

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

320 West 4th Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles, California 90013
(213)576-6600 • Fax (213)576-6640
California State Water Resources Control Board Website
(<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles>)

**ORDER NO. R4-2024-XXXX
GENERAL NPDES PERMIT NO. CAG914001**

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR DISCHARGES OF TREATED GROUNDWATER FROM INVESTIGATION
AND/OR CLEANUP OF VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS-CONTAMINATED SITES
TO SURFACE WATERS
IN
COASTAL WATERSHEDS OF LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES**

Table 1. Administrative Information

This Order was adopted on:	February 22, 2024
This Order shall become effective on:	May 1, 2024
This Order shall expire on:	April 30, 2029
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Los Angeles Water Board) have classified discharges covered under this General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit as follows	Minor

I, Susana Arredondo, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that this order is a full, true, and correct copy of the Order adopted by the Los Angeles Water Board, Los Angeles Region, on the date indicated above.

Susana Arredondo
Executive Officer

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I. DISCHARGE INFORMATION

This Order (hereafter also referred to as “General Order” or “General NPDES Permit”) is intended to authorize discharges of wastes to surface waters of treated groundwater and other wastewaters from the investigation, cleanup, or construction dewatering of VOCs only, or VOCs commingled with petroleum fuel and/or certain heavy metals associated with groundwater contamination. The presence of VOCs in the groundwater at various sites throughout the region causes, or threatens to cause, adverse impacts to existing and potential beneficial uses of the underlying groundwater. Waste waters discharged from the investigation and/or cleanup of the groundwater involving VOCs contamination include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Treated groundwater from the cleanup and/or from construction dewatering activities at a site impacted by VOCs only, or by VOCs commingled with petroleum fuel hydrocarbons at an underground storage tank (UST) site. Such UST site may have storm water collected in fuel storage secondary containment tanks and fuel spill wash water that contains similar contaminants as those from the investigation/cleanup of VOCs contaminated groundwater.
2. Groundwater pumped as an aid in the containment and extraction of VOCs-contaminated groundwater.
3. Groundwater extracted during short-term and long-term pumping test/aquifer testing.
4. Groundwater generated from well development and purging of wells prior to sampling.
5. Sampling equipment decontamination water.
6. Subterranean seepage dewatering.

Either aeration processes or adsorption processes (or combination of the two) are the treatment processes typically used to remove the VOCs from groundwater. When designed properly and operated efficiently, treatment systems using aeration or adsorption processes such as activated carbon can lower the concentration of VOCs and petroleum pollutants to below the detection limits. Limits established in the Order for VOCs and the petroleum pollutants can be met consistently if these treatment systems (or enhancements thereto) are properly operated and maintained.

II. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

A. Eligibility Criteria

- a. To be covered under this Order, a Discharger must demonstrate that:
 1. Pollutant concentrations in the treated discharge do not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standard for the receiving water, including discharge prohibitions;
 2. The treated discharge does not exceed applicable water quality objectives and criteria for the pollutants listed in Section V.A (including Attachment B) of this Order, and there will be no reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above the applicable water quality objectives or criteria;

3. Pollutant concentrations in a representative sample of the contaminated groundwater to be treated and discharged do not exceed the screening criteria in Attachment E, other than those constituents for which effluent limitations are established in Section V.A;
4. The discharge does not cause acute or chronic toxicity in receiving waters;
5. The discharge will be routed through a treatment system designed and operated to reduce the concentration of pollutants to meet the effluent limitations in this Order; and
6. The Discharger is able to comply with the terms and conditions of this General NPDES Permit.

B. Ineligibility

The discharge of groundwater containing priority toxic pollutants not regulated under this Order are not eligible for coverage under this General NPDES Permit.

C. Authorization

To be authorized to discharge under this Order, the Discharger must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) in accordance with the requirements of Part II.D of the Order. Upon receipt of the application, the Executive Officer shall determine the applicability of this Order to the discharge. If the discharge is eligible, the Executive Officer shall issue a notice of applicability (NOA) to the Discharger that the discharge is authorized under the terms and conditions of this Order and prescribe an appropriate monitoring and reporting program (MRP). The Discharger shall comply with the requirements of this Order and other conditions prescribed in the NOA. For new discharges, the discharge shall not commence until receipt of the NOA for coverage under this General Order or until an individual NPDES permit is issued by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Los Angeles Water Board).

D. Notice of Intent (NOI)

1. Deadline for Submission

- a. Existing Individual Permittees: Existing Individual Permittees shall submit a complete application (NOI) under this Order at least 180 days before the expiration of the existing individual NPDES permit.
- b. Existing General Permittees: To continue coverage under this General Order, dischargers must complete and submit a completed NOI to the Los Angeles Water Board within 60 days of receipt of the General Order adoption notice; otherwise, permit coverage may be revoked. Dischargers must also collect a representative untreated groundwater sample(s) and analyze the samples for all the constituents listed in Attachment E. Dischargers shall submit the results of the analysis with the NOI; otherwise, the existing authorization or NOA may be terminated. The discharge will be considered ineligible for enrollment if the analytical test results of any constituent other than the pollutants with effluent

limitations in Section V.A. exceeds the screening criteria in Attachment E. In this situation, the discharger will be enrolled under another appropriate General NPDES Permit or an individual permit, and the existing enrollment will be terminated.

- c. New dischargers: Applicants shall file a complete application at least 45 days before commencement of the discharge.

2. Application Requirements

- a. Dischargers shall use the NOI Form in Attachment C or the current version on the Los Angeles Water Board's website.
- b. The Discharger shall obtain and analyze (using appropriate sampling and laboratory methods) a representative sample(s) of untreated groundwater to be treated and discharged under this Order. The analytical method(s) used shall be capable of achieving a detection limit at or below the minimum level,¹ otherwise, a written explanation shall be provided. The analytical results shall be submitted with the NOI. The data shall be tabulated and shall include the results for every constituent listed in Attachment E.
- c. In accordance with statewide statutes and policies concerning water reclamation, (e.g., CWC sections 13000 and 13550-13557, State Water Board Resolution No. 77-1, Policy with Respect to Water Reclamation in California, and State Water Board Resolution Nos. 2009-0011, 2013-0003, and 2018-0057 (Recycled Water Policy)), this Los Angeles Water Board encourages, wherever practical, water conservation and/or reuse of wastewater. The Discharger shall first investigate the feasibility of conservation, reuse, injection of the groundwater, and/or alternative disposal methods of the wastewater, and the results of this feasibility study shall be submitted with the NOI.
- d. Upon request, the Discharger shall submit any additional information that the Executive Officer deems necessary to determine whether the discharge meets the criteria for coverage under this Order or to prescribe an appropriate monitoring and reporting program, or both.
- e. The following should be included with the NOI Form:
 - 1) A feasibility study on conservation, reuse, and/or alternative disposal methods of the wastewater as described in section II.D.2.d., above.
 - 2) A demonstration that the Discharger has considered discharge to the sanitary sewer, groundwater infiltration, wastewater re-use, or other discharge options for the treated wastewater, and that it is infeasible to discharge to the sanitary sewer system, to re-use the treated wastewater, or to discharge the wastewater otherwise lawfully.
 - 3) A description of the treatment system to be used for removing pollutants from the wastewater, if applicable, including a diagram showing the treatment process.

¹ The minimum levels are those published by the State Water Quality Control Board in the Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California, 2005. See attached Appendix A.

- 4) The preventive maintenance procedures and schedule for the treatment system.
- 5) The type of chemicals that will be used, if any, during the operation and maintenance of the treatment system.

3. Annual Fee

Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Division 3, Chapter 9, Article 1, section 2200, *Annual Fee Schedule*, requires that all discharges subject to waste discharge requirements shall pay an annual fee. The fees applicable to this General Order are set forth in Section 2200(a)(10). The check or money order shall be made payable to the "State Water Resources Control Board" and sent to Los Angeles Water Quality Control Board, 320 W 4th St., Suite 200, Los Angeles, CA 90013. The fee schedule can be accessed at <https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/resources/fees/stakeholder/docs/2023/fy2324-wq-feeschedule.pdf>.

Discharges covered under this General NPDES Permit have a Threat to Water Quality rating of 1.A. Discharge coverage requires treatment systems to meet priority toxic pollutant effluent limitations that could impair the designated beneficial uses of the receiving water if limits are violated.

4. Failure to Submit a NOI

Existing Dischargers who continue discharge but fail to submit a complete NOI by the deadline established herein may be subject to penalties allowable pursuant to applicable provisions of the Clean Water Act and the California Water Code, including Section 13385 thereof.

5. Notice of Start-Up

New Dischargers shall notify the Los Angeles Water Board of the time and date for commencement of the discharge(s) authorized under the General NPDES Permit at least seven days prior to initiating a discharge.

E. Exclusion of Coverage

1. Notice of Termination (NOT)

Dischargers shall submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) when coverage under this General NPDES Permit is no longer needed. A NOT shall contain the Waste Discharge Identification Number (WDID), the Compliance Inspection # (CI #) the name and address of the Discharger. The NOT shall be signed and dated by the Discharger certifying that the discharge associated with the General NPDES Permit No. CAG914001 has been eliminated. Upon submission of the NOT, the Discharger is no longer authorized to discharge wastewater associated with this General NPDES Permit.

2. Change from Authorization Under General Order to Individual Permit

Dischargers already covered under an NPDES permit, other than Order R4-2024-XXXX (NPDES Permit No. CAG914001), may elect to continue coverage under

the existing permit or may submit a complete NOI for coverage under this General NPDES Permit. Dischargers who submit a complete NOI under this General NPDES Permit are not required to submit an individual permit application. The Los Angeles Water Board may request additional information to determine eligibility for coverage under this General NPDES Permit. The Los Angeles Water Board will notify the Discharger if their discharge is more appropriate to and should be regulated under an individual permit or other general order (e.g., for discharges to land).

3. Change of Ownership/Notice of Transfer (NOTR)

Dischargers shall submit a Notice of Transfer (NOTR) when there has been a change in ownership. Coverage under this Order may be transferred in case of change of ownership of land or permitted facility provided the existing Discharger shall notify the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board in writing at least 30 days before the proposed transfer date, and the notice shall include a written agreement between the existing and new discharger(s) containing a specific date of transfer of coverage, responsibility for compliance with this General Order, and liability between them. The Los Angeles Water Board may modify or revoke and reissue the NOA for the General Order to change the name of the Permittee or to incorporate other requirements that may be necessary under the CWA and the California Water Code (CWC).

III. FINDINGS

The Los Angeles Water Board finds:

A. Background

1. On June 14, 2018, this Los Angeles Water Board adopted the General NPDES Permit and Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for *Discharges of Volatile Organic Compound Contaminated Groundwater to Surface Waters in Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties* (NPDES No. CAG914001, Order No. 2018-0087). The General NPDES Permit covered discharges of groundwater to surface waters resulting from the cleanup of VOCs contaminated groundwater and similar discharges. Currently, there are 7 dischargers enrolled under the General NPDES Permit No. CAG914001. Order No. R4-2018-0087 expired on August 13, 2023. The terms and conditions of Order No. R4-2018-0087 have been administratively extended and remain in effect until a new General NPDES permit is adopted and becomes effective pursuant to this Order (40 CFR §122.6(d) and CCR, title 23, section 2235.4).
2. On September 22, 1989, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) granted the State of California, through the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) and the Regional Water Boards, the authority to issue general NPDES permits pursuant to Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) parts 122 and 123.
3. 40 CFR section 122.28(a)(2)(ii) provides for issuance of general NPDES permits to regulate a category of point sources, other than storm water point sources, if the sources:

- a. Involve the same or substantially similar types of operations;
 - b. Discharge the same types of waste;
 - c. Require the same effluent limitations or operating conditions;
 - d. Require the same or similar monitoring; and
 - e. In the opinion of the permitting authority, are more appropriately controlled under a general NPDES permit rather than individual NPDES permits.
4. General NPDES permits and general waste discharge requirements enable the Los Angeles Water Board to expedite the processing of requirements, simplify the application process for dischargers, better utilize limited staff resources, and avoid the expense and time involved in repetitive public noticing, hearings, and permit adoptions.

B. Rationale for Requirements

The Los Angeles Water Board developed the requirements in this Order based on information submitted as part of the permit application, through monitoring and reporting reports, and other available information. The background information and rationale for the Order requirements are contained in Attachment F, Fact Sheet, which is hereby incorporated into this Order and constitutes part of this Order's Findings. Attachments A through E, and G are also incorporated into this Order.

C. Notification of Interested Parties

The Los Angeles Water Board has notified the dischargers and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe Waste Discharge Requirements for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments. Details of the notification are provided in Attachment F - Fact Sheet of this Order.

D. 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. R4-2018-0087 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 California Water Code (CWC) and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA), and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order. This action in no way prevents the Los Angeles Water Board from taking enforcement action for violations of the previous Order.

IV. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

1. Discharges of any waste at a location different from the location(s) listed in the issued NOA are prohibited.

2. Discharges of any waste other than those which meet eligibility requirements in Section II. A. a. of this Order are prohibited unless the Discharger is regulated for such discharges by another NPDES permit or discharges into a permitted facility.
3. Discharges of extracted and/or treated groundwater in excess of the flow rates authorized by the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board are prohibited.
4. Discharges that contain any substances in concentrations toxic to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life are prohibited.
5. Discharges that cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable water quality objective for the receiving water are prohibited.
6. The treatment or the discharge of wastes authorized under this Order shall not cause pollution, contamination, or nuisance as defined in Section 13050 of the California Water Code.
7. Discharges of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high-level radiological waste are prohibited.
8. Bypass or overflow of untreated or partially treated contaminated groundwater to surface waters or surface water drainage courses is prohibited, except as allowed in Standard Provisions section I.G of Attachment D.
9. The discharge of trash to surface waters of the State or the deposition of trash where it may be discharged into surface waters of the State is prohibited.

V. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations

1. The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at their Discharge Point(s) listed in the NOA. The NOA includes the applicable effluent limitations for each Discharger based on their discharge specifics using Tables 2 through 25 below, and Attachment B. The effluent limitations in Tables 2, 3, and 4 apply to all discharges. The effluent limitations in Tables 5 to Table 25 apply only if there is a waste load allocation (WLA) established for the pollutant in a total maximum daily load (TMDL) applicable to the watershed in which the Discharge is located. Mineral and nitrogen effluent limitations only apply to discharges to a watershed/stream reach listed in Attachment B. As appropriate, effluent limitations are expressed as Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations (MDEL) and Average Monthly Effluent Limitations (AMEL). The heavy metals in the effluent limitations tables are expressed in their total recoverable (TR) form, unless otherwise specified.

a. General Effluent Limitations

Table 2. Effluent Limitations Applicable to All Discharges

Constituents*	Units	MDEL	AMEL
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L ²	75	50
Turbidity	NTU ³	75	50
BOD ₅ 20°C (BOD)	mg/L	30	20
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	10
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	0.1
Sulfides	mg/L	1.0	Not Applicable (NA)
Phenols	mg/L	1.0	NA
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.1	NA
Acetone	µg/L	700	NA
Acrolein	µg/L	100	NA
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	0.12	0.059
Benzene	µg/L	1	NA
Bromoform	µg/L	8.6	4.3
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	0.5	0.25
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	30	NA
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	0.81	0.4
Chloroethane	µg/L	100	NA
Chloroform	µg/L	100	NA
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	0.56	NA
1,1-Dichloroethane	µg/L	5	NA
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/L	0.38	NA
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	0.057 ⁴	NA
1,2-Dichloropropane	µg/L	0.52	NA
1,3-Dichloropropylene	µg/L	0.5	NA
Di-isopropyl ether (DIPE)	µg/L	0.8	NA
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	3	NA
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	300	NA
Ethylene dibromide	µg/L	0.05	NA
Lead, TR**	µg/L	4.1	2
Chromium III, TR**	µg/L	50	NA
Chromium VI, TR**	µg/L	8	16
Selenium	µg/L	8.2	4.1
Methyl bromide	µg/L	10	NA
Methyl chloride	µg/L	3	NA
Methylene chloride	µg/L	4.7	NA

² mg/L= milligram per liter

³ NTU= nephelometric turbidity unit

⁴ If the reported detection level is greater than the effluent limit for this constituent, then a non-detect using ML detection is deemed to be in compliance.

Constituents*	Units	MDEL	AMEL
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	µg/L	700	NA
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L	5	NA
Naphthalene	µg/L	21	NA
N-Nitrosodimethyl amine (NDMA)	µg/L	0.00069	NA
Perchlorate	µg/L	6	NA
Tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)	µg/L	12	NA
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/L	0.34	0.17
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	1.6	0.8
Toluene	µg/L	150	NA
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	µg/L	100	NA
1,2-Trans-trichloroethylene	µg/L	10	NA
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/L	200	NA
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	1.2	0.6
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	5.4	2.7
Vinyl chloride	µg/L ⁵	0.5	NA
Xylenes	µg/L	1750	NA

NOTE: *. If the reported MDL is greater than the effluent limitation, then a Not Detected result using MDL detection is deemed to be in compliance.

** Total Recoverable.

Table 3. Temperature Effluent Limitations Applicable to Discharge

Receiving Water Type	Max. Temp. (°F)	Other Effluent Limitations
Freshwater	80 (for WARM - designated waterbodies)	A discharge shall not alter the natural receiving water temperature unless it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Los Angeles Water Board that such alteration does not adversely affect beneficial uses.

⁵ µg/L= microgram per liter

Receiving Water Type	Max. Temp. (°F)	Other Effluent Limitations
Estuaries	86	<p>A discharge shall not exceed the natural temperature of the receiving water by more than 20 °F.</p> <p>A discharge 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.</p> <p>A discharge shall not cause a surface water temperature rise greater than 4 °F above the natural temperature of the receiving waters at any time or place.</p> <p>Thermal waste discharges shall not exceed the natural temperature of the receiving water by more than 4 °F.</p>
Enclosed Bays	86	<p>Discharges shall not exceed the natural temperature of the receiving water by more than 20 °F.</p> <p>Thermal waste discharges shall not exceed the natural temperature of the receiving water by more than 4 °F.</p>
Coastal Waters	---	<p>Elevated temperature waste discharges shall not result in increases in the natural water temperature exceeding 4 °F at the shoreline, the surface of any ocean substrate, or the ocean surface beyond 1,000 feet from the discharge.</p> <p>Thermal waste discharges shall not exceed the natural temperature of the receiving water by more than 20 °F.</p> <p>The discharge shall be discharged away from the shoreline to achieve dispersion through the vertical water column.</p> <p>The discharge shall be discharged a sufficient distance from ASBS to ensure maintenance of natural temperature in ASBS.</p>

Table 4. Acute Toxicity applicable to Discharges to all Waterbodies

Parameters	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Acute Toxicity ^{6, 7, 8} (survival endpoint)	Pass or Fail (TST), Percent (%) Effect ⁹	Pass or Percent (%) Effect <50	Pass

b. WQBELs based on TMDL Wasteload Allocations (WLAs)

Table 5. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-13 - Los Angeles River and Tributaries Metals TMDL, WLAs, Dry Weather¹⁰

a. Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations

Reach	Unit	Copper	Lead	Zinc	Selenium
Reach 5 & 6 & Bell Creek	µg/L	49	31	NA	8.2
Reach 4 & Tujunga Wash	µg/L	43	16	NA	NA
Reach 3 above LA- Glendale WRP and Verdugo Wash	µg/L	38	20	NA	NA
Reach 3 below LA- Glendale WRP	µg/L	43	20	NA	NA
Burbank Western Channel (above Burbank WRP)	µg/L	43	23	NA	NA
Burbank Western Channel (below Burbank WRP)	µg/L	31	15	NA	NA
Reach 2 & Arroyo Seco	µg/L	36	18	NA	NA
Reach 1	µg/L	38	20	NA	NA
Compton Creek	µg/L	31	15	NA	NA
Rio Hondo Reach 1	µg/L	21	8.2	210	NA

b. Average Monthly Effluent Limitations

Reach	Unit	Copper	Lead	Zinc	Selenium
Reach 5 & 6 & Bell Creek	µg/L	25	16	NA	4.1
Reach 4 & Tujunga Wash	µg/L	21	8.2	NA	NA

⁶ Acute Toxicity: The null hypothesis (Ho) for the TST statistical approach is Mean effluent discharge response $\leq 0.80 \times$ Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as “Pass.” Refer to section VIII. of this Order for Compliance Determination; Aquatic Toxicity Testing; Acute Toxicity.

⁷ The maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) shall be reported as “Pass” or “Fail” and “% Effect.”

⁸ As discharges enrolled under this General Order are infrequent temporary discharges and most of the time discharges don’t reach receiving waters, the In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC) samples from receiving water are not representative of the actual discharge and are not appropriate for analysis. Therefore, acute toxicity testing is required to be conducted on the effluent samples for all discharges except discharges to the Calleguas Creek Watershed.

⁹ Percent Effect: The relative “Percent Effect” for the effluent is defined and reported as:
 $((\text{Mean control response} - \text{Mean discharge effluent response}) \div \text{Mean control response}) \times 100$.

¹⁰ For purposes of this General Order, discharges occurring from April 15th through November 14th are considered dry weather discharges.

Reach	Unit	Copper	Lead	Zinc	Selenium
Reach 3 above LA-Glendale WRP and Verdugo Wash	µg/L	19	9.8	NA	NA
Reach 3 below LA-Glendale WRP	µg/L	21	9.8	NA	NA
Burbank Western Channel (above Burbank WRP)	µg/L	21	11	NA	NA
Burbank Western Channel (below Burbank WRP)	µg/L	16	7.4	NA	NA
Reach 2 & Arroyo Seco	µg/L	18	9	NA	NA
Reach 1	µg/L	19	9.8	NA	NA
Compton Creek	µg/L	16	7.3	NA	NA
Rio Hondo Reach 1	µg/L	11	4.1	110	NA

Table 6. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-13 – All Reaches of Los Angeles River and Tributaries Metals TMDL WLAs, Wet Weather¹¹

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Cadmium	µg/L	3.1	1.5
Copper	µg/L	17	8.5
Lead	µg/L	62	31
Zinc	µg/L	160	79

Table 7. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-39 - Los Angeles River Watershed Bacteria TMDL WLAs

Constituent	Unit	Rolling 30-day Geometric Mean	Single Sample
<i>E.coli</i>	MPN/100 mL	126	235

Table 8. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-12 - Ballona Creek Metals TMDL WLAs

Dry Weather

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Copper	µg/L	58	29
Lead	µg/L	32	16
Zinc	µg/L	730	360

Wet Weather

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Copper	µg/L	14	7
Lead	µg/L	77	38

¹¹ For purposes of this General Order, discharges occurring from November 15th through April 14th are considered wet weather discharges.

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Zinc	µg/L	105	52

Table 9. WQBELs based on U.S. EPA’s Los Cerritos Channel Metal TMDL

Dry Weather

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Copper	µg/L	31	16
Lead	µg/L	NA	NA
Zinc	µg/L	NA	NA

Wet Weather

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Copper	µg/L	9.8	4.8
Lead	µg/L	59	28
Zinc	µg/L	96	48

Table 10. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-40 – Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters Toxic Pollutants TMDL WLAs, WET Weather¹²

Constituents	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Copper	µg/L (water, unfiltered)	9.7	4.8
Lead	µg/L (water, unfiltered)	43	21
Zinc	µg/L	70	35

Table 11. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-40 – Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters Toxic Pollutants TMDL WLAs

For Dominguez Channel Estuary

Constituents	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Copper	µg/L	6.1	3
Lead	µg/L	14	7
Zinc	µg/L	140	70
PAHs	µg/L	0.098	0.049
Chlordane	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.00028	0.00014
Total PCBs	µg/L	0.00034	0.00017

For Greater Harbor Waters

¹² Exceedances of California Toxic Rule (CTR) criteria for metals were only observed in freshwaters of Dominguez Channel during wet weather; therefore, WQBELs are set for wet weather only.

Constituents	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Copper	µg/L	6.1	3
Lead	µg/L	14	7
Zinc	µg/L	140	70
PAHs	µg/L	NA	NA
Chlordane	µg/L	NA	NA
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.0012	0.00059
Dieldrin	µg/L	NA	NA
Total PCBs	µg/L	0.00034	0.00017

Table 12. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-20 - San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs, Dry Weather

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations

Reaches	Unit	Copper	Selenium
San Jose Creek R-1, 2 ¹³	µg/L	NA	8.2
San Gabriel River R-1 ¹⁴	µg/L	30	NA
Coyote Creek	µg/L	33	NA
Estuary	µg/L	6.1	NA

Average Monthly Effluent Limitations

Reaches	Unit	Copper	Selenium
San Jose Creek R-1, 2 ¹³	µg/L	NA	4.1
San Gabriel River R-1 ¹⁴	µg/L	15	NA
Coyote Creek	µg/L	16	NA
Estuary	µg/L	3	NA

Table 13. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-20 - San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs, Wet-Weather¹⁵

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations

Reaches	Unit	Copper	Lead	Zinc
San Gabriel River R 2 ¹⁶	µg/L	NA	170	NA
Coyote Creek	µg/L	27	110	160

Average Monthly Effluent Limitations

Reaches	Unit	Copper	Lead	Zinc
SGR R 2	µg/L	NA	83	NA
Coyote Creek	µg/L	13	53	79

¹³ San Jose Creek Reach 1 (Confluence to Temple Street) and San Jose Creek Reach 2 (Temple Street to I-10 Freeway at White Avenue)

¹⁴ San Gabriel River Reach 1 (Firestone Avenue to Estuary).

¹⁵ Defined in the Footnote 7

¹⁶ San Gabriel River Reach 2 (Whittier Narrows to Firestone Avenue).

**Table 14. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-19 - Calleguas Creek Watershed
 Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs – Dry Weather**

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations

Reaches	Unit	Copper	Nickel	Selenium
1-Mugu Lagoon	µg/L	9.2	13	NA
2-Calleguas Creek South	µg/L	9.2	13	NA
3-Revolon Slough	µg/L	44	240	NA
4-Calleguas Creek North	µg/L	9.2	14	8.2
5-Beardsley Channel	µg/L	9.2	14	8.2
9-Conejo Creek	µg/L	48	260	NA
10-Hill Canyon reach of Conejo Creek	µg/L	48	260	NA
11-Arroyo Santa Rosa	µg/L	48	260	NA
12-North Fork Conejo Creek	µg/L	48	260	NA
13-Arroyo Conejo (S. Fork Conejo Creek)	µg/L	48	260	NA

Average Monthly Effluent Limitations

Reaches	Unit	Copper	Nickel	Selenium
1-Mugu Lagoon	µg/L	4.6	6.8	NA
2-Calleguas Creek South	µg/L	4.6	6.8	NA
3-Revolon Slough	µg/L	22	122	NA
4-Calleguas Creek North	µg/L	4.6	6.8	4.1
5-Beardsley Channel	µg/L	4.6	6.8	4.1
9-Conejo Creek	µg/L	24	130	NA
10-Hill Canyon reach of Conejo Creek	µg/L	24	130	NA
11-Arroyo Santa Rosa	µg/L	24	130	NA
12-North Fork Conejo Creek	µg/L	24	130	NA
13-Arroyo Conejo (S.Fork Conejo Cr)	µg/L	24	130	NA

**Table 15. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-19 - Calleguas Creek Watershed
Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs –Wet Weather**

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations

Reaches	Unit	Copper	Nickel	Selenium
1-Mugu	µg/L	8.7	74	NA
2-Calleguas Creek South	µg/L	8.7	74	NA
3-Revolon Slough	µg/L	27	860	NA
4-Calleguas Creek North	µg/L	8.7	75	290
5-Beardsley Channel	µg/L	8.7	75	290
6-Arroyo Las Posas	µg/L	31	960	NA
7-Arroyo Simi	µg/L	31	960	NA
8-Tapo Canyon Creek	µg/L	31	960	NA
9-Conejo Creek	µg/L	43	1300	NA
10-Hill Canyon reach of Conejo Creek	µg/L	43	1300	NA
11-Arroyo Santa Rosa	µg/L	43	1300	NA
12-North Fork Conejo Creek	µg/L	43	1300	NA
13-Arroyo Conejo	µg/L	43	1300	NA

Average Monthly Effluent Limitations

Reaches	Unit	Copper	Nickel	Selenium
1-Mugu Lagoon	µg/L	4.4	37	NA
2-Calleguas Creek South	µg/L	4.4	37	NA
3-Revolon Slough	µg/L	14	430	NA
4-Calleguas Creek North	µg/L	4.4	37	140
5-Beardsley Channel	µg/L	4.4	37	140
6-Arroyo Las Posas	µg/L	15	480	NA
7-Arroyo Simi	µg/L	15	480	NA
8-Tapo Canyon Creek	µg/L	15	480	NA
9-Conejo Creek	µg/L	22	640	NA
10-Hill Canyon reach of Conejo Creek	µg/L	22	640	NA
11-Arroyo Santa Rosa	µg/L	22	640	NA

Reaches	Unit	Copper	Nickel	Selenium
12-North Fork Conejo Creek	µg/L	22	640	NA
13-Arroyo Conejo	µg/L	22	640	NA

**Table 16. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-17 - Calleguas Creek
Organochlorine Pesticides, Polychlorinated Biphenyls, and Siltation TMDL
WLAs**

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Chlordane	ng/L	1.2	0.59
4,4-DDD	ng/L	1.7	0.84
4,4-DDE	ng/L	1.2	0.59
4,4-DDT	ng/L	1.2	0.59
Dieldrin	ng/L	0.28	0.14
PCBs	ng/L	0.34	0.17
Toxaphene	ng/L	0.33	0.16

**Table 17. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-19 - Calleguas Creek Watershed
Metals and Selenium TMDL WLAs –Dry and Wet Weather**

Constituent	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Mercury	µg/L	0.024	0.012

**Table 18. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-16 - Calleguas Creek, its
Tributaries and Mugu Lagoon Toxicity TMDL WLAs**

Parameters	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Chlorpyrifos	µg/L	0.025	0.014
Diazinon	µg/L	0.10	0.10
Chronic Toxicity ^{17,18}	Pass or Fail (TST), Percent Effect (%)	Pass or Percent (%) Effect <50	PASS ¹⁹

¹⁷ The median monthly effluent limitation (MMEL) shall be reported as “Pass” or “Fail.” The maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) shall be reported as “Pass” or “Fail” and “% Effect.” The MMEL for chronic toxicity shall only apply when there is a discharge on more than one day in a calendar month period. During such calendar months, up to three independent toxicity tests may be conducted when one toxicity test results in “Fail.”

¹⁸ As discharges enrolled under this General Order are infrequent temporary discharges and most of the time discharges don’t reach receiving waters, the In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC) samples from receiving water are not representative of the actual discharge and are not appropriate. Therefore, toxicity testing is required to be conducted on groundwater discharge effluent samples.

¹⁹ Median Monthly Effluent Limitation.

Table 19. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-10 Malibu Creek and Lagoon, section 7-11 Los Angeles Harbor (Inner Cabrillo Beach and Main Ship Channel), section 7-5 Marina del Rey Harbor Mothers’ Beach and Back Basin, section 7-28 Harbor Beaches of Ventura County (Kiddie Beach and Hobie Beach), section 7-36 Santa Clara River Estuary and Reaches 3,5,6, and 7, and USEPA’s Long Beach City Beaches and Los Angeles River Estuary Bacteria TMDL WLAs

Parameters	Unit	Rolling 30-day Geometric Mean	Single Sample
Total Coliform (T)	MPL/100 mL	1,000	10,000
Fecal Coliform (F)	MPL/100 mL	200	400
<i>Enterococcus</i>	MPL/100 mL	35	104
T (if ratio of F/T > 0.1)	MPL/100 mL	NA	1,000

Table 20. WQBELs based on Basin Plan Section 7-21.1. Ballona Creek and Tributaries Freshwater Bacteria TMDL WLAs

Constituents	Unit	Rolling 30-day Geometric Mean	Single Sample
<i>E. coli</i> ²⁰	MPN/100 mL	126	235
<i>E. coli</i> ²¹	MPN/100 mL	126	576

Table 21. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-14 - Ballona Creek Estuary Toxic Pollutants TMDL WLAs in Sediment

Constituents	Units	Effluent Limitations ²²
Cadmium	mg/kg dry	1.2
Copper	mg/kg dry	34
Lead	mg/kg dry	46.7
Silver	mg/kg dry	1.0
Zinc	mg/kg dry	150
Chlordane	µg/kg dry	1.3
DDTs	µg/kg dry	1.9
Total PCBs	µg/kg dry	3.2

²⁰ Applies also to Ballona Creek Reach 2, Centinela Creek and Del Rey Lagoon with designated beneficial use of Water Contact Recreation (REC-1).

²¹ Applies to Ballona Creek Reach 1 and Benedict Canyon Channel with designated beneficial use of Limited Water Contact Recreation (LREC-1).

²² See Section VIII. J. for compliance determination.

Table 22. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-40 – Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters Toxic Pollutants TMDL WLAs in Sediment

Waterbody	Unit*	Lead	Zinc	PAHs
Long Beach Outer Harbor (inside breakwater)	mg/kg	46.7	150	4.022
Los Angeles Outer Harbor (inside breakwater)	mg/kg	46.7	150	4.022
Los Angeles River Estuary	mg/kg	46.7	NA	4.022
Los Angeles Harbor–Inner Cabrillo Beach Area	kg/kg	46.7	NA	4.022

Table 23. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-18 - Marina del Rey Harbor Toxic Pollutants TMDLWLAs in Sediment

Constituents	Units	Effluent Limitations ²³
Copper	mg/kg	34
Lead	mg/kg	46.7
Zinc	mg/kg	150
Chlordane	µg/kg	0.5
Total PCBs	µg/kg	22.7
Total DDTs	µg/kg	1.58
p,p' -DDE	µg/kg	2.2

Table 24. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-35 –TMDL for Algae, Eutrophic Conditions, and Nutrients in the Ventura River and its Tributaries

Constituents	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Total Nitrogen (nitrate-N + nitrite-N)	mg/L	1.15	NA
Total Phosphorous	mg/L	0.115	NA

Table 25. WQBELs based on Basin Plan section 7-8 –TMDL for Los Angeles River Nitrogen Compounds and related Effects –Nitrogen TMDL

Constituents	Unit	Daily Max	30-Day Average
Nitrate (NO ₃ -N)	mg/L	NA	8
Nitrite (NO ₂ -N)	mg/L	NA	1.0
Total Nitrogen (nitrate-N + nitrite-N)	mg/L	NA	8

²³ See Section VIII. J. for compliance determination.

2. The pH of the discharge shall at all times be within the range of 6.5 and 8.5.
3. Attachment B establishes the applicable effluent limitations for mineral and nitrogen constituents for all discharges covered by this Order.
4. Pass-through or uncontrollable discharges of PCBs shall not exceed daily average concentrations of 14 ng/L into fresh waters or 30 ng/L into estuarine waters.
5. The discharge shall meet effluent limitations and toxic and effluent standards established pursuant to sections 301, 302, 304, 306, and 307 of the CWA, and amendments thereto.

B. Land Discharge Specifications (Not Applicable)

C. Recycling Specifications (Not Applicable)

VI. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water Limitations: Receiving water limitations are based on water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan and are a required part of this Order. The discharge shall not cause or contribute the following in the receiving water:

1. The normal ambient pH to fall below 6.5 units nor exceed 8.5 units nor vary from normal ambient pH levels by more than 0.2 units in bays and estuaries or 0.5 units in inland surface.
2. Temperature: For discharges to inland waters, the temperature of the discharge shall not alter the natural receiving water temperature unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Los Angeles Water Board that such alteration in temperature does not adversely affect beneficial uses.
 - a) For discharges to inland waters designated WARM, water temperature shall not be altered by more than 5°F above the natural temperature. At no time shall the waste discharge result in WARM-designated waters to be raised above 80°F.
 - b) For inland waters designated COLD, water temperature shall not be altered by more than 5°F above the natural temperature. For discharges to enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal waters, elevated temperature waste discharges shall comply with limitations necessary to assure protection of beneficial uses. Additionally, for discharges to estuaries and coastal waters, 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.
 - c) For discharges to enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal waters, elevated temperature waste discharges²⁴ shall comply with limitations necessary to assure protection of beneficial uses. Additionally, for discharges to estuaries and coastal waters, 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.
3. Exceedances of the bacteria limitations in Tables 26 to 30.

²⁴ As defined in the Statewide Thermal Plan

Table 26. Freshwater and Estuarine Waters Bacteria Limitations- Designated for Water Contact Recreation (REC-1)

Parameters	Unit	Rolling six-week Geometric Mean	Statistical Threshold Value ²⁵
<i>E. coli</i> ^{26,27}	MPN/100 mL	100	320
Enterococci ^{28, 29}	MPN/100 mL	30	110

Table 27. Saltwater Water (Ocean) Bacteria Limitations Water Contact Recreation (REC-1)

Parameters	Unit	Rolling 30-day Geometric Mean	Rolling six-week Geometric Mean	Single Sample Maximum	Statistical Threshold Value
Fecal coliform	MPN/100 mL	200		400	
Enterococci	MPN/100 mL		30		110

Table 28. Fresh Waters Designated for Limited Water Contact Recreation (LREC-1)

Parameters	Unit	Rolling 30-day Geometric Mean	Single Sample Maximum
E. coli	MPN/100 mL	126	576

Table 29. Non-Contact Water Recreation (REC-II) Bacteria Limitation

Parameters	Unit	Rolling 30-day Geometric Mean	Single Sample Maximum
Fecal coliform ³⁰	MPN/100 mL	2000 per 100 mL	4000 per 100 mL

²⁵ 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. U.S. EPA Method 1600 or another equivalent method.

²⁶ All waters where salinity is equal to less than 1 ppt 95 percent or more of the time.

²⁷ *E. coli*: The bacteria water quality objective for all waters where the salinity is equal to or less than 1 part per thousand (ppt) 95 percent or more of the time during the calendar year is: a six-week rolling geometric mean of *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) not to exceed 100 colony forming units (cfu) per 100 milliliters (mL), calculated weekly, and a Statistical Threshold Value (STV) of 320 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. U.S. EPA Method 1603 or an equivalent method may be used to measure culturable *E. coli*. CFUs or "colony forming units" are determined by directly counting visible colonies of bacterial growth on the plate or film. MPN, or Most Probable Number, on the other hand, measures growth statistically. One MPN is equal to one CFU.

²⁸ Applicable to estuaries. All waters where salinity is greater than 1 ppt 5 percent of the time.

³⁰ In waters designated for non-water contact recreation (REC-2) and not designated for water contact recreation (REC-1), the fecal coliform concentration shall not exceed a log mean of 2000/100 mL (based on a

Table 30. Waters Designated for Shellfish Harvesting

Parameters	Unit	Rolling 30-day Geometric Mean	Single Sample Maximum
Total coliform	MPN/100 mL	70 per 100 mL	230 (5 tube test) 330 (3 tube test)

4. The dissolved oxygen in receiving waters to be depressed below 5 mg/L for waters designated as WARM beneficial use, 6 mg/L for waters designated as COLD beneficial use, and 7 mg/L for waters designated as spawning, reproduction, and/or early development (SPWN) beneficial use.
5. The presence of visible, floating, suspended or deposited macroscopic particulate matter or foam.
6. Oils, 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.
7. Suspended or settleable materials, chemical substances or pesticides in amounts that cause nuisance or adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
8. 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.
9. Accumulation of bottom deposits or aquatic growths.
10. Biostimulatory substances at concentrations that promote aquatic growth to the extent that such growth causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.
11. The presence of substances that result in increases of BOD₅ that adversely affect beneficial uses.
12. 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.
13. Alteration of turbidity, or apparent color beyond present natural background levels.
14. Damage, discolor, nor cause formation of sludge deposits on flood control structures or facilities nor overload the design capacity.

minimum of not less than four samples for any 30-day period), nor shall more than 10 percent of samples collected during any 30-day period exceed 4000/100 mL.

³⁰ In waters designated for non-water contact recreation (REC-2) and not designated for water contact recreation (REC-1), the fecal coliform concentration shall not exceed a log mean of 2000/100 mL (based on a minimum of not less than four samples for any 30-day period), nor shall more than 10 percent of samples collected during any 30-day period exceed 4000/100 mL.

15. Degrade surface water communities and populations including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.
16. Problems associated with breeding of mosquitoes, gnats, black flies, midges, or other pests.
17. Create nuisance, or adversely affect beneficial uses of the receiving water.
18. Violation of any applicable water quality standard for receiving waters adopted by the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA as required by the Clean Water Act and regulations adopted thereunder.

B. Groundwater Limitations (Not Applicable)

VII. PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions.

The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions included in Attachment D. Standard Provisions apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with 40 CFR sections 122.41 and 122.42. The Los Angeles Water Board has also provided in this Order special provisions applicable to the Dischargers covered by this Order. A rationale for the special provisions contained in this Order is provided in the attached Fact Sheet.

B. Los Angeles Water Board Standard Provisions.

The Discharger shall comply with the following provisions. If there is any conflict, duplication, or overlap between provisions specified by this Order, the provisions stated herein shall apply:

- a. The Discharger shall submit to the Los Angeles Water Board a list of chemicals and proprietary additives that may affect the discharge, including rates/quantities of application, compositions, characteristics, and material safety data sheets, if any. Any subsequent changes in types and/or quantities shall be reported promptly.
- b. Oil or oily materials, chemicals, refuse, or other materials that may cause pollution in storm water and/or urban runoff shall not be stored or deposited in areas where they may be picked up by rainfall/urban runoff and discharged to surface waters. Any spill of such materials shall be contained, removed and cleaned immediately.
- c. This Order neither exempts the discharger from compliance with any other laws, regulations, or ordinances that may be applicable, nor legalizes the waste disposal facility.
- d. The Facility shall be protected to reduce infrastructure vulnerability to extreme wet weather events, flooding, storm surges, and projected sea level rise resulting from current and future impacts associated with climate change.
- e. The discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems installed or used to achieve compliance with this Order.
- f. Any discharge authorized under this Order may request to be excluded from the coverage of this Order by applying for an individual permit.

- g. Failure to comply with provisions or requirements of this Order, or violation of other applicable laws or regulations governing discharges from treatment 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.
- h. The provisions of this Order are severable. If any provision of this Order or the application of any provision of this Order is found invalid, the remainder of this Order shall not be affected.

C. Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) Requirements

The Executive Officer is authorized to prescribe an MRP for each authorized discharger. The Discharger shall comply with the MRP prescribed in the NOA under this General NPDES permit, and future revisions thereto. If there is any conflict between provisions stated in the MRP and the Los Angeles Water Board Standard Provisions, those provisions stated in the MRP shall prevail.

D. Enforcement

1. Violation of any of the provisions of this Order may subject the Discharger to any of the penalties described herein or in Attachment D of this Order, or any combination thereof, at the discretion of the prosecuting authority.
2. Failure to comply with provisions or requirements of this Order, or violation of other applicable laws or regulations governing discharges authorized by this Order, may subject the Discharger to administrative or judicial 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.
3. California Water Code section 13385(h)(1) requires the Regional Water Board to assess a mandatory minimum penalty of three-thousand dollars (\$3,000) for each serious violation. Pursuant to California Water Code section 13385(h)(2), a "serious violation" is defined as any waste discharge that violates the effluent limitations contained in the applicable WDRs for a Group II pollutant by 20 percent or more, or for a Group I pollutant by 40 percent or more. Appendix A of 40 CFR section 123.45 specifies the Group I and II pollutants. Pursuant to California Water Code section 13385.1(a)(1), a "serious violation" is also defined as "a failure to file a discharge monitoring report required pursuant to section 13383 for each complete period of 30 days following the deadline for submitting the report, if the report is designed to ensure compliance with limitations contained in WDRs that contain effluent limitations."
4. California Water Code section 13385(i) requires the Regional Water Board to assess a mandatory minimum penalty of three-thousand dollars (\$3,000) for each violation whenever a person violates a WDR effluent limitation in any period of six consecutive months, except that the requirement to assess the mandatory minimum penalty shall not be applicable to the first three violations within that time period.

5. Pursuant to California Water Code section 13385.1(d), for the purposes of section 13385.1 and subdivisions (h), (i), and (j) of section 13385, “effluent limitation” means a numeric restriction or a numerically expressed narrative restriction on the quantity, discharge rate, concentration, or toxicity units of a pollutant or pollutants that may be discharged from an authorized location. An effluent limitation may be final or interim and may be expressed as a prohibition. An effluent limitation, for these purposes, does not include a receiving water limitation, a compliance schedule, or a best management practice.
6. In the event the Permittee does not comply or will be unable to comply for any reason, with any prohibition, effluent limitation, or receiving water limitation of this Order, the Permittee shall notify the Manager of the Watershed Regulatory section at the Los Angeles Water Board by telephone (213) 576-6616 or by fax at (213) 576- 6660 within 24 hours of having knowledge of such noncompliance, and shall confirm this notification in writing to the Los Angeles Water Board 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 losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov. Other noncompliance requires written notification as above at the time of the normal monitoring report.

E. Special Provisions- Reopener Provisions

1. Pursuant to 40 CFR sections 122.62 and 122.63, this Order may be modified, revoked, and reissued, or terminated for cause, including, but not limited to:
 - a. new information on the impact of discharges regulated under this Order become available;
 - b. promulgation of new effluent standards and/or regulations;
 - c. adoption of new policies and/or water quality objectives; and/or
 - d. new judicial decisions affecting requirements of this Order.
2. This Order may be reopened if present or future investigations demonstrate that the discharges governed by this Order have or will have, or will cease to have, a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to adverse impacts on water quality or beneficial uses of the receiving waters.
3. TMDLs have not been developed for all the parameters and receiving waters on the 303(d) list. This Order may be reopened and modified, to add or revise effluent limitations and other requirements as a result of the adoption or revision of a TMDL.

F. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements (Not Applicable)

G. Best Management Practices of Pollution Prevention Plans

All Dischargers are encouraged to implement Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention Plans to minimize pollutant concentrations in the discharge.

H. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications

1. All owners or operators authorized discharge under the General Order shall maintain and update, as necessary, a Groundwater Treatment System Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual to assure efficient and effective treatment of contaminated groundwater (pollutants concentrations above water quality criteria and goals). The O&M Manual shall address, but not limited to, the following.
 - a. The O&M manual shall specify both normal operating and critical maximum or minimum values for treatment process variables including influent concentrations, flow rates, water levels, temperatures, time intervals, and chemical feed rates.
 - b. The O&M manual shall specify an inspection and maintenance schedule for active and reserve system and shall provide a log sheet format to document inspection observations and record completion of maintenance tasks.
 - c. The O&M manual shall include a Contingency and Notification Plan. The plan shall include procedures for reporting personnel to assure compliance with this General Order, as well as authorization letters from the Executive Officer.
 - d. The O&M manual shall specify safeguards to prevent noncompliance with limitations and requirements of the General Order resulting from equipment failure, power loss, vandalism, or ten-year return frequency rainfall.

I. Engineering Design Report

For all new dischargers and existing dischargers where, significant changes have made since prior submittals to the Los Angeles Water Board, the NOI shall be accompanied by treatment flow schematic diagram and a certification, which demonstrates that the treatment process and the physical design of the treatment components will ensure compliance with the prohibitions, effluent limitations, and other conditions of the General Order.

J. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only) (Not Applicable)

K. Other Special Provisions

1. Expiration and Continuation of this Order

This Order expires on April 30, 2029; however, for those dischargers authorized to discharge under this Order, it shall continue in full force and effect until the effective date of a new Order that the Los Angeles Water Board adopts. Notwithstanding Section VII.C.7.a of Order No. R4-2018-0087, dischargers that have submitted a complete NOI following the adoption of this Order may continue to be regulated under Order No. R4-2018-0087 until enrolled under this General Order.

2. Reauthorization

Upon reissuance of a new General Order, dischargers authorized under this Order shall file a Notice of Intent or a new Report of Waste Discharge within 60 days of receipt of the General Order adoption notice by the Executive Officer.

3. Supersession

Except for enforcement purposes, Order No. R4-2018-0087, adopted by the Los Angeles Water Board on June 14, 2018, is superseded by this Order effective May 1, 2024.

M. Compliance Schedules (Not Applicable)

VIII. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

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

A. General

Compliance with effluent limitations for priority pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined in the MRP and Appendix A of this Order. For purposes of reporting and administrative enforcement by the Los Angeles and State Water Boards, 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).

B. 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 (ML) (see Reporting Requirement I.H. of the MRP), then the Discharger is out of compliance.

C. 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 "Not Detected" (ND) or "Detected, but Not Quantified" (DNQ) to have concentrations equal to zero, provided that the applicable ML is used.

D. 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:

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

E. Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL)

If the average (or when applicable, the median determined by section VIII.D.2 above for multiple sample data) of daily discharges over a calendar month exceeds the AMEL for a given parameter, this will represent a single violation, though the Discharger will be

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

F. Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL)

If the average < (or when applicable, the median determined by subsection B above for multiple sample data)> of daily discharges over a calendar week exceeds the AWEL for a given parameter, this will represent a single violation, though the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that week for that parameter, resulting in 7 days of non-compliance. If only a single sample is taken during the calendar week and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the AWEL, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that calendar week. The Discharger will only be considered out of compliance for days when the discharge occurs. For any one calendar week during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar week.

G. Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL)

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

H. Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation

If the analytical result of a single grab sample is lower than the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation for a parameter, 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).

I. Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation

If the analytical result of a single grab sample is higher than the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation for a parameter, 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).

J. Limitations Based on Sediment TMDLs

Where sediment based effluent limitations is applicable, the discharger is allowed to demonstrate compliance with sediment TMDL limitations by complying with the TSS effluent limitation and California Toxics Rule (CTR) based toxic effluent limitation for the sediment based TMDL toxics of concern.

If the effluent analysis satisfies Condition A or B as listed below, the Discharger has demonstrated compliance with the sediment limitations. Therefore, no further sediment monitoring is required.

Condition A: Does not exceed TSS effluent limits and the CTR values of the sediment TMDL priority pollutants (Sediment-CTR Values). Table showing the CTR values of the priority pollutants targeted in the TMDLs covered in this Order is in the Appendix B of the Order;

Condition B: Exceeds TSS effluent limits but does not exceed the Sediment-CTR Values.

Accelerated Monitoring Program: When both TSS and the Sediment-CTR Values are exceeded, an accelerated monitoring program for TSS and the exceeded priority pollutant(s) shall be implemented in the following week when the exceedances are observed.

If two consecutive effluent sampling events show exceedance for both TSS and the Sediment-CTR value(s), the discharger is determined to be in non-compliance with sediment based effluent limitation. Thereafter, sediment based effluent monitoring shall be implemented as prescribed in the Monitoring and Reporting Program for the rest of the permitting cycle.

However, if two successive sampling events show compliance with TSS and the sediment-CTR value(s), the discharge shall continue with regular effluent monitoring in accordance with the MRP.

K. Bacterial Standards and Analyses

1. 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. The geometric mean values should be calculated based on a statistically sufficient number of samples and should not be less than 5 samples equally spaced over a 30-day period.

2. 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, and E. coli, at a minimum, and 1 to 1000 per 100 ml for enterococcus). The detection methods used for each analysis shall be reported with the results of the analyses.
3. Detection methods used for coliforms (total and fecal) shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 CFR part 136 or 40 CFR part 141 when approved by this Regional Water Board and the State Water Board, unless alternate methods have been approved by USEPA pursuant to 40 CFR part 136, or improved methods have been determined by the Executive Officer and/or USEPA.
4. Detection methods used for E. coli shall be those presented in Table 1A of 40 CFR part 136 or 40 CFR part 141 when approved by this Regional Water Board and the State Water

Board, or in the USEPA publication EPA 600/4-85/076, Test Methods for Escherichia coli and Enterococci in Water By Membrane Filter Procedure or any improved method determined by the Executive Officer and/or USEPA to be appropriate.

L. Aquatic Toxicity

The discharge is subject to the 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 the 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.

The toxicity test 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., control and effluent). The purpose of this statistical test is to determine if the means of the two sets of observations are different (i.e., if the effluent 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.

1. **Acute Toxicity:** The null hypothesis (Ho) for the TST statistical approach is Mean effluent discharge response $\leq 0.80 \times$ 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.”
2. **Chronic Toxicity:** The null hypothesis (Ho) for the TST statistical approach is Mean effluent discharge 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.”

Percent Effect: The relative “Percent Effect” for the effluent is defined and reported as:
 $((\text{Mean control response} - \text{Mean discharge IWC response}) \div \text{Mean control response}) \times 100$.

Maximum Daily Effluent Limit (MDEL): Toxicity MDEL 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 . MDEL is prescribed for acute toxicity compliance in this General Order.

Monthly Median Effluent Limitation (MMEL): MMEL compliance is required where chronic toxicity test is prescribed. The toxicity is exceeded, and a violation will be flagged when the median of no more than three independent chronic toxicity tests, conducted within the same calendar month and analyzed using the TST statistical approach, results in “Fail” for any endpoint. The MMEL for chronic toxicity shall only apply when there is a discharge on more than one day in a calendar month period. During such calendar months, up to three independent toxicity tests may be conducted when one toxicity test results in “Fail.” If the first and second tests fail, the toxicity is exceeded, and a violation will be flagged, and no need to conduct a third test.

The chronic toxicity MDEL and MMEL are set 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 and MMEL shall be reported using only the 100% effluent concentration and negative control, expressed in units of the TST. The TST hypothesis (Ho) (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 Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms (U.S. EPA 2002, EPA-821-R-02-013). However, if the U.S. EPA approves the Alternative Test Procedure, the Discharger may use a two-concentration test design. 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 IV.C.5). 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, including those that incorporate consideration of concentration-response patterns, must be submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board (40 CFR section 122.41(h)). The Los Angeles Water Board will make a final determination as to whether a toxicity test result is valid and may consult with the Permittee, 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 Board may consider the results of any TIE/TRE studies in an enforcement action.

Appendix A SWRCB Minimum Levels in ppb (µg/L)

The Minimum Levels (MLs) in this appendix are for use in reporting and compliance determination purposes in accordance with section 2.4 of the State Implementation Policy. These MLs were derived from data for priority pollutants provided by State certified analytical laboratories in 1997 and 1998. These MLs shall be used until new values are adopted by the SWRCB and become effective. The following tables (Tables 2a - 2d) present MLs for four major chemical groupings: volatile substances, semi-volatile substances, inorganics, pesticides and PCBs. The analytical method that are used should be sufficiently sensitive in accordance with 40 CFR part 136.

Table 2a - Volatile Substances

VOLATILE SUBSTANCES ³¹	GC	GCMS
1,1 Dichloroethane	0.5	1
1,1 Dichloroethene	0.5	2
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	0.5	2
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	0.5	2
1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane	0.5	1
1,2 Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	0.5	2
1,2 Dichloroethane	0.5	2
1,2 Dichloropropane	0.5	1
1,3 Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	0.5	2
1,3 Dichloropropene (volatile)	0.5	2
1,4 Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	0.5	2
Acrolein	2	5
Acrylonitrile	2	2
Benzene	0.5	2
Bromoform	0.5	2
Bromomethane	1	2
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.5	2
Chlorobenzene	0.5	2
Chlorodibromo-methane	0.5	2
Chloroethane	0.5	2
Chloroform	0.5	2

³¹ The normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1, therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance.

VOLATILE SUBSTANCES ³¹	GC	GCMS
Chloromethane	0.5	2
Dichlorobromo-methane	0.5	2
Dichloromethane	0.5	2
Ethylbenzene	0.5	2
Tetrachloroethene	0.5	2
Toluene	0.5	2
trans-1,2 Dichloroethylene	0.5	1
Trichloroethene	0.5	2
Vinyl Chloride	0.5	2

Table 2b - Semi-Volatile Substances

SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES ³²	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
1,2 Benzanthracene	10	5		
1,2 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	2	2		
1,2 Diphenylhydrazine		1		
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene	1	5		
1,3 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	2	1		
1,4 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	2	1		
2 Chlorophenol	2	5		
2,4 Dichlorophenol	1	5		
2,4 Dimethylphenol	1	2		
2,4 Dinitrophenol	5	5		
2,4 Dinitrotoluene	10	5		
2,4,6 Trichlorophenol	10	10		
2,6 Dinitrotoluene		5		
2- Nitrophenol		10		
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	1	1		
2-Chloronaphthalene		10		
3,3' Dichlorobenzidine		5		

³² With the exception of phenol by colorimetric technique, the normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1000, therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance multiplied by 1000.

DISCHARGE OF TREATED GROUNDWATER FROM INVESTIGATION
AND/OR CLEANUP OF VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS
CONTAMINATED SITES TO SURFACE WATER

ORDER NO. R4-2024-XXXX
NPDES NO. CAG914001

SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES ³²	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
3,4 Benzofluoranthene		10	10	
4 Chloro-3-methylphenol	5	1		
4,6 Dinitro-2-methylphenol	10	5		
4- Nitrophenol	5	10		
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	10	5		
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether		5		
Acenaphthene	1	1	0.5	
Acenaphthylene		10	0.2	
Anthracene		10	2	
Benzidine		5		
Benzo(a) pyrene(3,4 Benzopyrene)		10	2	
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene		5	0.1	
Benzo(k)fluoranthene		10	2	
bis 2-(1-Chloroethoxyl) methane		5		
bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	10	1		
bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) ether	10	2		
bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	10	5		
Butyl benzyl phthalate	10	10		
Chrysene		10	5	
di-n-Butyl phthalate		10		
di-n-Octyl phthalate		10		
Dibenzo(a,h)-anthracene		10	0.1	
Diethyl phthalate	10	2		
Dimethyl phthalate	10	2		
Fluoranthene	10	1	0.05	
Fluorene		10	0.1	
Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene	5	5		
Hexachlorobenzene	5	1		
Hexachlorobutadiene	5	1		
Hexachloroethane	5	1		
Indeno(1,2,3,cd)-pyrene		10	0.05	
Isophorone	10	1		

DISCHARGE OF TREATED GROUNDWATER FROM INVESTIGATION
AND/OR CLEANUP OF VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS
CONTAMINATED SITES TO SURFACE WATER

ORDER NO. R4-2024-XXXX
NPDES NO. CAG914001

SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES ³²	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
N-Nitroso diphenyl amine	10	1		
N-Nitroso-dimethyl amine	10	5		
N-Nitroso -di n-propyl amine	10	5		
Naphthalene	10	1	0.2	
Nitrobenzene	10	1		
Pentachlorophenol	1	5		
Phenanthrene		5	0.05	
Phenol ³³	1	1		50
Pyrene		10	0.05	

Table 2c - Inorganics³⁴

INORGANICS	FAA	GFA A	ICP	ICPMS	SPGFAA	HYDRIDE	CVAA	COLOR	DCP
Antimony	10	5	50	0.5	5	0.5			1,000
Arsenic		2	10	2	2	1		20	1,000
Beryllium	20	0.5	2	0.5	1				1,000
Cadmium	10	0.5	10	0.25	0.5				1,000
Chromium (total)	50	2	10	0.5	1				1,000
Chromium VI	5							10	
Copper	25	5	10	0.5	2				1,000
Cyanide								5	
Lead	20	5	5	0.5	2				10,000
Mercury				0.5			0.2		
Nickel	50	5	20	1	5				1,000
Selenium		5	10	2	5	1			1,000
Silver	10	1	10	0.25	2				1,000
Thallium	10	2	10	1	5				1,000
Zinc	20		20	1	10				1,000

³³ Phenol by colorimetric technique has a factor of 1.

³⁴ The normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1; therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance.

Table 2d - Pesticides – PCBs³⁵

PESTICIDES – PCBs	GC
4,4'-DDD	0.05
4,4'-DDE	0.05
4,4'-DDT	0.01
a-Endosulfan	0.02
a-Hexachloro-cyclohexane	0.01
Aldrin	0.005
b-Endosulfan	0.01
b-Hexachloro-cyclohexane	0.005
Chlordane	0.1
d-Hexachloro-cyclohexane	0.005
Dieldrin	0.01
Endosulfan Sulfate	0.05
Endrin	0.01
Endrin Aldehyde	0.01
Heptachlor	0.01
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.01
Lindane(g-Hexachloro-cyclohexane)	0.02
PCB 1016	0.5
PCB 1221	0.5
PCB 1232	0.5
PCB 1242	0.5
PCB 1248	0.5
PCB 1254	0.5
PCB 1260	0.5
Toxaphene	0.5

Techniques:

GC - Gas Chromatography

GCMS - Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry

³⁵ The normal method-specific factor for these substances is 100; therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance multiplied by 100.

HRGCMS - High Resolution Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (i.e., EPA 1613, 1624, or 1625)

LC - High Pressure Liquid Chromatography

FAA - Flame Atomic Absorption

GFAA - Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption

HYDRIDE - Gaseous Hydride Atomic Absorption

CVAA - Cold Vapor Atomic Absorption

ICP - Inductively Coupled Plasma

ICPMS - Inductively Coupled Plasma/Mass Spectrometry

SPGFAA - Stabilized Platform Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption (i.e., EPA 200.9)

DCP - Direct Current Plasma

COLOR – Colorimetric

Appendix B

Effluent Limitations based on CTR and SIP procedures for those Metals and Organics Listed in TMDLs (Ballona Creek Estuary Toxics TMDL, Dominguez Channel Estuary, Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors Toxics TMDLs, and Marina Del Rey Harbor Toxics TMDL) that require sediment analysis³⁶

Constituents	Unit	MDEL	AMEL
Cadmium	µg/L	5	NA
Copper	µg/L	5.8	2.9
Lead	µg/L	14	7
Silver	µg/L	2.2	1.1
Zinc	µg/L	95	47
Chlordane	µg/L	0.00126	0.00059
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.00126	0.00059
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.00126	0.00059
4,4'-DDD	µg/L	0.0017	0.00084
Total PCBs	µg/L	0.00034	0.00017
Total PAHs	µg/L	NA	NA

³⁶ Compliance for TSS and the toxics pollutants in the effluent must be demonstrated to satisfy the compliance requirements for sediment Waste Load Allocations for toxic pollutants listed in the respective TMDLs.

ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS, ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

Arithmetic Mean (μ), also called the average, is the sum of measured values divided by the number of samples. For ambient water concentrations, the arithmetic mean is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Arithmetic mean} = \mu = \Sigma x / n$$

where: Σx is the sum of the measured ambient water concentrations, and n is the number of samples.

Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL): the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL): the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week (Sunday through Saturday), calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week.

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

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

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

For composite sampling, if 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) are those sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL.

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

Effluent Concentration Allowance (ECA) 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 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 is the estimated chemical concentration that results from the confirmed detection of the substance by the analytical method below the ML value.

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.

Inland Surface Waters are 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) means 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 is 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) 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 title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 136, Attachment B, revised as of July 3, 1999.

Minimum Level (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 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) are those sample results less than the laboratory's MDL.

Ocean Waters are the territorial marine waters of the State as defined by California law to the extent these waters are outside of enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal lagoons. Discharges to ocean waters are regulated in accordance with the State Water Board's California Ocean Plan.

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

Pollutant Minimization Program (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 Regional 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 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 or Regional Water Board.

Reporting Level (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. 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 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.

Satellite Collection System is the portion, if any, of a sanitary sewer system owned or operated by a different public agency than the agency that owns and operates the wastewater treatment facility that a sanitary sewer system is tributary to.

Source of Drinking Water is any water designated as municipal or domestic supply (MUN) in a Regional Water Board Basin Plan.

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

$$\sigma = (\sum[(x - \mu)^2] / (n - 1))^{0.5}$$

where:

x is the observed value;

μ is the arithmetic mean of the observed values; and

n is the number of samples.

Statistical Threshold Value (STV)

Statistical threshold value (STV) is a model-based calculation that measures the variability of a water quality distribution. The STV approximates the 90th percentile using the lognormal distribution. For example, for the purpose of this permit Statistical Threshold Value (STV) Enterococci 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.

Sufficiently Sensitive Methods Rule (SSM Rule) U.S. EPA published regulations for the Sufficiently Sensitive Methods Rule (SSM Rule) which became effective September 18, 2015. For the purposes of the NPDES program, when more than one test procedure is approved under 40 C.F.R. Part 136 for the analysis of a pollutant or pollutant parameter, the test procedure must be sufficiently sensitive as defined at 40 C.F.R. 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv). Both 40 C.F.R. sections 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv) apply to the selection of a sufficiently sensitive analytical method for the purposes of monitoring and reporting under NPDES permits, including review of permit applications. A U.S. EPA-approved analytical method is sufficiently sensitive where:

- a. The ML is at or below both the level of the applicable water quality criterion/objective and the permit limitation for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter; or
- b. In permit applications, the ML is above the applicable water quality criterion/objective, but the amount of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in a facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the discharge; or
- c. The method has the lowest ML of the U.S. EPA-approved analytical methods where none of the U.S. EPA-approved analytical methods for a pollutant can achieve the MLs necessary to assess the need for effluent limitations or to monitor compliance with a permit limitation.

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

ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AMEL	Average Monthly Effluent Limitation
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
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
CTR	California Toxics Rule
CV	Coefficient of Variation
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWC	California Water Code
DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report
DNQ	Detected But Not Quantified
ECA	Effluent Concentration Allowance
ELAP	State Water Resources Control Board Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
ELG	Effluent Limitations, Guidelines and Standards
gpd	gallons per day
LA	Load Allocations
LOEC	Lowest Observed Effect Concentration
LTA	Long-Term Average
MDEL	Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation
MDL	Method Detection Limit

MEC	Maximum Effluent Concentration
MGD	Million Gallons Per Day
mg/L	Milligrams per Liter
ML	Minimum Level
MRP	Monitoring and Reporting Program
ND	Not Detected
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
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
PMP	Pollutant Minimization Plan
QA	Quality Assurance
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
RPA	Reasonable Potential Analysis
LAWQCB	Los Angeles Water Quality Control Board
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
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TAC	Test Acceptability Criteria
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
TIE	Toxicity Identification Evaluation
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TRE	Toxicity Reduction Evaluation
TSD	Technical Support Document
TSS	Total Suspended Solid
TU	Toxicity Unit
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements
WET	Whole Effluent Toxicity
WLA	Waste Load Allocations
WQBEL	Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitation
µg/L	Micrograms per Liter

ATTACHMENT B – MINERAL EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

In accordance with Section 3. Water Quality Objectives of the Basin Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, discharge of wastewater within a watershed/stream reach with constituent concentrations in excess of the following daily maximum limits (except as required otherwise by a TMDL specific to corresponding waterbodies) is prohibited:

WATERSHED/STREAM REACH	TDS (mg/L)	Sulfate (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	Boron ³⁷ (mg/L)	Nitrogen ³⁸ (mg/L)
1. <u>Miscellaneous Ventura Coastal Streams</u>	NWSL ³⁹	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
2. <u>Ventura River Watershed:</u>					
a. Above Camino Cielo Road	700	300	50	1.0	5
b. Between Camino Cielo Road and Casitas Vista Road	800	300	60	1.0	5
c. Between Casitas Vista Road and confluence with Weldon Canyon	1000	300	60	1.0	5
d. Between confluence with Weldon Canyon and Main Street	1500	500	300	1.5	10
e. Between Main St. and Ventura River Estuary	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
3. <u>Santa Clara River Watershed:</u>					
a. Between Highway 101 Bridge and Santa Clara River Estuary	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
b. Between Freeman Diversion and Highway 101 Bridge	1200	600	150	1.5	NWSL
c. Between A Street, Fillmore and Freeman Diversion	1300	650	80	1.5	⁴⁰

³⁷ Where naturally occurring boron results in concentrations higher than the stated limit, a site-specific limit may be determined on a case-by-case basis.

³⁸ Nitrate-nitrogen plus nitrite-nitrogen (NO₃-N + NO₂-N). The lack of adequate nitrogen data for all streams precluded the establishment of numerical limits for all streams.

³⁹ NWSL: No Waterbody Specific Limits

⁴⁰ In compliance with the Santa Clara River Nitrogen Compounds TMDL (Basin Plan Section 7-9), the nitrate plus nitrite Average Monthly Effluent Limitation for the reach is 8.1 mg/L.

WATERSHED/STREAM REACH	TDS (mg/L)	Sulfate (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	Boron ³⁷ (mg/L)	Nitrogen ³⁸ (mg/L)
d. Between confluence of Piru Creek and A Street, Fillmore	1300	600	100	1.5	5
e. Between Blue Cut gauging station and confluence of Piru Creek	1300	600	⁴¹	1.5	5
f. Between West Pier Highway 99 and Blue Cut gaging station	1000	400	⁴²	1.5	6.8
g. Between Bouquet Canyon Road Bridge and West Pier Highway 99	1000	300	⁴³	1.5	10
h. Between Lang gaging station and Bouquet Canyon Road Bridge	800	150	100	1.0	⁴⁴
i. Above Lang gaging station	500	100	50	0.5	5
j. Santa Paula Creek above Santa Paula Water Works Diversion Dam	600	250	45	1.0	5
k. Sespe Creek above gaging station, 500 feet downstream from Little Sespe Creek	800	320	60	1.5	5
l. Piru Creek above gaging station below Santa Felicia Dam	800	400	60	1.0	5
4. <u>Calleguas Creek Watershed:</u>					
a. Above Potrero Road	850	250	150	1.0	10
b. Below Potrero Road	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
5. <u>Miscellaneous Los Angeles County Coastal Streams</u>	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL

⁴¹ In compliance with the TMDL for Chloride in the Upper Santa Clara River (Basin Plan Section 7-6), the chloride Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation for the reach is 230 mg/L and the Average Monthly Effluent Limitation is 117 mg/L.

⁴² In compliance with the TMDL for Chloride in the Upper Santa Clara River (Basin Plan Section 7-6), the chloride Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations for the two reaches are 230 mg/L and the Average Monthly Effluent Limitation is 150 mg/L.

⁴³ In compliance with the TMDL for Chloride in the Upper Santa Clara River (Basin Plan Section 7-6), the chloride Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations for the two reaches are 230 mg/L and the Average Monthly Effluent Limitation is 150 mg/L.

⁴⁴ In compliance with the Santa Clara River Nitrogen Compounds TMDL (Basin Plan Section 7-9), the nitrate plus nitrite Average Monthly Effluent Limitation for the reach is 6.8 mg/L.

WATERSHED/STREAM REACH	TDS (mg/L)	Sulfate (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	Boron ³⁷ (mg/L)	Nitrogen ³⁸ (mg/L)
a. Malibu Creek Watershed:	2000	500	500	2.0	10
b. Ballona Creek Watershed	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
6. <u>Dominguez Channel Watershed</u>	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
7. <u>Los Angeles River Watershed:</u>					
a. Los Angeles River and Tributaries-upstream of Sepulveda Flood Control Basin	950	300	150	NWSL	8
b. Los Angeles River - between Sepulveda Flood Control Basin and Figueroa Street. Includes Burbank Western Channel only.	950	300	190	NWSL	8
c. Other tributaries to Los Angeles River - between Sepulveda Flood Control Basin and Figueroa Street	950	300	150	NWSL	8
d. Los Angeles River - between Figueroa Street and L. A. River Estuary (Willow Street). Includes Rio Hondo below Santa Ana Freeway	1500	350	190	NWSL	8
e. Other tributaries to Los Angeles River – between Figueroa Street and Los Angeles River Estuary. Includes Arroyo Seco downstream of spreading grounds.	1550	350	150	NWSL	8
f. Rio Hondo - between Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin and Santa Ana Freeway	750	300	180	NWSL	8
g. Rio Hondo - upstream of Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin	750	300	150	NWSL	8
h. Santa Anita Creek above Santa Anita spreading grounds	250	30	10	NWSL	8
i. Eaton Canyon Creek above Eaton Dam	250	30	10	NWSL	8
j. Arroyo Seco above spreading grounds	300	40	15	NWSL	8
k. Big Tujunga Creek above Hansen Dam	350	50	20	NWSL	8

WATERSHED/STREAM REACH	TDS (mg/L)	Sulfate (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	Boron ³⁷ (mg/L)	Nitrogen ³⁸ (mg/L)
i. Pacoima Wash above Pacoima spreading grounds	250	30	10	NWSL	8
8. <u>San Gabriel River Watershed:</u>					
c. San Gabriel River above Morris Dam	250	30	10	0.6	2
d. San Gabriel River between Morris Dam and Ramona Blvd.	450	100	100	0.5	8
e. San Gabriel River and tributaries – between Ramona Blvd. and Valley Blvd.	750	300	150	1.0	8
f. San Gabriel River – between Valley Blvd. and Firestone Blvd. Includes Whittier Narrows Flood Control Basin and San Jose Creek - downstream of 71 Freeway only.	750	300	180	1.0	8
g. San Jose Creek and tributaries - upstream of 71 Freeway	750	300	150	1.0	8
h. San Gabriel River - between Firestone Blvd. and San Gabriel River Estuary (downstream from Willow Street). Includes Coyote Creek	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
i. All other minor San Gabriel Mountain streams tributary to San Gabriel Valley	300	40	15	NWSL	NWSL
9. <u>Los Angeles Harbor/ Long Beach Harbor Watershed</u>	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
10. <u>Santa Ana River Watershed</u>					
a. San Antonio Creek ⁴⁵	225	25	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
b. Chino Creek ⁹	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL

⁴⁵ These watercourses are primarily located in the Santa Ana Region. The water quality objectives for these streams have been established by the Santa Ana Regional Water Board. Dashed lines indicate that numerical objectives have not been established, however, narrative objectives shall apply. Refer to the Santa Ana Region Basin Plan for more details.

WATERSHED/STREAM REACH	TDS (mg/L)	Sulfate (mg/L)	Chloride (mg/L)	Boron ³⁷ (mg/L)	Nitrogen ³⁸ (mg/L)
11. <u>Island Watercourses:</u>					
a. Anacapa Island b. San Nicolas Island	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
b. Santa Barbara island	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
c. Santa Catalina Island	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL
d. San Clemente Island	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL	NWSL

ATTACHMENT C – NOTICE OF INTENT

This Notice of Intent form shall be completed and submitted to apply for Authorization to Discharge under NPDES Permit No. CAG914001 to waters of the United States.

SECTION 1. DISCHARGE STATUS

Check only one item.

A. New Discharge B. Material Change C. Existing Discharge CI #:

SECTION 2. OWNER/OPERATOR & FACILITY INFORMATION

A. OWNER

Name/Agency: _____

Contact Person: _____ Title: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City: _____ County: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Phone: _____ Email Address: _____

B. OPERATOR (If different from owner)

Name/Agency: _____

Contact Person: _____ Title: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City: _____ County: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Phone: _____ Email Address: _____

C. FACILITY

Name of Facility: _____

Owner Type (check one)

1. City 2. County 3. State 4. Fed 5. Private

Contact Person: _____ Title: _____

Facility Mailing Address _____

City: _____ County: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

D. STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION CODE (SIC) (4-digit code in order of priority)

1.) _____ (specify) _____

2.) _____ (specify) _____

Nature of Business (provide a brief description):

SECTION 3. APPLICABLE GENERAL ORDER FOR DISCHARGE (Check only one item)

- Volatile Organic Compounds Contaminated Groundwater (Order No. R4-2024-XXXX), Include Supplemental Analysis
- Wastewaters from Investigation and/or Cleanup of Petroleum Fuel Pollution (Order No. R4-2024-XXXX), Include Supplemental Analysis
- Discharges of Groundwater from Construction and Project Dewatering (Order No. R4-2023-0429), Include Supplemental Analysis
- Discharge of Nonprocess Wastewater (Order No. R4-2020-0055), Include Supplemental Analysis
- Hydrostatic Test Water (Order No. R4-2019-0052), Include Water Supply Water Quality Data
- Discharges of Groundwater from San Gabriel Valley Groundwater Basin (Order No. R4-2020-0085)

SECTION 4. EXISTING REQUIREMENTS/PERMITS (Skip if not applicable)

List any active Orders or Permits adopted by this Los Angeles Water Board for the facility.

A. Order No.: _____

B. Permit No.: _____

SECTION 5. OUTFALL AND RECEIVING WATER INFORMATION (Include compass direction)

Outfall Number:

Latitude: Deg. _____ Min. _____ Sec. _____

Longitude Deg. _____ Min. _____ Sec. _____

Receiving Water (River, Channel, Lake, Coastal, etc.):

Outfall Number:

Latitude: Deg. _____ Min. _____ Sec. _____

Longitude Deg. _____ Min. _____ Sec. _____

Receiving Water (River, Channel, Lake, Coastal, etc.):

Outfall Number:

Latitude: Deg. _____ Min. _____ Sec. _____

Longitude Deg. _____ Min. _____ Sec. _____

Receiving Water (River, Channel, Lake, Coastal, etc.):

SECTION 7. DISCHARGE QUALITY INFORMATION

This NOI requires that you obtain and analyze representative influent wastewater sample for the pollutants listed on **Attachment E**

For Discharges Hydrostatic Test:

Have you included a water supply water quality data? (Applies only to potable water related discharges.) Yes No

For Discharges from all other sources:

Have you included a completed **Supplemental Pollutants Analysis/Measurements Form?**

(Complete the Quantitation Level column and attach laboratory analytical data)

Yes No

If **No**, explain:

SECTION 8. OTHER REQUIRED INFORMATION

Map: Provide a 7.5' USGS Quadrangle Map (Scale 1:24,000) showing the project location and identifying surface water to which you propose to discharge.

Fees: Included appropriate filing fee with this submittal. (Applicable to new enrollees only)

Make checks payable to the State Water Resources Control Board and send to Los Angeles Water Quality Control Board, 320 W 4th St., Suite 200, Los Angeles, 90013. The fee schedule can be accessed at <https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/resources/fees>

SECTION 9. CERTIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

(see appendix on who is authorized to sign)

"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.

PRINTED NAME OF PERSON SIGNING

Date

Signature

Title

SECTION 10. FORM SUBMITTAL

Send this completed Notice of Intent to:
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD, LOS ANGELES
REGION
320 W. 4th Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013

Attention: General Permitting Unit

Assistance with this form may be obtained by contacting the Los Angeles Water Board at:
Augustine Anijelo, P.E,
Supervisor, General Permitting Unit
augustine.anijelo@waterboards.ca.gov
Phone(213) 576-6657

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR COMPLETING THE NOTICE OF INTENT FOR THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) GENERAL PERMITS FOR DISCHARGE OF WASTEWATERS TO SURFACE WATERS

These instructions are intended to help you, the Discharger, complete the Notice of Intent (NOI) form for general permits. Please type or print clearly when completing the NOI form and the vicinity map(s).

One NOI should be submitted by each owner/operator to cover all proposed discharges within the boundaries of this Los Angeles Water Board.

Section 1. Discharge Status

Please check appropriate box indicating whether this application is for new discharge, material change, or existing discharge. If it is an existing discharge, indicate four-digit CI #.

Section 2. Facility/Discharge Information

Section 2.A. Owner

Name/Agency – The name (first and last) of the owner/operator of the facility. If the owner/operator is a company, corporation, etc., please put the name of the company, corporation, etc., in this space.

Contact Person – Please list the name (first and last) of the contact person for the owner/operator (agency, corporation, private business, etc.) listed above.

Mailing Address – The street number and street name where mail and correspondence should be sent (P.O. Box is acceptable).

E-mail Address – Please list the e-mail address of the contact person for the owner (agency, corporation, private business, etc.) listed above.

City, County, State, Zip Code – The city, county, state, Zip code that apply to the mailing address given.

Title of Contact Person – The official company title of the contact person.

Phone – The daytime telephone number of the contact person.

Section 2.B. Operator (if different from owner)

Name/Agency – The name (first and last) of the owner/operator of the facility. If the owner/operator is a company, corporation, etc., please put the name of the company, corporation, etc., in this space.

Contact Person – Please list the name (first and last) of the contact person for the owner/operator (agency, corporation, private business, etc.) listed above.

Mailing Address – The street number and street name where mail and correspondence should be sent (P.O. Box is acceptable).

E-mail Address – Please list the e-mail address of the contact person for the owner or operator (agency, corporation, private business, etc.) listed above.

City, County, State, Zip Code – The city, county, state, Zip code that apply to the mailing address given.

Title of Contact Person – The official company title of the contact person.

Phone – The daytime telephone number of the contact person

Section 2.C. Facility

Name – The name (first and last) of the person responsible for this facility.

Address – The street number and street name where the facility or actual discharge is located. Check the most appropriate ownership, City, County, State, Federal or Private.

E-mail Address – Please list the e-mail address of the contact person for the owner/operator (agency, corporation, private business, etc.) listed above.

City, County, State, Zip Code – The city, county, state, Zip code that apply to the facility address.

Phone – The daytime telephone number of the person responsible for this facility.

Section 2.D. Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) (4-digit code in order of priority)

List, in descending order of significance, the 4-digit standard industrial classification (SIC) codes which best describe your facility in terms of the principal products or services you produce or provide. Also, specify each classification in words. These classifications may differ from the SIC codes describing the operations generating discharge, air emissions, or hazardous wastes.

SIC code numbers are descriptions which may be found in the “Standard Industrial Classification Manual” prepared by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, which is available from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.. Use current edition of the manual. If you have any question concerning the appropriate SIC code for your facility the NPDES Permitting Units of the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Section 3. Type of Discharge

Check the appropriate box indicating the type of discharge for this facility. Check only one box.

Section 4. Existing Requirements/Permits

If this facility has no existing permits or orders, skip this section. If the facility has any existing permits or orders, list it in the appropriate space provided.

Section 5. Outfall and Receiving Water Information

If the facility discharges into a storm drain, indicate the immediate receiving waterbody (listed in the Basin Plan) where the discharge drains into.

Section 6. Project Information

Provide summary description of the project. Also describe the general characteristic of the discharge. If required, indicate the treatment process that would be needed to bring the discharge into compliance. Demonstrate that options of discharging to the sanitary sewer, conservation, reuse, and infiltration have been considered and found infeasible or that potential reuse is feasible. If additives are used in the project and/or treatment, briefly describe their compositions and provide corresponding Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) Form. Provide estimate of maximum discharge flow rate, proposed discharge startup date, and estimated discharge duration.

Section 7. Discharge Quality

This NOI requires that you obtain and analyze for the pollutants listed on the *Supplemental Pollutants Analysis/Measurements* or, *Attachment E – Screening Levels for Potential Pollutants of Concern in Potable Water (applies to potable water related discharges only)*. Check the YES box if analytical result is attached. If not, provide reasons why it was not included. Note that processing of your NOI application may be delayed until this required information is provided.

Section 8. Other Required Information

Attach to this application a topographic map (7.5' USGS Quadrangle Map, Scale 1:24,000) of the area. The map must show the outline of the facility.

Section 9. Certification and Signature

Printed Name of Person Signing – Please type or print legibly. This section should be filled out by the responsible person as defined by Section 122.22.

Signature and Date – Signature of the name printed above, and the date signed.

Title – The professional title of the person signing the NOI.

Required signatories per Section 122.22

I. For a corporation

By 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 laws and regulations; the manager can assure that the necessary systems are established or action 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.

II. For a partnership or sole proprietorship

By a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

- III. For a municipality, State, Federal or public agency
By either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For the purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes: (i) The chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operation of a principal geographic unit of the agency.

ATTACHMENT D – STANDARD PROVISIONS

I. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

A. Duty to Comply

1. The Discharger must comply with all of the conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the CWA and the CWC and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or denial of a permit renewal application [40 CFR § 122.41(a)].
2. The Discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this Order has not been modified to incorporate the requirement [40 CFR § 122.41(a)(1)].

B. 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)].

C. Duty to Mitigate

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

D. 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)].

E. Property Rights

1. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges [40 CFR § 122.41(g)].
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)].

F. Inspection and Entry

The Discharger shall allow the Regional Water Quality Control Board (Los Angeles Water Board), State Water Resources Control 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 and 13383(c)]:

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

G. Bypass

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)].
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 I.G.3, I.G.4, and I.G.5 below [40 CFR § 122.41(m)(2)].
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" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility [40 CFR § 122.41(m)(1)(i)].
 - 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)(B)]; and
- c. The Discharger submitted notice to the Regional Water Board as required under Standard Provision – Permit Compliance I.G.5 below [40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(C)].
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 I.G.3 above [40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(ii)].
 5. Notice
 - a. Anticipated bypass. If the Discharger knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit a notice, if possible, at least 10 days before the date of the bypass [40 CFR § 122.41(m)(3)(i)].
 - b. Unanticipated bypass. The Discharger shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting V.E below [40 CFR § 122.41(m)(3)(ii)].

H. 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 permittee. 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. 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 paragraph H.2 of this section 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)].
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 V.E.2.b [40 CFR § 122.41(n)(3)(iii)]; and
 - d. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.C above [40 CFR § 122.41(n)(3)(iv)].

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)].

II. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION

A. 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)].

B. 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)].

C. 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 CWC [40 CFR § 122.41(l)(3)] [40 CFR § 122.61].

III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

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

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 subchapters N or O. 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 or O. For the purposes of this paragraph, a method is sufficiently sensitive when:

1. The method minimum level (ML) is at or below the level of the most stringent effluent limitation established in the permit for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter, and either the method ML is at or below the level of the most stringent applicable water quality criterion for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter or the method ML is above the applicable water quality criterion but the amount of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the discharge; or
2. For situations in which none of the EPA-approved methods for a pollutant can achieve the MLs necessary to assess reasonable potential or to monitor compliance with a permit limit, the method that has the lowest ML of the analytical methods approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or required under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N or O for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter, shall be used.

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, subchapters N or O, monitoring must be conducted according to a test procedure specified in this Order for such pollutants or pollutant parameters. (*40 C.F.R. §§ 122.21(e)(3), 122.41(j)(4), 122.44(i)(1)(iv)*).

IV. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

A. Except for records of monitoring information required by this Order related to the Discharger's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR Part 503), the Discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Los Angeles Water Board Executive Officer at any time [*40 CFR § 122.41(j)(2)*].

Records of monitoring information shall include:

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements [*40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(i)*];
2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements [*40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(ii)*];
3. The date(s) analyses were performed [*40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(iii)*];
4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses [*40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(iv)*];
5. The analytical techniques or methods used [*40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(v)*]; and
6. The results of such analyses [*40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(vi)*].

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

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

V. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

A. Duty to Provide Information

The Discharger shall furnish to the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA 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 and 13383*].

B. Signatory and Certification Requirements

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board, and/or USEPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2, V.B.3, V.B.4, and V.B.5 below [40 CFR § 122.41(k)].
2. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:
 - a. For a corporation: 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)];
 - b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively [40 CFR § 122.22(a)(2)]; or
 - c. For a municipality, State, federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this provision, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes: (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of USEPA) [40 CFR § 122.22(a)(3)].
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 paragraph (b) of this provision, 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 paragraph (2.) of this provision [40 CFR § 122.22(b)(1)];
 - b. The authorization specified 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, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA [40 CFR § 122.22(b)(3)].
3. If an authorization under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.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 V.B.3 above must be submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board, State Water Board or U.S..EPA prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative [40 CFR § 122.22(c)].
4. Any person signing a document under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 or V.B.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)].

C. Monitoring Reports

1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program in this Order [40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)].
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 for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices [40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)(i)].
3. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 CFR Part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 CFR Part 503, or as specified in this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Los Angeles Water Board [40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)(ii)].
4. Calculations for all limitations, which require averaging of measurements, shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order [40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)(iii)].

D. 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)].

E. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

1. The Discharger shall report any noncompliance that 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 written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission 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 [40 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(i)].
2. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph [40 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)]:
 - 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)].
 - c. Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in this Order to be reported within 24 hours [40 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(C)].
3. The Los Angeles Water Board may waive the above-required written report under this provision on a case-by-case basis if an oral report has been received within 24 hours [40 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(iii)].

F. 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)]:

1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 CFR § 122.29(b) [40 CFR § 122.41(l)(1)(i)]; or
2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in this Order nor to notification requirements under 40 CFR Part 122.42(a)(1) (see Additional Provisions—Notification Levels VII.A.1) [40 CFR § 122.41(l)(1)(ii)].
3. 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)].

G. Anticipated Noncompliance

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

H. Other Noncompliance

The Discharger shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Standard Provisions – Reporting E.3, E.4, and E.5 at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Standard Provision – Reporting V.E [40 CFR § 122.41(l)(7)].

I. 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 USEPA, the Discharger shall promptly submit such facts or information [40 CFR § 122.41(l)(8)].

VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

- A.** The Los Angeles Water Board and State Water Board is authorized to enforce the terms of this Order under several provisions of the CWC, including, but not limited to, sections 13268, 13385, 13386, and 13387.

The CWA provides that any person who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, 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 Act, 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 Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of \$2,500 to \$25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than one (1) 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 (2) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates such sections, or 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 (3) years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing 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 six (6) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, 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 13385 and 13387].

- B.** Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Los Angeles Water Board for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act. 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)].

VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

A. 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)]:

1. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels" [40 CFR § 122.42(a)(1)]:
 - a. 100 micrograms per liter (µg/L) [40 CFR § 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 § 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 § 122.42(a)(1)(iii)]; or
 - d. The level established by the Los Angeles Water Board in accordance with 40 CFR § 122.44(f) [40 CFR § 122.42(a)(1)(iv)].
2. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels" [40 CFR § 122.42(a)(2)]:
 - a. 500 micrograms per liter (µg/L) [40 CFR § 122.42(a)(2)(i)];
 - b. 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony [40 CFR § 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 § 122.42(a)(2)(iii)]; or
- d. The level established by the Los Angeles Water Board in accordance with 40 CFR § 122.44(f) [40 CFR § 122.42(a)(2)(iv)].

B. Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)-Not Applicable

ATTACHMENT E – SCREENING LEVELS FOR GENERAL PERMITS

SCREENING LEVELS FOR GENERAL PERMITS

(Screening to be conducted on untreated groundwater sample prior to issuance of permit)

POLLUTANTS	MUN⁴⁶ (µg/L)	Others⁴⁷ (µg/L)	Minimum Levels (µg/L)
METALS⁴⁸			
Antimony (Sb)	6	14	5
Arsenic (As)	10	36	10
Beryllium (Be)	4	NA	0.5
Cadmium (Cd)	2.3	2.2 (9.3) ⁴⁹	0.5
Chromium III (Cr ³⁺)	50	180	10
Chromium VI (Cr ⁶⁺)	11	11 (82) ⁵⁰	5
Copper (Cu)	9.0	9.0 (3.1) ⁵⁰	0.5
Cyanide (CN)	5.2	5.2 (NA) ⁵⁰	5
Lead (Pb)	2.5	25 (8.1) ⁵⁰	0.5
Mercury (Hg)	0.012	0.012	0.00012
Nickel (Ni)	52	52 (8.2) ⁵⁰	1
Selenium (Se)	5	5 (71) ⁵⁰	2
Silver (Ag)	3.4	3.4 (1.9) ⁵⁰	0.25
Thallium (Ti)	1.7	6.3	1
Zinc (Zn)	120	120 (81) ⁵⁰	1
VOLATILE ORGANICS			
1,1 Dichloroethane	5	5	0.5
1,1 Dichloroethene	0.057	3.2	0.5
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	200	200	2
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	0.60	42	0.5
1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane	0.17	1	0.5
1,2 Dichlorobenzene	600	600	0.5
1,2 Dichloroethane	0.38	99	0.5

⁴⁶ Applies to water with Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN) (indicated with E and I in the Basin Plan) beneficial uses designations.

⁴⁷ Applies to all other receiving waters.

⁴⁸ Metals concentrations are expressed as total recoverable.

⁴⁹ Applicable to saltwater only.

POLLUTANTS	MUN⁴⁶ (µg/L)	Others⁴⁷ (µg/L)	Minimum Levels (µg/L)
1,2 Dichloropropane	0.52	39	0.5
1,2-Trans Dichloroethylene	10	10	1
1,3 Dichlorobenzene	400	2600	2
1,3 Dichloropropylene	0.5	0.5	0.5
1,4 Dichlorobenzene	5	0.5	0.5
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	NA	NA	1
Acetone	700	700	NA
Acrolein	100	100	5
Acrylonitrile	0.059	0.66	2.0
Benzene	1.0	1	0.5
Bromoform	4.3	360	0.5
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.25	0.5	0.5
Chlorobenzene	30	21000	2
Chlorodibromo-methane	0.401	34	0.5
Chloroethane	100	100	2
Chloroform	100	100	2
Dichlorobromo-methane	0.56	46	0.5
Ethylbenzene	700	700	2
Ethylene Dibromide	0.05	0.05	NA
Methyl Bromide	10	4000	2.0
Methyl Chloride	3	3	0.5
Methyl ethyl ketone	700	700	NA
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	5	5	NA
Methylene Chloride	4.7	1600	0.5
Tetrachloroethylene	0.8	8.85	0.5
Toluene	150	150	2
Trichloroethylene	2.7	5	0.5
Vinyl Chloride	0.5	0.5	0.5
Xylenes	1750	1750	NA
SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANICS			
1,2 Diphenylhydrazine	0.040	0.54	1

POLLUTANTS	MUN⁴⁶ (µg/L)	Others⁴⁷ (µg/L)	Minimum Levels (µg/L)
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene	70	NA	5
2 Chlorophenol	120	400	5
2,4 Dichlorophenol	93	790	5
2,4 Dimethylphenol	540	2300	2
2,4 Dinitrophenol	70	14000	5
2,4 Dinitrotoluene	0.11	9.1	5
2,4,6 Trichlorophenol	2.1	6.5	10
2,6 Dinitrotoluene	NA	NA	5
2-Nitrophenol	NA	NA	10
2-Chloronaphthalene	1700	4300	10
3,3' Dichlorobenzidine	0.04	0.077	5
3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	NA	NA	1
2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	13	765	5
4-Nitrophenol	NA	NA	5
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	NA	NA	5
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	NA	NA	5
Acenaphthene	1200	2700	1
Acenaphthylene	NA	NA	10
Anthracene	9600	110000	5
Benzidine	0.00012	0.00054	5
Benzo (a) Anthracene	0.0044	0.049	5
Benzo (a) Pyrene	0.0044	0.049	2
Benzo (b) Fluoranthene	0.0044	0.049	10
Benzo (g,h,i) Perylene	NA	NA	5
Benzo (k) Fluoranthene	0.0044	0.049	2
Bis (2-Chloroethoxyl) methane	NA	NA	5
Bis(2-Chloroethyl) ether	0.031	1.4	1
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) ether	1400	170000	10
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	1.8	5.9	5
Butyl benzyl phthalate	3000	5200	10
Chrysene	0.0044	0.049	5

POLLUTANTS	MUN⁴⁶ (µg/L)	Others⁴⁷ (µg/L)	Minimum Levels (µg/L)
Dibenzo(a,h)-anthracene	0.0044	0.049	0.1
Diethyl phthalate	23000	120000	10
Dimethyl phthalate	313000	2900000	10
di-n-Butyl phthalate	2700	12000	10
di-n-Octyl phthalate	NA	NA	10
Fluoranthene	300	370	10
Fluorene	1300	14000	10
Hexachlorobenzene	0.00075	0.00077	1
Hexachlorobutadiene	0.44	50	1
Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene	50	17000	5
Hexachloroethane	1.9	8.9	1
Indeno(1,2,3,cd)-pyrene	0.0044	0.049	0.05
Isophorone	8.4	600	1
N-Nitrosodimethyl amine (NDMA)	0.00069	8.1	5
N-Nitroso-di-n-propyl amine	0.005	1.4	5
N-Nitrosodiphenyl amine	5.0	16	1
Naphthalene	21	NA	10
Nitrobenzene	17	1900	10
Pentachlorophenol	0.28	7.9	1
Phenanthrene	NA	NA	5
Phenol	21000	4600000	50
Pyrene	960	11000	10
PESTICIDES AND PCBs			
4,4'-DDD	0.00083	0.00084	0.05
4,4'-DDE	0.00059	0.00059	0.05
4,4'-DDT	0.00059	0.00059	0.01
Alpha-Endosulfan	0.056	0.0087	0.02
Alpha-BHC	0.0039	0.013	0.01
Aldrin	0.00013	0.00014	0.005
Beta-Endosulfan	0.056	0.0087	0.01
beta-BHC	0.014	0.046	0.005

POLLUTANTS	MUN⁴⁶ (µg/L)	Others⁴⁷ (µg/L)	Minimum Levels (µg/L)
Chlordane	0.00057	0.00059	0.1
delta-BHC	NA	NA	0.005
Dieldrin	0.00014	0.00014	0.01
Endosulfan Sulfate	110	240	0.05
Endrin	0.036	0.0023	0.01
Endrin Aldehyde	0.76	0.81	0.01
Heptachlor	0.00021	0.00021	0.01
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.0001	0.00011	0.01
gamma-BHC	0.019	0.063	0.02
PCB 1016	0.00017	0.00017	0.5
PCB 1221	0.00017	0.00017	0.5
PCB 1232	0.00017	0.00017	0.5
PCB 1242	0.00017	0.00017	0.5
PCB 1248	0.00017	0.00017	0.5
PCB 1254	0.00017	0.00017	0.5
PCB 1260	0.00017	0.00017	0.5
Toxaphene	0.00073	0.00075	0.5
MISCELLANEOUS			
Asbestos (in fibers/L k,s.)	7000000	7000000	NA
Di-isopropyl ether (DIPE)	0.8	0.8	2
1,4-Dioxane	3	3	NA
Ethanol	1000	1000	1000
Ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE)	2	2	2
Methanol	1000	1000	1000
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	5	5	NA
Perchlorate	6	6	NA
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	1.3E-08	1.3E-08	0.00001
Tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME)	2	2	2
Tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)	12	12	10
Total petroleum hydrocarbons	100	100	NA

ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

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ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

As described in section III. B. 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. The Fact Sheet includes the legal requirements and technical rationale that serve as the basis for the requirements of this Order.

I. PERMIT INFORMATION

A. Background

The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) has been authorized by the U.S. EPA, pursuant to Section 402 of the CWA, to administer the NPDES program in California since 1973. The procedures for the State Water Board and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Los Angeles Water Board) to issue NPDES permits pursuant to NPDES regulations at 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Sections 122 and 123, were established through the NPDES Memorandum of Agreement between the U.S. EPA and the State Water Board on September 22, 1989.

Section 122.28(a)(2)(ii) provides for issuance of general NPDES permits to regulate a category of point sources, other than storm water point sources, if the sources within the category: (a) involve the same or substantially similar types of operations; (b) discharge the same types of waste; (c) require the same effluent limitations or operating conditions; (d) require the same or similar monitoring; and (e) in the opinion of the permitting authority, are more appropriately controlled under a general NPDES permit rather than individual NPDES permits. General NPDES permits enable the Regional Water Board to expedite the processing of requirements, simplify the application process for Dischargers, better utilize limited staff resources, and avoid the expense and time involved in repetitive public noticing, hearings, and permit adoptions.

On June 14, 2018, this Los Angeles Water Board adopted the General NPDES Permit and WDRs for Discharges of Volatile Organic Compound Contaminated Groundwater to Surface Waters in Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties (NPDES No. CAG914001, Order No. R4-2018-0087). The General NPDES Permit covers discharges of groundwater to surface waters resulting from the cleanup of VOCs contaminated groundwater and similar discharges. Presently there are 7 dischargers enrolled under the General NPDES Permit.

Most requirements in Order No. R4-2018-0087 remain the same in this Order, including Effluent Limitations and Discharge Specifications. Pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(i)(vii)(B), this Order includes effluent limitations consistent with the assumptions and requirements of all available Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) wasteload allocations applicable to discharges within the counties of Los Angeles and Ventura.

II. DISCHARGE DESCRIPTION

A. Description of Wastewater

The presence of VOCs in the groundwater at various cleanup sites throughout the region causes, or threatens to cause, adverse impacts to existing and potential beneficial uses of the groundwater. Remediation of these sites includes similar groundwater treatment and monitoring requirements, and waste discharges from these sites will be more efficiently regulated with a General Order rather than individual permits. This Order establishes requirements to regulate discharges of wastewaters generated from the investigation or cleanup of VOCs in the groundwater to surface waters under the jurisdiction of this Los Angeles Water Board. Wastewaters discharged from the investigation and/or cleanup of the groundwater involving VOCs contamination include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Treated groundwater from the cleanup and/or from construction dewatering activities at a site impacted by VOCs only, or by VOCs commingled with petroleum fuel hydrocarbons at an underground storage tank (UST) site. Such UST sites may have storm water collected in fuel storage secondary containment tanks and fuel spill washwater that contains similar contaminants as those from the investigation/cleanup of VOCs contaminated groundwater;
2. Groundwater pumped as an aid in the containment and extraction of VOCs-contaminated groundwater;
3. Groundwater extracted during short-term and long-term pumping test/aquifer testing;
4. Groundwater generated from well development and purging of wells prior to sampling;
5. Sampling equipment decontamination water; and
6. Subterranean seepage dewatering.

B. Description of Wastewater and Biosolids Treatment or Controls (Not Applicable)

C. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

Under the General Order, there may be multiple discharge points. Information regarding the discharge points and applicable receiving waters can be found in the completed NOI and will be included in the NOA Fact Sheet and Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP).

D. Compliance Summary (Not Applicable)

E. Planned Changes (Not Applicable)

III. APPLICABLE PLANS, PLANS, POLICES, AND REGULATIONS

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

A. Legal Authorities

This Order is issued pursuant to section 402 of the CWA and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. EPA and Chapter 5.5, Division 7 of the California Water Code (CWC)

(commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for point source discharges of wastewaters generated from the investigation or cleanup of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) contaminated groundwater to surface waters under the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles Water Board). This Order also serves as Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) pursuant to Article 4, Chapter 4 of the CWC (commencing with section 13260).

States may request authority to issue general NPDES permits pursuant to 40 CFR 122.28. The State Water Board has been authorized by the U.S. EPA to administer the NPDES program in California since 1973. The procedures for the State Water Board and the Los Angeles Water Board to issue NPDES permits pursuant to 40 CFR 122 & 123 were established through the NPDES Memorandum of Agreement between the U.S. EPA and the State Water Board on September 22, 1989.

B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Water Code section 13389 exempts the Los Angeles Water Board's adoption of this Order, an NPDES permit, from CEQA. See also *County of Los Angeles v. State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) (2006) 143 Cal.App.4th 985, 1007*; *City of Burbank v. SWRCB (2003) 4 Cal. Rptr. 3d 27 (unpublished)*.

C. State and Federal Regulations, Policies, and Plans

1. Water Quality Control Plan. The Los Angeles Water Board's Water Quality Control Plan, Los Angeles Region: Basin Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties (Basin Plan) designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan. The Basin Plan states that the beneficial uses of any specifically identified water body generally apply to its tributary streams. In addition, the Basin Plan implements state policies, including State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution No. 88-63, which established state policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal or domestic supply.

The Basin Plan lists the designated beneficial uses of specific water bodies (receiving waters) in the Los Angeles Region. Typical beneficial uses of receiving waters to which Dischargers covered by this Order discharge include the following:

- a.** Inland surface waters above an estuary - municipal and domestic supply, industrial service and process supply, agricultural supply, groundwater recharge, freshwater replenishment, aquaculture, warm and cold freshwater habitats, inland saline water and wildlife habitats, water contact and noncontact recreation, fish migration, and fish spawning.
- b.** Inland surface waters within and below an estuary - industrial service supply, marine and wetland habitats, estuarine and wildlife habitats, water contact and noncontact recreation, commercial and sport fishing, aquaculture, migration of aquatic organisms, fish migration, fish spawning, preservation of rare and endangered species, preservation of biological habitats, and shellfish harvesting.

- c. Coastal Zones (both nearshore and offshore) - industrial service supply, navigation, water contact and noncontact recreation, commercial and sport fishing, marine habitat, wildlife habitat, fish migration and spawning, shellfish harvesting, and rare, threatened, or endangered species habitat.

2. California Thermal Plan. The State Water Board adopted the Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Water 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 estuaries, enclosed bays and coastal waters.

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

4. National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR). U.S. EPA promulgated the NTR on December 22, 1992, and later revised it on May 4, 1995, and November 9, 1999. About forty water quality criteria in the NTR applied in California. On May 18, 2000, U.S. EPA promulgated the CTR (40 CFR section 131.38). 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 revised on February 13, 2001. These rules contain water quality criteria for priority pollutants. This Order implements the NTR and CTR.

5. 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.

6. Antidegradation Policy. 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 No. 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that the existing quality of waters 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. As discussed in more detail later in this Fact Sheet, the permitted discharge is consistent

with the antidegradation provision of 40 CFR section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

7. Anti-Backsliding Requirements. Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and 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. For example, Section 303(d)(4) of the CWA allows for backsliding if the less stringent limitations are based on a TMDL with the cumulative effect being that the limitations assure attainment of water quality standards in the receiving water for those specific parameters. For the LA River Metals TMDL, regardless of the WER, for discharges regulated under this TMDL with concentrations below WER-adjusted allocations, effluent limitations shall ensure that effluent concentrations do not exceed the levels of water quality that can be reliably maintained by the facility's applicable treatment technologies existing at the time of permit issuance, reissuance, or modification unless anti-backsliding requirements in Clean Water Act section 402(o) and anti-degradation requirements are met. As explained herein, all effluent limitations in the Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in Order No. R4-2018-0087 except copper effluent limitations in the Calleguas Creek Watershed, to which an exception to the general prohibition against backsliding applies.

8. Bacteria Provisions. This Order also implements the State Water Resources Control Board's "*Part 3 of the Water Quality Control Plan for the Inland Surface , Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California-Bacteria Provisions and a Water Quality Standards Variance Policy and an Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California- Bacterial Provisions and a Water Quality Standards Variance Policy*" (Bacteria Provisions) setting statewide bacteria water quality objectives to protect recreational users from the effects of pathogens. The Bacteria Provisions were approved by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on February 4, 2019, and became effective upon U.S. EPA approval on March 22, 2019. The Bacteria Provisions establish *Enterococci* as the sole indicator of pathogens in all waterbodies where the salinity is greater than 1 ppt more than 5 percent of the time, such as estuaries. These *Enterococci* water quality objectives supersede any numeric water quality objectives for bacteria for the protection of the REC-1 beneficial use in Los Angeles Water Board Basin Plan prior to the effective date of the Bacteria Provisions, except in certain circumstances, such as where there are site-specific numeric water quality objectives for bacteria. TMDLs established before March 22, 2019, to implement numeric water quality objectives for bacteria are in effect for numerous waterbodies throughout the state. Such TMDLs remain in effect where a bacteria water quality objective supersedes a water quality objective for bacteria for which the TMDL was established.

9. Mercury Provisions. On May 2, 2017, the State Water Board adopted Resolution No. 2017-0027, which approved "Part 2 of the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California—Tribal and Subsistence Fishing Beneficial Uses and Mercury Provisions." Resolution No. 2017-0027 provides a consistent regulatory approach throughout the state by setting mercury limits to protect the beneficial uses associated with the consumption of fish by both people and wildlife. Additionally, the State Water Board established three new beneficial use definitions for

Tribal Traditional Culture (CUL), Tribal Subsistence Fishing (T-SUB), and Subsistence Fishing (SUB) beneficial uses to inland surface waters, enclosed bays, or estuaries in the state. The State Water Board approved one new narrative and four new numeric mercury objectives to apply to those inland surface waters, enclosed bays, and estuaries of the state that have any of the following beneficial use definitions: COMM, CUL, T-SUB, WILD, MAR, RARE, WARM, COLD, EST, or SAL, with the exception of waterbodies or waterbody segments with site-specific mercury objectives.

This General Order implements the new mercury provisions for discharge to Calleguas Creek by revising the existing limit to an effluent limitation of 12 ng/L (nanogram per liter) as recommended in Part 2 of the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California.

10. Endangered Species Act. 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 sections 2050 to 2097) or the Federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C.A. sections 1531 to 1544). This Order requires compliance with effluent limits, receiving water limits, and other requirements to protect the beneficial uses of waters of the state. The Discharger is responsible for meeting all requirements of the applicable Endangered Species Act.

11. Alaska Rule. On March 30, 2000, U.S. EPA revised its regulation that specifies when new and revised state and tribal water quality standards (WQS) become effective for CWA purposes. (40 CFR section 131.21; 65 Fed. Reg. 24641 (April 27, 2000).) Under the revised regulation (also known as the Alaska Rule), new and revised standards submitted to U.S. EPA after May 30, 2000, must be approved by U.S. EPA before being used for CWA purposes. The final rule also provides that standards already in effect and submitted to U.S. EPA by May 30, 2000, may be used for CWA purposes, whether or not approved by U.S. EPA.

12. Domestic Water Quality. It is the policy of the State of California that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. (Cal. Wat. Code § 106.3). This Order promotes that policy by requiring discharges to meet maximum contaminant levels developed to protect human health and ensure that water is safe for domestic use.

13. Monitoring and Reporting. 40 CFR section 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Water Code section 13383 authorizes the Los Angeles Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements. An MRP is tailored to each Discharger's individual situation and is provided with the NOA.

14. Toxicity Provisions. On December 1, 2020, the State Water Board adopted statewide numeric water quality objectives for both acute and chronic toxicity, using the TST, and a program of implementation to control toxicity, which are collectively known as the Toxicity Provisions. On October 5, 2021, the State Water Board adopted a resolution rescinding the December 1, 2020, establishment of Water Quality Control

Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California and 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 were approved by OAL for purposes of state law on April 25, 2022, and were approved by U.S. EPA for purposes of federal law on May 1, 2023.

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

The toxicity test 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., control and effluent). The purpose of this statistical test is to determine if the means of the two sets of observations are different (i.e., if the effluent 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.

Acute Toxicity: The null hypothesis (Ho) for the TST statistical approach is Mean effluent discharge response $\leq 0.80 \times$ 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.”

Chronic Toxicity: The null hypothesis (Ho) for the TST statistical approach is Mean effluent discharge 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.”

15. 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” (Trash Amendments) through Resolution No. 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 TMDLs were in effect prior to the effective date of the Trash Provisions. The Trash Amendments identify plastic trash, in particular, as a priority, and targeted reductions in marine debris, due to the facts that plastics do not readily biodegrade, constitute the larger percentage of floating trash, and can serve as a transport medium for pollutants and sorb persistent organic pollutants in the marine environment.

Ingestion of plastics by birds and marine mammals has been identified as “detrimental,” posing a “significant threat,” and causing fatalities. The Trash Amendments also acknowledge the threat of micro-plastics, which occur as the result of breakdown of plastic trash in the environment. The Trash Amendments authorize NPDES permitting authorities, such as the Los Angeles Water Board, to require dischargers to implement any appropriate trash controls in areas or facilities that may generate trash. This Order incorporates the requirements of the Trash Amendments through discharge prohibitions and requirements to develop and implement BMPs to prevent the discharge of trash, in particular plastic trash, to surface waters.

16. Compliance Schedule Policy. This Order applies exclusively to discharges from VOC-contaminated cleanup sites and as such the discharges from these sites are not expected to have issues in complying with prescribed effluent limitations in this Order. Therefore, this Order does not include a compliance schedule.

D. Impaired Water Bodies on CWA 303(d) List

The State Water Board prepared the California 2020 and 2022 Integrated Report based on a compilation of the Los Angeles Water Boards’ Integrated Reports. These Integrated Reports contain both the Clean Water Act (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 January 19, 2022, the State Water Board approved the CWA Section 303(d) List portion of the State’s 2020-2022 Integrated Report (State Water Board Resolution Number 2022- 0006). On May 11, 2022, the U.S. EPA approved California’s 2020-2022 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/2020_2022_integrated_report.html.

The Los Angeles Water Board has adopted a number of TMDLs for impaired waterbodies in the Los Angeles Region to reduce the discharges of pollutants that are identified on the CWA section 303(d) list.

E. Other Plans, Policies and Regulations

- 1. Environmental Justice and Advancing Racial Equity.** When issuing or reissuing regional or statewide waste discharge requirements or waivers of waste discharge requirements, the state board or a regional board shall make a concise, programmatic finding on potential environmental justice, tribal impact, and racial equity considerations related to the issuance. The finding shall be based on readily available information identified by staff or raised during the public review process and include the information specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (b). (Water Code § 13149.2). Water Code section 189.7 requires the Los Angeles Water Board to conduct outreach in affected disadvantaged and/or tribal communities. The Los Angeles Water Board is also committed to developing and implementing policies and programs to advance racial equity and environmental justice so that race can no longer be used to predict life outcomes, and outcomes for all groups are improved.

This General Order regulates pollutant discharges associated with the discharge of groundwater from investigation and/or cleanup of volatile organic compounds-contaminated cleanup sites to surface waters. The General Order aims to provide level guidance, regulation, and accountability to groundwater/wastewater discharges to receiving waters in the region. Based on available data, certain areas in Los Angeles County and Ventura County have disadvantaged communities as defined in Water Code section 189.7(d)(1) as well as multiple tribes. All areas within the Los Regional Water Board's jurisdiction are equally affected under this General Order. Therefore, no areas are specifically targeted or disadvantaged by discharges covered under this General Order.

The Los Angeles Water Board conducted outreach consistent with Water Code section 189.7 by reaching out to surrounding communities and tribes about this Order. Additionally, the Board considered any environmental justice concerns within the Board's authority and raised by interested persons with regard to those impacts. In accordance with the Water Boards' efforts to advance racial equity, the Order requires the Permittee to meet water quality standards to protect public health and the environment, thereby benefitting all persons and communities within the Region. Therefore, the Los Angeles Water Board anticipates that the issuance of this Order will not result in water quality impacts to disadvantaged communities or tribes or raise environmental justice concerns.

2. Watershed Management Approach and Total Maximum Daily Loads.

The Los Angeles Water Board implements a Watershed Management Approach to address water quality issues in the region. Watershed management may include diverse issues as defined by stakeholders to identify comprehensive solutions to protect, maintain, enhance, and restore water quality and beneficial uses. To achieve this goal, the Los Angeles Water Board integrates its many diverse programs, particularly NPDES permitting, with TMDLs to better assess and control cumulative impacts of pollutants from all point and nonpoint sources. A TMDL is a tool for implementing water quality standards and is based on the relationship between pollutant sources and in-stream water quality conditions. A TMDL establishes the allowable pollutant loadings or other quantifiable parameters for a waterbody and thereby provides the basis to establish water quality-based controls. The linkage analysis included in the TMDL provides the demonstration that these controls will provide the pollutant reduction necessary for a waterbody to meet water quality standards. This process facilitates the development of watershed-specific solutions that balance the environmental and economic impacts within the watershed. TMDLs assign wasteload allocations (WLAs) and load allocations (LAs) for point and non-point sources, respectively, that when implemented through permits and other mechanisms, as appropriate, will result in achieving water quality standards for the waterbody.

There are currently 55 U.S. EPA-approved TMDLs for impaired waterbodies in the Los Angeles Region to reduce pollutants that are identified on California's 2020-2022 CWA section 303(d) list. These pollutants are classified into the categories of bacteria, chloride, metals, nutrients, salts, toxicity, toxics, and trash. All applicable TMDL requirements are implemented in this Order as effluent limitations and permit conditions.

Pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(i)(vii)(B), this Order includes effluent limitations consistent with the assumptions and requirements of all available TMDL wasteload allocations applicable to discharges within the Los Angeles Region.

New TMDLs WLAs have become applicable to discharges regulated by prior Order R4-2018-0087 since the it was adopted on June 14, 2018. The revised Los Angeles River metals TMDL WLAs became effective. The Ventura County Coastal Beaches Bacteria TMDLs for the Los Angeles Region based on receiving water beneficial uses. State Water Board mercury provisions and trash amendments were also updated. The Order requirements implementing the TMDLs have been updated accordingly. Although this Order implements TMDLs for other watersheds, only TMDLs for the Los Angeles River Watershed are described in the following section.

Relevant TMDLs.

a. Metals TMDL for Los Angeles River and Tributaries.

On June 2, 2005, the Los Angeles Water Board established a *Total Maximum Daily Load for Metals for the Los Angeles River and its Tributaries* (LA River Metals TMDL, Basin Plan Chapter 7-13). The TMDL was revised on September 6, 2007, May 6, 2010, and April 9, 2015. The effective date of the latest version of the TMDL is December 12, 2016. The Los Angeles River Metals TMDL contains waste WLAs for copper, lead, cadmium, and zinc. for other NPDES permits, including general non-stormwater NPDES permits . The copper WLAs include a water effect ratio (WER). The effluent limitations for copper in Order No. R4-2018-0087 were calculated based on the WER which established less stringent limitations than the limits in Order No. R4-2013-0043. However, the proposed Order reverts to copper limitations in Order No. R4-2013-0043 to prevent degradation because all Los Angeles River dischargers have been able to meet the effluent limitations prescribed in Order No. R4-2013-0043 based on available treatment technologies without consideration of WER, per the implementation language in the TMDL.

Nitrogen Compounds TMDL for Los Angeles River and Tributaries. On July 10, 2003, the Los Angeles Water Board adopted a TMDL for Nitrogen Compounds and Related Effects in the Los Angeles River (Nitrogen Compounds for Los Angeles River, Chapter 7-8). The TMDL was revised on December 4, 2003, and December 6, 2021. The effective date of the latest version of the TMDL is August 7, 2014. The TMDL assigns WLAs to major Public Owned Treatment Works and minor point sources discharging to the Los Angeles River. This TMDL provides thirty-day average WLAs for nitrate-nitrogen, nitrite-nitrogen, and nitrate-nitrogen plus nitrite-nitrogen for minor discharges.

The TMDL also assigns ammonia WLAs to minor discharges. However, ammonia in the wastewater is not found in the groundwater discharges from VOC contaminated sites. Therefore, effluent limitations for ammonia are not included in the permit.

IV. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

The CWA requires point source dischargers to control the amount of conventional, non-conventional, and toxic pollutants that are discharged into the waters of the United States. The control of pollutants discharged is established through effluent limitations and other requirements in NPDES permits. There are two principal bases for effluent limitations in the Code of Federal Regulations: section 122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable technology-based limitations and standards; and 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.

A. Pollutants of Concern

The CWA requires that any discharge by a point source must be regulated through an NPDES permit. Further, the NPDES regulations require regulation of any pollutant that (1) causes; (2) has the reasonable potential to cause; or (3) contributes to the exceedance of a receiving water quality criteria or objective.

The following compounds are typically found in the VOCs contaminated groundwater and are considered Pollutants of Concern under this General NPDES Permit.

Table F-1. List of Pollutants of Concern*

1,1,1-trichloroethane	carbon tetrachloride	methyl tertiary butyl ether
1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane	chlorobenzene	methylene chloride
1,1,2-trichloroethane	chlorodibromomethane	naphthalene
1,1-dichloroethane	chloroethane	n-nitrosodimethyl amine
1,1-dichloroethylene	chloroform	perchlorate
1,2-dichloroethane	chromium III	residual chlorine
1,2-dichloropropane	chromium VI	Selenium
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	dichlorobromomethane	tertiary butyl alcohol
1,3-dichloropropylene	di-isopropyl ether	tetrachloroethylene
1,4-dioxane	ethylbenzene	toluene
acetone	ethylene dibromide	total petroleum hydrocarbons
acrolein	lead	trichloroethylene
acrylonitrile	methyl bromide	vinyl chloride
benzene	methyl chloride	Xylenes
bromoform	methyl ethyl ketone	

*: Only those constituents that show reasonable potential will be limited in the discharge as specified in the Fact Sheet of the NOA unless in cases where there

is applicable TMDL for a pollutant.

B. Discharge Prohibitions

Discharges under this Order are required to be non-toxic and shall comply with California Toxic Rule and Basin Plan requirements. Toxicity is the adverse response of organisms to chemicals or physical agents. This prohibition is based on the Los Angeles Water Board's Basin Plan, which requires that all waters be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are lethal or produce other detrimental responses in aquatic organisms. Detrimental responses include, but are not limited to, decreased growth rate and decreased reproductive success of resident or indicator species. The Basin Plan also requires waters to be free of toxic substances in concentrations that produce detrimental physiological responses in human, plant, or animal life. This objective applies regardless of whether the toxicity is caused by a single substance or the interactive effect of multiple substances.

C. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

1. Scope and Authority

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 performance by plants within an industrial category or subcategory. BPT standards apply to toxic, conventional, and nonconventional 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 biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), TSS, fecal coliform, pH, and oil and grease. The BCT standard is established after considering a two-part reasonableness test in accordance with the methodology developed by U.S. EPA, as published in a Federal Register notice on July 9, 1986 (51 FR 24974). 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 and Standards (ELGs) representing application of a. BPT, Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT), Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT), and New Source Performance Standards (NSPS). Section 402(a)(1) of the CWA and 40 CFR section 125.3 of the NPDES regulations 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 permit writer must consider NPDES permits for discharges to surface waters must meet all applicable provisions of sections 301 and 402 of the CWA. These provisions require controls of pollutant discharges that utilize BAT and BCT to reduce pollutant and any more stringent controls necessary to meet water quality standards specific factors outlined in 40 CFR section 125.3.

2. Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

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 Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the applicable categories in 40 CFR, and/or Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) in accordance with 40 CFR section 125.3.

U.S. EPA classifies industrial types into different categories and established Effluent Limitation Guidelines (ELGs) based on industry categories. ELGs specifically developed for the VOCs treatment process are not available because the VOCs removal operations under this General NPDES Permit treat contaminated groundwater from different industry categories. The technology-based effluent limitations in this General NPDES Permit for non-VOCs are established based on the use of BPJ in accordance with 40 CFR section 125.3. The effluent limitations for BOD₅, oil and grease, settleable solids, total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH), total phenols, total suspended solids (TSS), and turbidity from the existing Order (No. R4-2018-0087) are carried over in this Order.

The pollutants of concern in this Order are primarily organic compounds in nature and toxic metals including the following four: lead, selenium, chromium III and chromium VI. Effluent limitations established for these pollutants, Tables 2 through 4 of the waste discharge requirements, are applicable to all dischargers. Either aeration processes or adsorption processes (or combination of the two) are the treatment processes typically used to remove these pollutants of concern in the groundwater. Based on the observation of the treatment technologies, treatment systems using aeration or adsorption processes such as activated carbon can lower the concentration of VOCs and petroleum pollutants to below the detection limits, when designed and operated properly. Effluent limitations for VOCs in this permit are based on the CTR and Basin Plan. Limits established in the Order for VOCs and the petroleum pollutants can be met consistently if these treatment systems (or enhancements thereto) are properly operated and maintained.

Because this Order is intended to serve as a general NPDES permit and covers discharges to all surface waters in the Los Angeles Region, the effluent limitations established pursuant to this General Order are established to protect the most

protective water quality objective for the surface water beneficial uses in the Los Angeles Region.

D. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

1. Scope and Authority

Section 301(b) of the CWA and 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) mandates 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 for determining reasonable potential and calculating WQBELs when necessary is intended to protect the designated uses of the receiving water as specified in the Basin Plan, and achieve applicable water quality objectives and criteria that are contained in other state plans and policies, or any applicable water quality criteria contained in the CTR.

2. Applicable Beneficial Uses, and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

The Basin Plan establishes the beneficial uses for surface water bodies in the Los Angeles region. The beneficial uses of the Los Angeles River affected by the discharge have been described previously in this Fact Sheet (section III.C.1). The Basin Plan also specifies narrative and numeric WQOs applicable to surface water as described below:

a. pH

The Basin Plan states that the pH of inland surface waters shall not be depressed below 6.5 or raised above 8.5 as a result of waste discharge. Based on the requirements of the Basin Plan, an instantaneous minimum limitation of 6.5 and an instantaneous maximum limitation of 8.5 for pH are included in the permit.

b. Temperature

The previous Order contained an effluent limitation for temperature of 86°F based on the requirements of the Thermal Plan and a white paper developed by Los Angeles Water Board staff entitled Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen Impacts on Biota in Tidal Estuaries and Enclosed Bays in the Los Angeles Region. That effluent limitation is only applicable to discharges to enclosed bays and estuaries. This Order establishes effluent limitations for temperature, which are dependent on the type of

receiving water, based on the Water Quality Objectives (WQOs) established in the Basin Plan, California Ocean Plan, and Thermal Plan. The specific objective(s) applicable to each enrollee based on the type of receiving water will be identified in the individual fact sheet for the discharge in the NOA.

c. TDS, Chloride, Sulfate, and Boron

It is appropriate to implement the water quality objectives for TDS, chloride, and sulfate as monthly averages effluent limitations since they are not expected to cause acute effects on beneficial uses. The Los Angeles Basin Plan objectives for these nutrients are listed in the Attachment B.

d. Nitrate and Nitrite as Nitrogen

High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause health problems in humans. Infants are particularly sensitive and can develop methemoglobinemia (blue-baby syndrome). Nitrogen is also considered a nutrient and excessive amount of nutrient can lead to other water quality impairments such as algal growth. Excessive growth of algae and/or other aquatic plants can degrade water quality. Algal blooms sometimes occur naturally, but they are often the result of excess nutrients (i.e., nitrogen, phosphorus) from waste discharges or nonpoint sources. These algal blooms can lead to problems with tastes, odors, color, and increased turbidity and can depress the dissolved oxygen content of the water, leading to fish kills. Floating algal scum and algal mats are also an aesthetically unpleasant nuisance. The Basin Plan provides water quality objectives for nitrogen to protect surface waters and groundwaters, but the effluent limitations in this Order for nitrate nitrogen, nitrite nitrogen, and nitrate + nitrite nitrogen are based on the TMDL WLAs in Chapters 7-8, 7-9, and 7-35 of the Basin Plan.

e. Toxic Pollutants

The effluent limitations and the specific rationales for pollutants that are expected to be present in discharges covered by this General Order are listed in the tables at the end of this section. The specific rationales include: the existing General Order No. R4-2018-0087 (General NPDES Permit No. CAG914001); the CTR; the Basin Plan; established TMDLs for Los Angeles Region; and Title 22 California Code of Regulations (California Domestic Water Quality and Monitoring Regulations). It is intended that all the General Orders issued by this Los Angeles Water Board for similar activities have similar effluent limits for the constituents of concern. Because this Order is intended to serve as a general NPDES permit and covers discharges to all surface waters in the Los Angeles Region, the effluent limitations established pursuant to this general order are established to implement the water quality objectives for the most protective surface water beneficial uses in the Los Angeles Region.

3. Determining the Need for WQBELs

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. Water quality

data from representative sample(s) are compared with the corresponding values in Attachment E. Screening Levels for General Order. The constituent(s) with a value exceeding the screening level is considered to have a reasonable potential to exceed water quality criterion or objective, and the corresponding WQBELs are prescribed for the discharge. The Los Angeles Water Board established TMDL-based WLAs for metals, nutrients, toxic organic compounds in the major rivers and its tributaries in the Los Angeles Region. The Los Angeles Water Board developed water quality-based effluent limitations for these pollutants pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(1)(vii), which does not require or contemplate a separate reasonable potential analysis. Similarly, the SIP at Section 1.3 recognizes that a reasonable potential analysis at the permit development stage is unnecessary if a TMDL has been developed and WLAs assigned to the discharge.

Priority pollutants in organic nature that are found in the VOCs contaminated wastewater can be reduced by the typical treatment technologies for the VOCs pollutants to non-detectable levels. Thus, this General Order includes effluent limitations based on water quality-based criteria under the most stringent conditions for those priority pollutants in organic nature. Lead, Selenium, Chromium III, and Chromium VI are sometimes found in the VOCs contaminated groundwater beneath industrial facilities and are pollutants of concern under this General NPDES Permit. Aeration processes or adsorption processes (or combination of the two) that are typically used to treat VOCs contaminated groundwater may not be able to reduce the heavy metal effectively and may be necessary enhanced treatment technologies to treat lead and chromium.

In addition, the effluent limitations prescribed under this General Order are calculated assuming no dilution. For most practical purposes, discharges regulated under this Order do not flow directly into receiving waters with enough volume to consider dilution credit or to allocate a mixing zone. Most discharges regulated under this General Order are to storm drain systems that discharge to creeks and streams. Many of these creeks and streams are dry during the summer months. Therefore, for many months of the year, these discharges may represent all or nearly all of the flow in some portions of the receiving creeks or streams. These discharges, therefore, have the potential to recharge groundwaters with the MUN beneficial use. If a Discharger requires that a mixing zone be considered, an individual permit will be required.

4. WQBEL Calculations

The specific procedures for calculating WQBELs are contained in the U.S. EPA's *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control (TSD) of 1991* (U.S. EPA/505 /2-90-001) and the SIP, and they were used to calculate the WQBELs in this Order.

WQBELs Calculation Example

Using selenium as an example, the following demonstrates how WQBELs were established for the Order.

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

$$ECA = C + D(C-B) \text{ when } C > B, \text{ and}$$

$$ECA = C \text{ when } C = B,$$

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

D = The dilution credit, and

B = The ambient background concentration

As discussed above, for the Order, dilution was not allowed; therefore:

$$ECA_{acute} = \text{Reserved } \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$ECA_{chronic} = 5.0 \mu\text{g/L}$$

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.

$$LTA_{acute} = ECA_{acute} \times \text{Multiplier}_{acute 99}$$

$$LTA_{chronic} = ECA_{chronic} \times \text{Multiplier}_{chronic 99}$$

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 percent of the samples in the data set are reported as Not Detected, the CV shall be set equal to 0.6.

In the General NPDES Permit, there is no sample data available. Therefore, the USEPA default CV value of 0.6 is used to develop the acute and chronic LTA using equations provided in Section 1.4, Step 3 of the SIP (Table 1 of the SIP also provides this data up to three decimals):

CV	ECA Multiplier _{acute 99}	ECA Multiplier _{chronic 99}
0.6	0.32108	0.52743

$$LTA_{acute} = \text{Reserved}$$

$$LTA_{chronic} = 5.0 \mu\text{g/L} \times 0.52743 = 2.64 \mu\text{g/L}$$

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

$LTA = \text{most limiting of } LTA_{\text{acute}} \text{ or } LTA_{\text{chronic}}$

For lead, the most limiting LTA was the LTA_{acute}

$LTA = 2.64 \mu\text{g/L}$

Step 4: Calculate the WQBELs by multiplying the LTA by a factor (multiplier). 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 coefficient of variation (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 pre-calculated 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.

$MDEL_{\text{aquatic life}} = LTA \times MDEL_{\text{multiplier } 99}$

$AMEL_{\text{aquatic life}} = LTA \times AMEL_{\text{multiplier } 99}$

For lead, the following data was used to develop the MDEL for aquatic life 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):

Sample No. / Month	CV	Multiplier _{MDEL 99}	Multiplier _{MDEL 99}
4	0.6	3.11	1.55

$MDEL_{\text{aquatic life}} = 2.64 \mu\text{g/L} \times 3.11 \approx 8.2 \mu\text{g/L}$

$AMEL_{\text{aquatic life}} = 2.64 \mu\text{g/L} \times 1.55 \approx 4.1 \mu\text{g/L}$

5. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

Whole effluent toxicity (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.

Consistent with the Toxicity Provisions, chronic toxicity effluent limitations in this Order are expressed as “Pass” for the median monthly effluent limitation (MMEL) and “Pass” or “<50 % Effect” for each maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) individual result. The chronic toxicity effluent limitations are as stringent as necessary to protect the statewide Water Quality Objective for aquatic chronic toxicity.

Chronic toxicity testing is only required for those discharges to the receiving water body with chronic toxicity TMDL effluent limitations. Due to the intermittent nature of most discharges from investigation and cleanup activities regulated under this Order, the discharges are not expected to contribute to long-term toxic effects within the receiving water. Intermittent discharges are likely to have short-term effects; therefore, for this category of discharge, the Discharger will be required to comply with acute toxicity effluent limitations in accordance with the Basin Plan and this General Order. However, chronic toxicity TMDL requirements for Calleguas Creek its Tributaries and Mugu Lagoon are incorporated into this Order, see Table 13 in the Order.

E. Final Effluent Limitations Considerations

1. Anti-Backsliding Requirements

Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 CFR 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions where limitations may be relaxed. All effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order, except copper effluent limitations in the Calleguas Creek Watershed that were revised to correct a previous computational error. CWA section 303(d)(4)(A) allows backsliding of a WQBEL “when the receiving water has been identified as not meeting applicable water quality standards (i.e., a nonattainment water)” if two conditions are met: (a), “the existing effluent limitation must have been based on a ...TMDL or other ...WLA established under CWA section 303;” and (b) “relaxation of the effluent limitation is only allowed if attainment of water quality standards will be ensured or the designated use not being attained is removed in accordance with the water quality standards regulations.” (NPDES Permit Writers’ Manual, § 7.2.1.3 (U.S. EPA 2010); CWA section 303(d)(4)(A).) Since the copper effluent limitations were derived from the WLAs in the Calleguas Creek Watershed Metals TMDL, the changes to copper effluent limitations in this Order satisfy the exception to anti-backsliding as described above.

2. Anti-Degradation Policies

The State Water Board established California’s Anti-Degradation Policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal Anti-Degradation Policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing high quality of waters is 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 policies. Compliance with these requirements will result in the best practicable treatment or control of the discharge. This Order holds the Dischargers to stringent water quality standards that are equal to an existing limitation in previous permit for pollutants that are likely to be in the effluent except copper for the Calleguas Creek Watershed. Calleguas Creek is not high-quality water for copper, which is addressed in the Calleguas Creek Watershed Metals TMDL. The recalculated limits are all consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the WLAs in the TMDLs, which means that water quality objectives will be achieved within a reasonable time period as set forth

in the TMDL implementation schedules. The recalculated copper limits will not result in degradation to receiving waters and the monitoring and reporting requirements for this pollutant will further ensure no degradation occurs. Therefore, the permitted discharges under this General NPDES Permit is consistent with the federal anti-degradation provision of 40 CFR Section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

3. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants

This Order contains both technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations for individual pollutants. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements. These limitations are not more stringent than required by the CWA.

Water quality-based effluent limitations have been derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. To the extent that toxic pollutant water quality-based effluent limitations 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. Most 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). The remaining water quality objectives and beneficial uses implemented by this Order were approved by U.S. EPA and are applicable water quality standards pursuant to section 131.21(c)(2). Collectively, this Order's restrictions on individual pollutants are no more stringent than required to implement the requirements of the CWA.

4. Interim Effluent Limitations (Not Applicable)

5. Land Discharge Specifications (Not Applicable)

6. Recycling Specifications (Not Applicable)

7. Summaries of Limitations and Rationales

Summaries of the final effluent limitations based on technology-based discharge limitations and water quality-based discharge limitations and their rationale are shown in Table F-4. All WQBELs based on TMDL WLAs are the same as listed in Tables 5 through 25 in the waste discharge requirements of this Order.

Table F-2. Summaries of Effluent Limitations and Rationale

Constituents	Units	Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL)	Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL)	Rationale
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	75	50	Existing
Turbidity	NTU	75	50	Existing
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	30	20	Existing
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	10	Existing
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	0.1	Existing
Sulfides	mg/L	1.0	NA	Existing
Phenols	mg/L	1.0	NA	Existing
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.1	NA	Existing
Acetone	µg/L	700	NA	Existing
Acrolein	µg/L	100	NA	Existing
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	0.12	0.059	CTR ⁵⁰
Benzene	µg/L	1	NA	MCL ⁵¹
Bromoform	µg/L	8.6	4.3	CTR
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	0.5	0.25	CTR
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	30	NA	Existing
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	0.81	0.4	CTR
Chloroethane	µg/L	100	NA	Existing
Chloroform	µg/L	100	NA	Existing
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	0.56	NA	Existing
1,1-dichloroethane	µg/L	5	NA	Existing
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	0.38	NA	Existing
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	0.057	NA	Existing
1,2-dichloropropane	µg/L	0.52	NA	Existing
1,3-dichloropropylene	µg/L	0.5	NA	Existing
Di-isopropyl ether (DIPE)	µg/L	0.8	NA	Existing

⁵⁰ CTR-based number for the protection of aquatic organisms. The number is derived as a continuous criteria concentration (CCC) and equals the highest concentration of a pollutant to which aquatic life can be exposed for an extended period of time (4 days) without deleterious effects.

⁵¹ MCL-Primary Maximum Contaminant Level, Department of Health Service, Title 22 California Code of Regulations.

Constituents	Units	Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL)	Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL)	Rationale
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	3	NA	Existing
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	300	NA	Existing
Ethylene dibromide	µg/L	0.05	NA	Existing, MCL
Lead	µg/L	4.1	2	CTR
Chromium III	µg/L	50	NA	Existing
Chromium VI	µg/L	50	NA	Existing
Selenium	µg/L	8.2	4.1	CTR
Methylbromide	µg/L	10	NA	Existing
Methylchloride	µg/L	3	NA	Existing
Methylene chloride	µg/L	4.7	NA	Existing
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	µg/L	700	NA	Existing
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L	5	NA	Existing
Naphthalene	µg/L	21	NA	Existing
N-Nitrosodimethyl amine (NDMA)	µg/L	0.00069	NA	Existing
Perchlorate	µg/L	6	NA	MCL
Tertiary Butyl Alcohol (TBA)	µg/L	12	NA	Existing
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	µg/L	0.34	0.17	CTR
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	1.6	0.8	CTR
Toluene	µg/L	150	NA	Existing
Total petroleum hydrocarbons	µg/L	100	NA	Existing
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	µg/L	10	NA	Existing
1,1,1-trichloroethane	µg/L	200	NA	MCL
1,1,2-trichloroethane	µg/L	1.2	0.6	CTR
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	5.4	2.7	CTR
Vinyl chloride	µg/L	0.5	NA	MCL
Xylenes	µg/L	1750	NA	MCL

Constituents	Units	Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL)	Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL)	Rationale
Acute Toxicity-Single Test	Pass or Fail (TST), Percent Effect (%)	Pass or % effect < 50	Pass	California State Policy for Water Quality Control: Toxicity Provisions
Chronic Toxicity Test (Applicable for Calleguas Creek Only)	Pass or Fail (TST), Percent Effect (%)	Pass or % effect < 50	Pass	California State Policy for Water Quality Control: Toxicity Provisions

V. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water

Receiving water limitations are based on WQOs contained in the Basin Plan and applicable statewide water quality control plans and are a required part of this Order.

B. Groundwater (Not Applicable)

VI. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

Standard Provisions, Sections VII.A and B of the Waste Discharge Requirements, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with section 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with 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.

40 CFR section 122.41(a)(1) and (b) through (n) establish conditions that apply to all State-issued NPDES permits. These conditions must be incorporated into the permits either expressly or by reference. If incorporated by reference, a specific citation to the regulations must be included in the Order. Section 123.25(a)(12) allows the state to omit or modify conditions to impose more stringent requirements. In accordance with section 123.25, this Order omits federal conditions that address enforcement authority specified in 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).

B. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

These provisions are based on 40 CFR Part 123 and the previous Order (R4-2018-0087). The Los Angeles Water Board may reopen the permit to modify permit conditions and requirements.

Pursuant to 40 CFR sections 122.62 and 122.63, this Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. Reasons for modification may include new information on the impact of discharges regulated under this Order become available, promulgation of new effluent standards and/or regulations, adoption of new policies and/or water quality objectives, and/or new judicial decisions affecting requirements of this Order. In addition, if receiving water quality is threatened due to discharges covered under this permit, this permit will be reopened to incorporate more stringent effluent limitations for the constituents creating the threat.

2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements (Not Applicable)

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

All dischargers are encouraged to implement Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention Plans to minimize pollutant concentrations in the discharge.

4. Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications (Not Applicable)

5. Special Provisions for Public-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) (Not Applicable)

6. Compliance Schedules (Not Applicable)

VII. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Section 122.48 of 40 CFR requires all NPDES permits to specify recording and reporting of monitoring results. Section 13383 of the CWC authorize the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The MRP (see sample MRP) establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and state requirements. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in the MRP for this Order.

A. Influent Monitoring (Not applicable)

B. Effluent Monitoring

Monitoring for pollutants expected to be present in the discharge will be required as established in the MRP (Attachment G). To demonstrate compliance with effluent limitations established in the Order, the Order carries over existing monitoring requirements for all parameters and those toxic pollutants that show reasonable potential. Monitoring will be required monthly for these parameters to ensure compliance with the effluent limitations. Acute toxicity monitoring is carried over and is required annually, at a minimum.

C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements

The rationale for WET testing has been discussed extensively in Section III.C.14 and IV.D.5. of this Fact Sheet.

D. Per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) Monitoring

Per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of more than 12,000 human-made substances that are not naturally occurring and are resistant to heat, water, and

oil. These chemicals have been used and produced extensively in the United States for both commercial and industrial purposes, as well as for emergency fire response. Due to their unique chemistry, PFAS have been widely used as surface coatings and protectant formulations in consumer goods such as carpet and home textiles; clothing; food packaging; and non-stick cookware. PFAS have also used as a surfactant in chrome plating, firefighting foam, and other industrial applications. In typical conditions, PFAS are resistant to degradation and do not break down in the environment. In the environment, PFAS has been detected in air, water, wastewater, and soil worldwide. PFAS are especially present in and around manufacturing facilities. Some PFAS are volatile and can be carried long distances through the air and can lead to contamination of soils and groundwater far from the emission source. These substances can accumulate within the human body and are toxic at relatively low concentrations.

Consistent with the U.S. EPA's PFAS Action Plan (dated June 15, 2022), PFAS Strategic Roadmap (October 2021) that describes the EPA's goals of reducing PFAS discharges to waterways, this General Order contains a requirement for annual monitoring of PFAS in their effluent. After three years of PFAS monitoring, the Discharger may request the Los Angeles Water Board to reduce or discontinue the monitoring of PFAS.

E. Receiving Water Monitoring (Not Applicable)

F. Other Monitoring Requirements (Not Applicable)

VIII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

In accordance with Title 40 CFR, the Los Angeles Water Board must meet general program requirements prior to the re-issuance and adoption of a General NPDES Permit. General program requirements include preparing a draft General NPDES Permit, public noticing, allowing a public comment period, and conducting a public hearing. To meet these requirements, the Los Angeles Water Board prepared a draft General NPDES Permit. The draft General NPDES Permit was sent to interested persons on December 15, 2023 for comments. A public hearing to receive testimony from interested persons was scheduled for January 16, 2024. The Notice of Public Hearing was sent to the interested persons list at the same time the draft General Order was sent.

A. Notification of Interested Persons

The Los Angeles Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Notification was provided in the Los Angeles Times and Ventura County Star.

B. Written Comments

The staff recommendations are tentative. Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning these tentative WDRs Comments must be submitted either in person, by mail or by email to the Los Angeles Water Board at the address above on the cover page of this Order or submitted by email to

noman.chowdhury@waterboards.ca.gov. Comments should be addressed to the attention of Mr. Augustine Anijelo, Unit Chief, General Permitting.

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Los Angeles Water Board, written comments should be received at the Los Angeles Water Board offices by 5:00 p.m. on January 16, 2024.

C. Public Hearing

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

Date: February 22, 2024
Time: 9 AM
Location: Los Angeles Water Quality Control Board
Carmel Room
320 W 4th Street
Los Angeles, CA 90013

Interested persons are invited to attend. A virtual platform also will be available for those who want to join online, and directions were provided in the agenda to register or to view the Board meeting. At the public hearing, the Los Angeles Water Board will hear testimony, if any, pertinent to the discharge, WDRs, and permit. Oral testimony will be heard; however, for accuracy of the record, important testimony should be in writing.

Please be aware that dates and venues may change. Our Web address is <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/> where you can access the current agenda for changes in dates and locations.

D. Waste Discharge Requirements Petitions

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 petition for review, see:
<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality/wqpetition_instr.shtml>

E. Information and Copying

Order-related documents, tentative effluent limitations and special provisions, comments received, and other information 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) 576-6651.

F. Register of Interested Persons

Any person interested in being placed on the mailing list for information regarding the General NPDES Permit was invited to contact the Los Angeles Water Board, reference this General NPDES Permit, and provide a name, address, and phone number.

G. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this Order should be directed to Noman Chowdhury at 213-576-6704.

ATTACHMENT G – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

SAMPLE MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

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

**REVISED MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. CI-XXXX
FOR
DISCHARGES OF TREATED GROUNDWATER FROM INVESTIGATION
AND/OR CLEANUP OF VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS-CONTAMINATED SITES
TO SURFACE WATERS
IN
COASTAL WATERSHEDS OF LOS ANGELES AND VENTURA COUNTIES
(GENERAL NPDES PERMIT NO. CAG914001, SERIES NO. XXXX)**

This Order was adopted on:	February 22, 2024
This Order shall become effective on:	May 1, 2024
This Order shall expire on:	April 30, 2029

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Los Angeles Water Board have classified discharges covered under this General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit as a minor discharge.

Ordered by: _____
Susana Arredondo
Executive Officer

Date: xxx xx, 2024

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Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP)

40 CFR section 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Sections 13383 of the California Water Code (CWC) also authorize the Los Angeles Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. This MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements which implement the federal and California regulations.

I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

- A. An effluent sampling station shall be established for Discharge Point(s) M-xxx and shall be located where representative samples of that effluent can be obtained.
- B. This 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.
- C. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR Sections 136.3, 136.4, and 136.5 (revised March 8, 2018).

U.S. EPA published regulations for the Sufficiently Sensitive Methods Rule (SSM Rule) which became effective September 18, 2015. For the purposes of the NPDES program, when more than one test procedure is approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136 for the analysis of a pollutant or pollutant parameter, the test procedure must be sufficiently sensitive as defined at 40 C.F.R. 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv). Both 40 C.F.R. sections 122.21(e)(3) and 122.44(i)(1)(iv) apply to the selection of a sufficiently sensitive analytical method for the purposes of monitoring and reporting under NPDES permits, including review of permit applications. A U.S. EPA-approved analytical method is sufficiently sensitive where:

1. The Minimum Level (ML) established by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) is at or below both the level of the applicable water quality criterion/objective and the permit limitation for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter; or
2. In permit applications, the ML is above the applicable water quality criterion/objective, but the amount of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in a facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the discharge; or
3. The method has the lowest ML of the U.S. EPA-approved analytical methods where none of the U.S. EPA-approved analytical methods for a pollutant can achieve the MLs necessary to assess the need for effluent limitations or to monitor compliance with a permit limitation.

The MLs in Appendix 4 of the Policy for the Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California, February 2005, (the Policy), which adopted amendments to the State Implementation Policy, March 2000 (SIP)) remain applicable. However, there may be situations when analytical methods are published with MLs that are more sensitive than the MLs for analytical methods listed in the Policy. For instance, U.S. EPA Method 1631E for mercury is not currently listed in Appendix 4 of the Policy and Appendix A of this permit order, but it is published with a method quantitation limit (also called

reporting limit or minimum level) of 0.2 ng/L that makes it a sufficiently sensitive analytical method. Similarly, U.S. EPA Method 245.7 for mercury is published with a method quantitation limit of 5 ng/L.

- D. For any analyses performed for which no procedure is specified in the 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.
- E. Laboratories analyzing effluent samples and receiving water samples shall be certified by State Water Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (ELAP) in accordance with Water Code section 13176 and must include quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) data in 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.
- F. Each monitoring report must affirm in writing that “all analyses were conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the Department of Health Services or approved by the Executive Officer and in accordance with current U.S. EPA guideline procedures or as specified in this Monitoring and Reporting Program”.
- G. The monitoring reports shall specify the analytical method, the Method Detection Limit (MDL), and the State Board Minimum Level (ML) for each pollutant. For the purpose of reporting compliance with numerical limitations, performance goals, and receiving water limitations, analytical data shall be reported by one of the following methods, as appropriate:
 1. An actual numerical value for sample results greater than or equal to the ML; or
 2. “Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)” if results are greater than or equal to the laboratory’s MDL but less than the ML; or
 3. “Not Detected (ND)” for sample results less than the laboratory’s MDL with the MDL indicated for the analytical method used.
 4. 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, which are listed in Appendix A, are those published by the State Water Resources Control Board in the *Policy for the Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California*, March 2, 2000.

- H. Where possible, the MLs employed for effluent analyses shall be lower than the permit limitations established for a given parameter. If the ML value is not below the effluent limitation, 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.

Where possible, the ML’s 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. Water quality objectives for parameters may be found in the Basin Plan Chapter 3 and California Toxics Rule (40 CFR 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 (RL's), and MDL.

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 A to be included in the discharger's permit in any of the following situations:

1. When the pollutant under consideration is not included in Appendix A;
 2. 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 40 CFR Part 136 (revised May 14, 1999);
 3. When the discharger agrees to use an ML that is lower than that listed in Appendix A;
 4. When the discharger demonstrates that the calibration standard matrix is sufficiently different from that used to establish the ML in Appendix A, and proposes an appropriate ML for their matrix; or,
 5. When the discharger uses a method whose quantification practices are not consistent with the definition of an ML. Examples of such methods are the USEPA-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.
- I. Water/wastewater samples must be analyzed within allowable holding time limits as specified in 40 CFR §136.3. All QA/QC items must be run on the same dates the samples were actually 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.
- J. 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.
- K. The discharger shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring instruments and to insure accuracy of measurements or shall insure that both equipment activities will be conducted.
- L. The discharger shall have, and implement, an acceptable written quality assurance (QA) plan for laboratory analyses. The annual monitoring report required in Section X.b.3. of this MRP shall also summarize the QA activities for the previous year. Duplicate chemical analyses must be conducted on a minimum of ten percent (10%) of the samples, or at least one sample per sampling period, whichever is greater. A similar frequency shall be maintained for analyzing spiked samples.
- M. 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%.

- N.** For parameters that both monthly average and daily maximum limitations are specified, and the monitoring frequency is less than four times a month, the following shall apply. If an analytical result is greater than the monthly average limitation, the discharger shall collect four additional samples at approximately equal intervals during the month, until compliance with the monthly average limitation 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 a monthly average effluent limitation, the sampling frequency for that constituent shall be increased to weekly and shall continue at this level until compliance with the monthly average effluent limitation has been demonstrated. The discharger shall provide for the approval of the Executive Officer a program to ensure future compliance with the monthly average limitation.
- O.** In the event wastes are transported to a different disposal site during the report period, the following shall be reported in the monitoring report:
1. Types of wastes and quantity of each type;
 2. Name and address for each hauler of wastes (or method of transport if other than by hauling); and
 3. Location of the final point(s) of disposal for each type of waste.
- If no wastes are transported off-site during the reporting period, a statement to that effect shall be submitted.
- P.** Each monitoring report shall state whether or not there was any change in the discharge as described in the Order during the reporting period.
- Q.** All monitoring reports shall include the discharge limitations in the Order, tabulated analytical data, the chain of custody form, and the laboratory report (including but not limited to date and time of sampling, date of analyses, method of analysis and detection limits).
- R.** Each monitoring report shall contain a separate section titled "Summary of Non-compliance" which discusses the compliance record and corrective action 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.
- S.** Before commencing a new discharge, a representative sample of the effluent shall be collected and analyzed for toxicity and for all the constituents listed in Fact Sheet and the test results must meet all applicable limitations of Order No. R4-2024-XXXX.
- T.** In the event of presence of oil sheen, debris, and/or other objectionable materials or odors, discharge shall not commence until compliance with the requirements is demonstrated. All visual observations shall be included in the monitoring report.
- U.** If a monitoring result indicates an exceedance of a limit contained in Order R4-2024-XXXX, the discharge shall be terminated and shall only be resumed after remedial measures have been implemented and full compliance with the requirements has been ascertained.
- V.** In addition, as applicable, following an effluent limit exceedance, the discharger shall implement the following accelerated monitoring program:

1. Monthly monitoring shall be increased to weekly monitoring,
2. Quarterly monitoring shall be increased to monthly monitoring,
3. Semi-annually monitoring shall be increased to quarterly, and
4. Annual monitoring shall be increased to semi-annually.

If three consecutive accelerated monitoring events demonstrate full compliance with effluent limits, the discharger may return to the regular monitoring frequency, with the approval of the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board.

II. MONITORING LOCATIONS

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

Table G-1. Monitoring Points Information

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
Discharge Point 1	M-001	Treated effluent, after treatment and before contact with the receiving water and/or dilution by any other water or waste.
Discharge Point 2	M-002	If more than one discharge point is authorized under the General Order, compliance monitoring locations shall be named M-002, M-003, etc. and shall be located so as to allow collection of treated effluent after treatment and before contact with receiving water and/or dilution by any other water or waste.

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The discharger shall monitor the influent to the treatment system once annually for the parameters listed in effluent monitoring table, except for toxicity.

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The Discharger shall monitor the effluent at Discharge Points M-XXX as specified from the following table and as appropriate and prescribed in the Factsheet of the permit enrollment issued to the Discharger. Representative effluent samples shall be collected after all treatment process (if any) while discharging and before contact or mixing with receiving water or other waters and/or dilution with any other water or waste.

Table G-2. Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	gal/day	totalizer	continuously	¹⁵²
pH	pH units	grab	monthly	1

¹⁵² Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR Part 136; for priority pollutants the methods must meet the lowest minimum levels (MLs) specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP (and included as Appendix A of this Order), where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Los Angeles Water Board or the State Water Board.

Temperature	°F	grab	monthly	1
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	grab	monthly	1
Sulfate	mg/L	grab	monthly	1
Chloride	mg/L	grab	monthly	1
Nitrogen ²⁵³	mg/L	grab	monthly	1
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	grab	monthly	1
Turbidity	NTU	grab	monthly	1
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	grab	monthly	1
Oil and Grease	mg/L	grab	monthly	1
Settleable Solids	ml/L	grab	monthly	1
Sulfides	mg/L	grab	monthly	1
Phenols	mg/L	grab	monthly	1
Total petroleum hydrocarbons	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Benzene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Toluene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Xylenes	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Ethylene dibromide	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Chromium III	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Chromium VI	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Lead	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Selenium	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Residual Chlorine	mg/L	grab	monthly	1
Bromoform	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Chlorobenzene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Chlorodibromomethane	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Chloroethane	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Chloroform	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Perchlorate	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
1,1-Dichloroethane	µg/L	grab	monthly	1

²⁵³ Nitrate-nitrogen plus nitrite-nitrogen.

1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
1,2-Trans-dichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
1,2-Dichloropropane	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
1,3-Dichloropropylene	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Methyl bromide	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Methyl chloride	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Methylene chloride	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	µg/L	grab	monthly	1
Acetone	µg/L	grab	annually	1
Acrolein	µg/L	grab	annually	1
Acrylonitrile	µg/L	grab	annually	1
Naphthalene	µg/L	grab	annually	1
Di-isopropyl ether (DIPE)	µg/L	grab	annually	1
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	grab	annually	1
N-Nitrosodimethyl amine (NDMA)	µg/L	grab	annually	1
Total yearly discharge volume ³⁵⁴	Million gallons	Totalizer	Continuous	1

³⁵⁴ [The total yearly discharge volume including the amount recycled at the facility shall be reported and submitted in the annual monitoring report due on February 14th each year or at the end of reporting period for a completed discharge project.](#)

PFAS ⁴⁵⁵	ng/L ⁵⁵⁶	grab	annually ⁶⁵⁷	1
Acute Toxicity ^{758, 859}	Pass or Fail (TST), Percent Effect (%)	grab	annually	1
Chronic Toxicity ⁹⁶⁰	Pass or Fail (TST), Percent Effect (%)	grab	annually	1

V. SEDIMENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – APPLICABLE IF SEDIMENT MONITORING IS REQUIRED IN THE FACTSHEET TO ENROLLMENT AUTHORIZATION.

- A. If sediment monitoring is triggered per section VIII.H of this Order, Dischargers are required to implement the following monitoring as indicated in the Table below.
- B. If sediment monitoring is not triggered per section VIII.H of this Order, then Dischargers are required to implement sediment monitoring once during the 5-year life of the permit. The sediment sample shall be collected before the termination of enrollment or expiration of the Order.

Table G-3. Sediment Monitoring Requirements

Parameters	Units	Sample Media ¹⁰⁶⁴	Sampling Frequency ¹¹⁶²
Copper, TR	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
Cadmium, TR	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
Silver, TR	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly

⁴⁵⁵ Department of Defense’s Quality System Manual (DOD QSM version 5.1 or higher) or other ELAP-accredited methodologies for the analysis of PFAS in wastewaters shall be used to meet the required reporting limit of 50 ng/L. The ELAP accredited method for each group of compounds will specify which specific analytes can be measured. All analytes that can be measured using the selected ELAP-accredited method shall be analyzed.

⁵⁵⁶ Nanogram per liter (ng/L)

⁶⁵⁷ After three years of PFAS monitoring, the Discharger may request to the Los Angeles Water Board to reduce or discontinue the monitoring of PFAS.

⁷⁵⁸ The Discharger shall conduct whole effluent toxicity monitoring using the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* as the test species, as outlined in section 5 of this MRP. For the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* reproduction endpoint, the median monthly effluent limitation (MMEL) summary result shall be reported as “Pass” or “Fail” and the maximum daily single result shall be reported as “Pass” or “Fail” and “% Effect.” For the *Ceriodaphnia dubia* survival endpoint, the MMEL and the MDEL results shall be reported as “% Effect.” If the chronic aquatic toxicity routine monitoring test results in a “Fail” for discharge effluent, then the Discharger shall complete a maximum of two MMEL compliance tests. The MMEL compliance tests shall be initiated within the same calendar month that the first routine monitoring test was initiated that resulted in the “Fail” at the IWC. If the first chronic MMEL compliance test results in a “Fail” at the IWC, then the second MMEL compliance test is not necessary because the “Fail” results from the first two tests constitutes a violation of the chronic toxicity MMEL.

⁸⁵⁹ Acute toxicity compliance is required for meeting MDEL only. The maximum daily effluent limitation (MDEL) shall be reported as “Pass” or “Fail” and “% Effect.”

⁹⁶⁰ Chronic toxicity testing is required for Calleguas Creek and Mugu Lagoon only. Chronic toxicity compliance is required for meeting both MDEL and AMEL.

¹⁰⁶⁴ Sampling shall be designed to collect enough volumes of effluent so that sufficient amount of suspended solids can be collected to allow for analysis of the listed pollutants in the bulk sediment.

¹¹⁶² Annual samples shall be collected during the first discharge of the year.

Parameters	Units	Sample Media ¹⁰⁶¹	Sampling Frequency ¹¹⁶²
Lead, TR	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
Chlordane	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
Dieldrin	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
Zinc, TR	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
PAHs, Total	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
PCBs, Total	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly
DDT, Total	µg/kg dry weight	TSS	quarterly

VI. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

The MRP requires an annual test of Acute Toxicity, which measures primarily lethal effects that occur over a 96-hour period. Acute toxicity shall be recorded in percent survival measured in undiluted (100%) effluent. The final effluent limitations will be implemented using the Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms (U.S. EPA 2002, EPA-821-R-02-013), current U.S. EPA guidance in National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document (EPA 833-R-10-003, June /2010) and EPA Regions 8, 9, and 10 Toxicity Training Tool (January 2010).

A. Acute Toxicity Effluent Monitoring Program

1. The Discharger shall conduct acute toxicity tests on effluent samples (e.g., grab samples) by methods specified in 40 CFR Part 136 which cites U.S. EPA's Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, Fifth Edition, October 2002, U.S. EPA, Office of Water, Washington D.C. (USEPA 2002, EPA-821-R-02-013) or a more recent edition to ensure compliance in 100 % effluent.
2. The fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas*, shall be used as the test species for discharge into freshwater and the topmelt, *Atherinops affinis*, shall be used as the test species for discharge into coastal water. If the salinity of the receiving water is between 1 to 32 parts per thousand (ppt), the Discharger have the option of using the inland silverside, *Menidia beryllina*, instead of the topmelt. The method for topmelt (Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1006.0) is found in U.S. EPA's Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluent and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms, First Edition, August 1995 (EPA/600/R-95/136), or a more recent edition. The method for *Pimephales promelas* is found in U.S. EPA's Acute Toxicity Test Method 2000.0 and method for *Menidia beryllina* is found in U.S. EPA's Acute Toxicity Test Method 2006, or a more recent edition.
3. The null hypothesis (Ho) for the TST statistical approach is: Mean effluent discharge response $\leq 0.80 \times$ 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 effluent water is not toxic because the response (e.g., survival) of the test organisms in the effluent water samples is greater than 80 percent of the test organism's response in the control water sample.

4. Accelerated Toxicity Monitoring: If the results of the toxicity test fails, then the frequency of analyses shall increase to monthly until at least three test results have been obtained and full compliance with effluent limitations has been demonstrated, after which the frequency of analyses shall revert to annually. Results of toxicity tests shall be included in the first monitoring report following sampling.
5. Effluent samples shall be collected after all treatment processes and before discharge to the receiving water.

B. Chronic Toxicity

Chronic toxicity limitation is applicable as expressed in the enrollment authorization factsheet and stipulated in the Monitoring and Reporting Program.

1. Chronic Toxicity in Discharge Effluent

The chronic toxicity is conducted on 100 percent discharge effluent.

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 and TIE studies. 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.

3. Chronic Freshwater 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 Freshwater Organisms* (EPA/821/R-02/013, 2002; Table IA, 40 CFR part 136). In no case shall these species be substituted with another test species unless written authorization from the Executive Officer is received.

- a. A static renewal toxicity test with the fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1000.0).
- b. A static renewal toxicity test with the daphnid, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (Survival and Reproduction Test Method 1002.01).
- c. A static renewal toxicity test with the green algae, *Selenastrum capricornutum* (also named *Raphidocelis subcapitata*) (Growth Test Method 1003.0).

4. Species Sensitivity Screening

Species sensitivity screening shall be conducted during this permit's first required sample collection. The Discharger shall collect a single effluent sample and concurrently conduct three toxicity tests using the fish, an invertebrate, and the algae species previously referenced. This sample shall also be analyzed for the parameters required for the discharge, during that given month. As allowed under the test method

for the Ceriodaphnia dubia and the Fathead minnow, a second and third sample may be collected for use as test solution renewal water as the seven-day toxicity test progresses. However, that same sample shall be used to renew both the Ceriodaphnia dubia and the Fathead minnow. The species that exhibits 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 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 suit 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. Quality Assurance and Additional Requirements:** Quality assurance measures, instructions, and other recommendations and requirements are found in the test methods manual previously referenced. Additional requirements are specified below.
- a. The discharge is subject to the 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 the 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. The null hypothesis (H_0) for the TST approach is: Mean discharge IWC response $\leq 0.75 \times$ Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as "Pass." A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as "Fail." The relative "Percent Effect" at the discharge IWC is defined and reported as: $((\text{Mean control response} - \text{Mean discharge IWC response}) \div \text{Mean control response}) \times 100$. 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., control and effluent). 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.
 - b. The MMEL for chronic toxicity only applies when there is a discharge on more than one day in a calendar month period. During such calendar months, up to three independent toxicity tests may be conducted when one toxicity test results in "Fail."

If the effluent toxicity test does not meet all test acceptability criteria (TAC) and all required test conditions specified in the referenced WET methods manual (Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms (USEPA 2002, EPA-821-R-02-013) (See Table E-4 for TAC below)), then the Discharger must re-sample and re-test within 14 days. Deviations from recommended test conditions, specified in the referenced test method Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms (U.S. EPA 2002, EPA-821-R-02-013), must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine the validity of test results. The Discharger shall consider the degree of the deviation and the potential or observed impact of the deviation on the test results in consultation with Los Angeles Water Board staff before

rejecting or accepting a test result as valid and shall report the results of the validity determination with supporting evidence for that decision in their monthly report.

Table G-4. USEPA Methods and Test Acceptability Criteria

Species & USEPA Test Method Number	Test Acceptability Criteria
Fathead Minnow, Pimephales promelas, Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1000.0. (Table 1 of Test Method, referenced above)	80% or greater survival in controls; average dry weight per surviving organism in control chambers equals or exceeds 0.25 mg. (required)
Daphnid, Ceriodaphnia dubia, Survival and Reproduction Test Method 1002.0. (Table 3 of Test Method, referenced above)	80% or greater survival of all control organisms and an average of 15 or more young per surviving female in the control solutions. 60% of the surviving control females must produce three broods. (required)
Green Alga, Selenastrum capricornutum, Growth Toxicity Test Method 1003.0. (Table 3 of Test Method, referenced above)	Mean cell density as least 1x10 ⁶ cells/mL in the controls; and variability (CV%) among control replicates less than or equal to 20%. (required)

- a. Dilution and control water, including brine controls, shall be laboratory water prepared and used as specified in the test methods manual. If dilution water and control water is different from test organism culture water, then a second control using culture water shall also be used.
- b. When preparing samples for toxicity testing, in addition to the required monitoring for conductivity, etc., it is recommended that total alkalinity and total hardness be measured in the undiluted effluent, receiving water, dilution water, and culture water (following the WET methods manual), as well as the major geochemical ions (see Mount et al., 2018).
- c. Monthly reference toxicant testing is sufficient. All reference toxicant test results shall be reviewed and reported using the EC25, where EC25 is a point estimate of the toxicant concentration that would cause an observable adverse effect (e.g., death, immobilization, or serious incapacitation) in 25 percent of the test organisms.

6. Preparation of an Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Work Plan

The Discharger shall prepare and submit a generic Initial Investigation TRE Work Plan within 90 days of the permit effective date of this order. The Discharger shall review and update this work plan as necessary, so it remains current and applicable to the discharge. At a minimum, the work plan shall include:

- a. 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.

- b. A description of methods for maximizing in-house treatment efficiency, good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in the operation of the Facility; and
- c. If a TIE is necessary, an indication of the person who would conduct the TIEs (i.e., an in-house expert or an outside contractor).

7. Toxicity Identification Evaluation and Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Process

- a. **Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE).** A toxicity test sample is immediately subject to TIE procedures to identify the toxic chemical(s), if a chronic toxicity test shows "Fail and % Effect ≥ 50 ". The Discharger shall initiate a TIE using, as guidance, EPA manuals: *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures* (EPA/600/6-91/003, 1991); *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.
- b. **Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE).** When a toxicant or class of toxicants is identified, a TRE shall be performed for that toxicant. The TRE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the source(s) of toxicity and discuss appropriate BMPs to eliminate the causes of toxicity. No later than 30 days after the source of toxicity and appropriate BMPs and/or treatment are identified, the Discharger shall submit a TRE Corrective Action Plan to the Executive Officer for approval. At a minimum, the plan shall include:
 - i The potential sources of pollutant(s) causing toxicity.
 - ii Recommended BMPs and/or treatment to reduce the pollutant(s) causing toxicity.
 - iii Follow-up monitoring to demonstrate that toxicity has been removed.
 - iv Actions the Discharger will take to mitigate the effects of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity.
 - v A schedule for these actions, progress reports, and the final report.
 - vi 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.
 - vii The Discharger shall conduct routine effluent monitoring for the duration of the TIE/TRE process.
 - viii 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.

8. Reporting Toxicity Test Results

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

- a. The valid toxicity test results for the TST statistical approach, reported as “Pass” or “Fail” and “Percent Effect” for the chronic toxicity in effluent for the discharge. All toxicity test results (whether identified as valid or otherwise) conducted during the calendar month shall be reported on the SMR.

The null hypothesis (H_0) for the TST statistical approach is: Mean discharge effluent response $\leq 0.80 \times$ Mean control response for acute toxicity test and Mean discharge effluent response $\leq 0.75 \times$ Mean control response for chronic toxicity test. 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 effluent water is not toxic because the response (e.g., survival, reproduction, and growth) of the test organisms in the effluent water samples is greater than 75 percent of the test organism’s response in the control water sample.

The relative “Percent Effect” at the discharge effluent is defined and reported as: $((\text{Mean control response} - \text{Mean discharge effluent response}) \div \text{Mean control response}) \times 100$.

If a chronic toxicity test shows “Fail and % Effect value ≥ 50 ”. The Discharger shall initiate a TIE

- b. Water quality measurements for each toxicity test (e.g., pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, chlorine, ammonia).
- c. TRE/TIE results. The Executive Officer shall be notified no later than 30 days from completion of each aspect of TRE/TIE analysis.

C. Ammonia Removal

1. Except with prior approval from the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board, ammonia shall not be removed from bioassay samples. The Discharger must demonstrate the effluent toxicity is caused by ammonia because of increasing test pH when conducting the toxicity test. It is important to distinguish the potential toxic effects of ammonia from other pH sensitive chemicals, such as certain heavy metals, sulfide, and cyanide. The following may be steps to demonstrate that the toxicity is caused by ammonia and no other toxicants before the Executive Officer would allow for control of pH in the test.
 - a. There is consistent toxicity in the effluent and the maximum pH in the toxicity test is in the range to cause toxicity due to increased pH.
 - b. Chronic ammonia concentrations in the effluent are greater than 4 mg/L total ammonia.
 - c. Conduct graduated pH tests as specified in the toxicity identification evaluation methods. For example, mortality should be higher at pH 8 and lower at pH 6.
 - d. Treat the effluent with a zeolite column to remove ammonia. Mortality in the zeolite treated effluent should be lower than the non-zeolite treated effluent. Then add ammonia back to the zeolite-treated samples to confirm toxicity due to ammonia.

2. When it has been demonstrated that toxicity is due to ammonia because of increasing test pH, pH may be controlled using appropriate procedures which do not significantly alter the nature of the effluent, after submitting a written request to the Los Angeles Water Board and receiving written permission expressing approval from the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board.

D. Chlorine Removal

Except with prior approval from the Executive Officer of the Los Angeles Water Board, chlorine shall not be removed from bioassay sample.

E. Reporting

1. The discharger shall submit a full report of the toxicity test results as required by this permit. Test results shall be reported as % survival for acute toxicity test results with the Self-Monitoring reports (SMR) for the month in which the test is conducted.
2. If an initial investigation indicates the source of toxicity and accelerated testing is unnecessary, then those results also shall be submitted with the SMR for the period in which the investigation occurred.
 - a. The full report shall be submitted on or before the end of the month in which the SMR is submitted.
 - b. The full report shall consist of (1) the results; (2) the dates of sample collection and initiation of each toxicity test; (3) the acute toxicity average limit.
3. Test results for toxicity tests shall be reported according to the appropriate manual chapter on Report Preparation and shall be attached to the SMR. Routine reporting shall include, at a minimum, as applicable, for each test:
 - a. Sample date(s);
 - b. Test initiation date;
 - c. Test species;
 - d. End point values for each dilution (e.g., number of young, growth rate, percent survival);
 - e. Any applicable charts; and
 - f. Available water quality measurements for each test (e.g., pH, D.O., temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, ammonia).
4. The Discharger shall provide a compliance summary, which includes a summary table of toxicity data from all samples collected during that year. The Discharger shall notify, by telephone or electronically, this Los Angeles Water Board by calling permitting staff of any toxicity exceedance within 24 hours of receipt of the results followed by a written report within 14 calendar days of receipt of the results. The verbal or electronic notification shall include the exceedance and the plan the Discharger has taken or will take to investigate and correct the cause(s) of toxicity. It may also include a status report on any actions required by the permit, with a schedule for actions not yet completed. If no actions have been taken, the reasons shall be given.
5. When an exceedance of the whole effluent acute toxicity occurs, the frequency of Acute Toxicity analyses shall increase to monthly until at least three test results have been obtained and full compliance with effluent limitations has been demonstrated,

after which the frequency of analyses shall revert to annually. Results of toxicity tests shall be included in the first monitoring report following sampling.

VII. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (NOT APPLICABLE)

VIII. RECLAMATION MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (NOT APPLICABLE)

IX. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – SURFACE WATER AND GROUNDWATER (NOT APPLICABLE)

X. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS (NOT APPLICABLE)

XI. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

1. The discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions (Attachment D) related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping.
2. If there is no discharge during any reporting period, the report shall so state.
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.
4. The discharger shall inform the Regional Water Board well in advance of any proposed construction activity that could potentially affect compliance with applicable requirements.

B. Self-Monitoring Reports

1. At any time during the term of this permit, the State or Los Angeles Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs) using the State Water Board’s California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program Web site (<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html>). Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall submit hard copy SMRs. The CIWQS Web site will provide additional directions for SMR submittal in the event there will be service interruption for electronic submittal.
2. The Discharger shall report in the SMR the results for all monitoring specified in this MRP. The Discharger shall submit SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using USEPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. 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.
3. Monitoring periods and reporting for all required monitoring shall be completed according to the following schedule:

Table G-5. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Continuous	XXX xx, 20xx	Continuously	Submit with quarterly SMR
Hourly	XXX xx, 20xx	Hourly	Submit with quarterly SMR
Daily	XXX xx, 20xx	(Midnight through 11:59 PM) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling.	Submit with quarterly SMR
Weekly	Sunday following permit effective date or on permit effective date if on a Sunday	Sunday through Saturday	Submit with quarterly SMR
Monthly	First day of calendar month following permit effective date or on permit effective date if that date is first day of the month	1 st day of calendar month through last day of calendar month	Submit with quarterly SMR
Quarterly	Closest of January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 following XXX xx, 20xx	January 1 through March 31 April 1 through June 30 July 1 through September 30 October 1 through December 31	45 days from the end of the monitoring period
Semiannually	Closest of January 1 or July 1 following XXX xx, 20xx	January 1 through June 30 July 1 through December 31	45 days from the end of the monitoring period
Annually	January 1 following (or on) XXX xx, 20xx	January 1 through December 31	45 days from the end of the monitoring period

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 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 as well as the words "Estimated Concentration" (may be shortened to "Est. Conc."). 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.
5. 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 WDRs; 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.
 - c. SMRs must be submitted to the Los Angeles Water Board, signed and certified as required by the Standard Provisions (Attachment D). The Los Angeles Water Board is implementing a paperless office system to reduce paper use, increase efficiency and provide a more effective way for our staff, the public and interested parties to view water quality documents. Therefore, please convert all regulatory documents, submissions, data and correspondence that you would normally submit to us as hard copies to a searchable Portable Document Format (PDF). Documents that are less than 10 MB should be emailed to losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov. Documents that are 10 MB or larger should be transferred to a disk and mailed to the address listed below.

CRWQCB – Los Angeles Region
320 West 4th Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013

If you need additional information regarding electronic submittal of documents, please visit and navigate the Paperless Office pages in the Los Angeles Water Board's website at <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/resources/Paperless/>.

XII. DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORTS (DMRs) (NOT APPLICABLE)

XIII. OTHER REPORTS (NOT APPLICABLE)

XIV. NOTIFICATION

1. The discharger shall notify the Executive Officer in writing prior to discharge of any chemical which may be toxic to aquatic life. Such notification shall include:

- a. Name and general composition of the chemical,
- b. Frequency of use,
- c. Quantities to be used,
- d. Proposed discharge concentrations, and
- e. EPA registration number, if applicable.

No discharge of such chemical shall be made prior to obtaining the Executive Officer's approval.

2. The discharger shall notify the Los Angeles Water Board via telephone and/or fax within 24 hours of noticing an exceedance above the effluent limits in Order No. R4-2023-xxxx. The discharger shall provide to the Los Angeles Water Board within 14 days of observing the exceedance a detailed statement of the actions undertaken or proposed that will bring the discharge into full compliance with the requirements and submit a timetable for correction.
3. Pre-Discharge Notification

Three (3) days prior to initiation of a discharge, the Discharger shall notify the MS4 operator Los Angeles County Flood Control District at DischargeNotify@dpw.lacounty.gov and provide the following information about the discharge:

- a. The reasons for discharge
- b. The start date of discharge
- c. The location of discharge and the applicable receiving water
- d. The estimated flow rate discharge, indicating if the discharge is intermittent or continuous.

XV. MONITORING FREQUENCIES ADJUSTMENT

Monitoring frequencies may be adjusted by the Executive Officer to a less frequent basis if the discharger makes a request and the request is backed by statistical trends of monitoring data submitted.