions of the drainage area impacted by run-on from surrounding areas; and direction of flow of each drainage area, on-site surface water bodies, and areas of soil erosion. The map shall also identify nearby water bodies (such as rivers,

lakes, and ponds) and municipal storm drain inlets where the facility's stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges may be received.

- 4.2. The location of the stormwater collection and conveyance system, associated points of discharge, and direction of flow. Include any structural control measures that affect stormwater discharges, authorized non-stormwater discharges, and run-on. Examples of structural control measures are catch basins, berms, detention ponds, secondary containment, oil/water separators, diversion barriers, etc.
- 4.3. An outline of all impervious areas of the facility, including paved areas, buildings, covered storage areas, or other roofed structures.
- 4.4. Locations where materials are directly exposed to precipitation and the locations where significant spills or leaks identified in Section 6.4. below have occurred.
- 4.5. Areas of industrial activity. This shall include the locations of all storage areas and storage tanks, shipping and receiving areas, fueling areas, vehicle and equipment storage/maintenance areas, material handling and processing areas, waste treatment and disposal areas, dust or particulate generating areas, cleaning and rinsing areas, and other areas of industrial activity which are potential pollutant sources.

5. LIST OF SIGNIFICANT MATERIALS

The SWPPP shall include a list of significant materials¹ handled and stored at the site. For each material on the list, describe the locations where the material is being stored, received, shipped, and handled, as well as the typical quantities and frequency. Materials shall include raw materials, intermediate products, final or finished products, recycled materials, and waste or disposed materials.

6. DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

The SWPPP shall include a narrative description of the facility's industrial activities, as identified in section 4.5. above, associated potential pollutant sources, and potential pollutants that could be discharged in stormwater discharges or authorized non-stormwater discharges. At a minimum, the following items related to a facility's industrial activities shall be considered:

- 6.1. **Industrial Processes.** Describe each industrial process, the type, characteristics, and quantity of significant materials used in or resulting from the process, and a

¹ "Significant materials" includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under Section 101(14) of Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA); any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to Section 313 of Title III of Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA); fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag, and sludge that have the potential to be released with stormwater discharges.

description of the manufacturing, cleaning, rinsing, recycling, disposal, or other activities related to the process.

- 6.2. **Material Handling and Storage Areas.** Describe each handling and storage area, type, characteristics, and quantity of significant materials handled or stored, description of the shipping, receiving, and loading procedures, and the spill or leak prevention and response procedures. Where applicable, areas protected by containment structures and the corresponding containment capacity shall be described.
- 6.3. **Dust and Particulate Generating Activities.** Describe all industrial activities that generate dust or particulates that may be deposited within the facility's boundaries and identify their discharge locations; the characteristics of dust and particulate pollutants; the approximate quantity of dust and particulate pollutants that may be deposited within the facility boundaries; and a description of the primary areas of the facility where dust and particulate pollutants would settle.
- 6.4. **Significant Spills and Leaks.** Describe materials that have spilled or leaked in significant quantities in stormwater discharges or authorized non-stormwater discharges since April 17, 1994. Include toxic chemicals (listed in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 302) that have been discharged to stormwater as reported on U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Form R, and oil and hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities (see 40 CFR, parts 110, 117, and 302).

The description shall include the type, characteristics, and approximate quantity of the material spilled or leaked, the cleanup or remedial actions that have occurred or are planned, the approximate remaining quantity of materials that may be exposed to stormwater or non-stormwater discharges, and the preventative measures taken to ensure spill or leaks do not recur. The list shall be updated as appropriate during the term of this Permit.
- 6.5. **Non-Stormwater Discharges.** Facility operators shall investigate the facility to identify all non-stormwater discharges and their sources. As part of this investigation, all drains (inlets and outlets) shall be evaluated to identify whether they connect to the storm drain system.

All non-stormwater discharges shall be described. This shall include the source, quantity, frequency, and characteristics of the non-stormwater discharges and associated drainage area.

Non-stormwater discharges that are not authorized by this Permit, other waste discharge requirements, or other NPDES permits are prohibited. The SWPPP must include BMPs to prevent or reduce contact of authorized non-stormwater discharges with significant materials (as defined in Footnote 1 of section 5 above) or equipment.
- 6.6. **Soil Erosion.** Describe the facility locations where soil erosion may occur as a result of industrial activity, stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity or authorized non-stormwater discharges.
- 6.7. **Trash.** Describe the facility locations where trash may be generated as a result of facility operations and on-site activities.

The SWPPP shall include a summary of all areas of industrial activities, potential pollutant sources, and potential pollutants. This information should be summarized similarly to Table B. The last column of Table B, "Control Practices", should be completed in accordance with section 8 below.

7. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

The SWPPP shall include a narrative assessment of all industrial activities and potential pollutant sources as described in section 6 above to determine:

- 7.1 Which areas of the facility are likely sources of pollutants in stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges, and
- 7.2 Which pollutants are likely to be present in stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges. Facility operators shall consider and evaluate various factors when performing this assessment such as current stormwater BMPs; quantities of significant materials handled, produced, stored, or disposed of; likelihood of exposure to stormwater or authorized non-stormwater discharges; history of spill or leaks; and run-on from outside sources.

Facility operators shall summarize the areas of the facility that are likely sources of pollutants and the corresponding pollutants that are likely to be present in stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges.

Facility operators are required to develop and implement additional BMPs as appropriate and necessary to prevent or reduce pollutants associated with each pollutant source.

8. STORMWATER BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

- 8.1. The SWPPP shall include a narrative description of the stormwater BMPs to be implemented at the facility for each potential pollutant and its source identified in the site assessment phase (Sections 5 and 6 above). The BMPs shall be developed and implemented to reduce or prevent pollutants in stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges. Each pollutant and its source may require one or more BMPs. Some BMPs may be implemented for multiple pollutants and their sources, while other BMPs will be implemented for a very specific pollutant and its source.

**TABLE B
EXAMPLE
ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND
CORRESPONDING BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
SUMMARY**

Area	Activity	Pollutant Source	Pollutant	Best Management Practices
Vehicle & Equipment Fueling	Fueling	Spill and leaks during delivery. Spills caused by topping off fuel tanks. Hosing or washing down fuel oil fuel area. Leaking storage tanks. Rainfall running off fuel oil, and rainfall running onto and off fueling area.	Fuel oil	Use spill and overflow protection. Minimize run-on of stormwater into the fueling area. Cover fueling area. Use dry cleanup methods rather than hosing down area. Implement proper spill prevention control program. Implement adequate preventative maintenance program to prevent tank and line leaks. Inspect fueling areas regularly to detect problems before they occur. Train employees on proper fueling, cleanup, and spill response techniques.

The description of the BMPs shall identify the BMPs as (1) existing BMPs, (2) existing BMPs to be revised and implemented, or (3) new BMPs to be implemented. The description shall also include a discussion on the effectiveness of each BMP to reduce or prevent pollutants in stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges. The SWPPP shall provide a summary of all BMPs implemented for each pollutant source similar to Table B.

8.2. Facility operators shall consider the following BMPs for implementation at the facility:

8.2.1. Non-Structural BMPs

Non-structural BMPs generally consist of processes, prohibitions, procedures, schedule of activities, etc., that prevent pollutants associated with industrial activity from contacting stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges. They are considered low technology, cost-effective measures. Facility operators should consider all possible nonstructural BMPs options before considering additional structural BMPs. Below is a list of non-structural BMPs that should be considered:

- **Good Housekeeping.** Consists of practical procedures to maintain a clean and orderly facility.

- **Preventive Maintenance.** Includes the regular inspection and maintenance of structural stormwater controls (catch basins, oil/water separators, etc.) as well as other facility equipment and systems.
- **Spill Response.** Includes spill clean-up procedures and necessary clean-up equipment based upon the quantities and locations of significant materials that may spill or leak.
- **Material Handling and Storage.** Includes all procedures to minimize the potential for spills and leaks and to minimize exposure of significant materials to stormwater and authorized non-stormwater discharges.
- **Employee Training.** Includes training of personnel who are responsible for (1) implementing activities identified in the SWPPP, (2) conducting inspections, sampling, and visual observations, and (3) managing stormwater. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping, and material handling procedures, and actions necessary to implement all BMPs identified in the SWPPP. The SWPPP shall identify periodic dates for such training. Records shall be maintained of all training sessions held.
- **Waste Handling/Recycling.** Includes the procedures or processes to handle, store, or dispose of waste materials or recyclable materials.
- **Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting.** Includes the procedures to ensure that all records of inspections, spills, maintenance activities, corrective actions, visual observations, etc., are developed, retained, and provided, as necessary, to the appropriate facility personnel.
- **Erosion Control and Site Stabilization.** Includes a description of all sediment and erosion control activities. This may include the planting and maintenance of vegetation, diversion of run-on and runoff, placement of sandbags, silt screens, or other sediment control devices, etc.
- **Inspections.** In addition to the preventative maintenance inspections identified above, inspections will encompass a comprehensive schedule covering potential pollutant source. Tracking and follow-up procedures shall be described to ensure adequate corrective actions are taken and SWPPPs are made.
- **Quality Assurance.** Includes the procedures to ensure that all elements of the SWPPP and Monitoring Program are adequately conducted.

8.2.2. Structural BMPs

Where non-structural BMPs as identified above are not effective, structural BMPs shall be considered. Structural BMPs generally consist of structural devices that reduce or prevent pollutants in stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges. Below is a list of structural BMPs:

- **Overhead Coverage.** Includes structures that provide horizontal coverage of materials, chemicals, and pollutant sources from contact with stormwater and authorized non-stormwater discharges.

- **Retention Ponds.** Includes basins, ponds, surface impoundments, bermed areas, etc. that do not allow stormwater to discharge from the facility.
- **Control Devices.** Includes berms or other devices that channel or route run-on and runoff away from pollutant sources.
- **Secondary Containment Structures.** Includes containment structures around storage tanks and other areas for the purpose of collecting any leaks or spills.
- **Treatment.** Includes inlet controls, infiltration devices, oil/water separators, detention ponds, vegetative swales, etc. that reduce the pollutants in stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges.

9. ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE SITE COMPLIANCE EVALUATION

The facility operator shall conduct one comprehensive site compliance evaluation each year. The SWPPP shall be revised, as appropriate, and submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board along with the annual monitoring report. The revisions shall be implemented no later than 90 days after submission. The evaluation is subject to review by the Los Angeles Water Board Executive Officer and modifications may be required. Evaluations shall include the following:

- 9.1. A review of all visual observation records, inspection records, and sampling and analysis results.
- 9.2. A visual inspection of all potential pollutant sources for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.
- 9.3. A review and evaluation of all BMPs (both structural and non-structural) to determine whether the BMPs are adequate, properly implemented and maintained, or whether additional BMPs are needed. A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the SWPPP, such as spill response equipment, shall be included.
- 9.4. An evaluation report that includes, (i) identification of personnel performing the evaluation, (ii) the date(s) of the evaluation, (iii) necessary SWPPP revisions, (iv) schedule, as required in section 10.3. below for implementing SWPPP revisions, (v) any incidents of non-compliance and the corrective actions taken, and (vi) a certification that the facility operator is in compliance with this Permit. If the above certification cannot be provided, explain in the evaluation report why the facility operator is not in compliance with this General Permit. The evaluation report shall be submitted as part of the annual report, retained for at least five years, and signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions 5.2.5. of Attachment D.

10. SWPPP GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

- 10.1. The SWPPP shall be retained onsite and made available upon request of a representative of the Los Angeles Water Board and/or local stormwater management agency (local agency) which receives the stormwater discharges.
- 10.2. The Los Angeles Water Board and/or local agency may notify the facility operator when the SWPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of

this Section. As requested by the Los Angeles Water Board and/or local agency, the facility operator shall submit an SWPPP revision and implementation schedule that meets the minimum requirements of this section to the Los Angeles Water Board and/or local agency that requested the SWPPP revisions. Within 14 days after implementing the required SWPPP revisions, the facility operator shall provide written certification to the Los Angeles Water Board and/or local agency that the revisions have been implemented.

- 10.3. The SWPPP shall be revised, as appropriate, and implemented prior to changes in industrial activities which (i) may significantly increase the quantities of pollutants in stormwater discharge, (ii) cause a new area of industrial activity at the facility to be exposed to stormwater, or (iii) begin an industrial activity which would introduce a new pollutant source at the facility.
- 10.4. The SWPPP shall be revised and implemented in a timely manner, but in no case more than 90 days after a facility operator determines that the SWPPP is in violation of any requirement(s) of this Order.
- 10.5. When any part of the SWPPP is infeasible to implement by the deadlines specified in this Order due to proposed significant structural changes, the facility operator shall submit a report to the Los Angeles Water Board prior to the applicable deadline that (i) describes the portion of the SWPPP that is infeasible to implement by the deadline, (ii) provides justification for a time extension, (iii) provides a schedule for completing and implementing that portion of the SWPPP, and (iv) describes the BMPs that will be implemented in the interim period to reduce or prevent pollutants in stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges. Such reports are subject to Los Angeles Water Board approval and/or modifications. Facility operators shall provide written notification to the Los Angeles Water Board within 14 days after the SWPPP revisions are implemented.
- 10.6. The SWPPP shall be provided, upon request, to the Los Angeles Water Board. The SWPPP is considered a report that shall be available to the public by the Los Angeles Water Board under Section 308(b) of the Clean Water Act.