

State of California  
**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD**  
**LOS ANGELES REGION**

**ORDER NO. 97-041**

**NPDES NO. CA0054224**

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS**  
**FOR**  
**CITY OF SANTA PAULA**  
**AND**  
**VENTURA REGIONAL SANITATION DISTRICT**  
**(Santa Paula Wastewater Reclamation Facility)**

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

1. The Ventura Regional Sanitation District (VRSD) discharges treated wastes from the Santa Paula Wastewater Reclamation Facility under waste discharge requirements contained in Order No. 87-129 (NPDES No. CA0054224), adopted by this Board on September 28, 1987.
2. The City of Santa Paula and Ventura Regional Sanitation District have filed a report of waste discharge and applied for renewal of their waste discharge requirements and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit.
3. VRSD operates the Santa Paula Wastewater Reclamation Facility, owned by the City of Santa Paula, at 905 Corporation Street, Santa Paula. The plant has a design capacity of 2.55 million gallons per day (mgd). The treatment system consists of primary sedimentation, primary and secondary biofiltration, secondary clarification, sand filtration, chlorination and dechlorination. Sludge is anaerobically digested and dried in drying beds. Dried sludge is hauled to a legal disposal site. Grit, screening, and digester cleaning wastes are also disposed of at a legal disposal site.

Figure 1 shows the location map of the plant.

4. Santa Paula Wastewater Reclamation Facility discharges secondary treated municipal wastewater to the lined Peck Road storm drain. The wastes then flow into a natural, unlined channel and enter the Santa Clara River, a water of the United States, just west of Peck Road (Latitude 34° 20' 04", Longitude 119° 04' 45"), above the estuary.
5. The 1995 discharge was as follows:

January 7, 1997  
Revised April 7, 1997

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Annual Average</u>	<u>Lowest Monthly Avg.</u>	<u>Highest Monthly Avg.</u>
Flow	mgd	1.77	1.57	2.09
pH	pH units	7.2	7.0	7.3
Temperature	°F	70	60	78
BOD <sub>5</sub> (20°C)	mg/L	23	16	27
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	1321	1170	1503
Suspended solids	mg/L	22	15	29
Settleable solids	mL/L	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1

6. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Regional Board have classified this discharge as a major discharge.
7. The Board adopted a revised Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties on June 13, 1994. The Basin Plan contains beneficial uses and water quality objectives for Santa Clara River.
8. The beneficial uses of the receiving waters are:

Santa Clara River - Hydro Unit 403.21

- potential: municipal and domestic supply
- existing: agricultural supply, industrial service supply, industrial process supply, groundwater recharge, freshwater replenishment, contact and non-contact water recreation, warm freshwater habitat, wildlife habitat, rare, threatened, or endangered species, migration of aquatic organisms, and wetland habitat.

Santa Clara River - Hydro Unit 403.11

- potential: municipal and domestic supply
- existing: agricultural supply, industrial service supply, industrial process supply, groundwater recharge, freshwater replenishment, contact and non-contact water recreation, warm freshwater habitat, cold freshwater habitat, wildlife habitat, rare, threatened or endangered species, migration of aquatic organisms, and wetland habitat.

The beneficial uses of the groundwaters are:

Santa Clara-Santa Paula area (East and West of Peck Road) - DWR Basin No. 4-4

- existing: municipal and domestic supply, industrial service supply, industrial process supply, and agricultural supply.

9. In 1995, the chloride concentrations of the final effluent ranged from 174 mg/L to 223 mg/L (annual average 197 mg/L). The daily maximum chloride limit in Order No. 87-129 is 125 mg/L. Until 1986, the chloride limitation was being met. During 1987 the average

- level of chloride slightly exceeded the permit limit. From 1987 to 1989, the chloride concentrations increased to 184 mg/L. The major increase in chloride concentrations in the City's treated wastewater occurred immediately following the 1987 change in City ordinance which allowed for use of individual home self-regenerating water softeners.
10. Health and Safety Code Section 116775 provides authorization for use of individual home self-regenerated water softeners where there are no impacts to receiving water quality objectives for chloride. From 1988 to present time there has been a continuous exceedance of the waste discharge limit for chloride of 125 mg/L and a consequent rise in the measured total dissolved solids concentration.
  11. The 1994 California State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB) Water Quality Assessment (WQA) identified the water quality conditions of water bodies in the state. Within the Santa Clara River Watershed, no segments were classified as impaired; however, there were localized exceedances of sulfate, chloride, and nitrate objectives.
  12. Water quality data from 1987 to present for the Santa Clara River at the Freeman Diversion, approximately four miles downstream of the City of Santa Paula, demonstrate compliance with Basin Plan objectives for chloride.
  13. As a measure of plant performance, effluent quality performance goals are listed in this Order. This approach recognizes normal variations in treatment plant operations, influent quality, and sampling and analytical techniques; however, it does not address substantial changes in plant operations that may occur in the future and could affect the quality of the treated effluent. As such, the performance goals may be modified by the Executive Officer, if warranted.
  14. Except for constituents imposed in the previous permit (Order No. 87-129), no numerical limit is prescribed for any toxic constituent that is consistently not detectable in the effluent and where it has been determined that there is a very low probability of causing or contributing to excursions in water quality standards. A narrative limit to comply with all water quality objectives is provided in lieu of such numerical limits.
  15. To implement Section 405 (d) of the Federal Clean Water Act, on February 19, 1993, USEPA promulgated 40 CFR Part 503 to regulate the use and disposal of municipal sewage sludge. This permit implements the regulations and it is the responsibility of the District to comply with said regulations, which are enforceable by USEPA.
  16. Pursuant to Section 402 (p) of the Federal Clean Water Act and 40 CFR Parts 122, 123, and 124, the SWRCB adopted a general NPDES permit to regulate stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity (SWRCB Order 91-13-DWQ adopted in November 1991, amended by Order 92-12-DWQ adopted in September 1992) and construction activity (SWRCB Order No. 92-008-DWQ adopted in August 1992). Stormwater discharge from the Santa Paula Wastewater Reclamation Facility is currently covered under the general NPDES permit for stormwater discharges associated with

industrial activity (WDID No. 4A56S005528). The storm water requirements shall be incorporated into this Order and the coverage under the general permit shall be terminated.

17. Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 403, the Discharger has developed a USEPA approved industrial wastewater pretreatment program, implemented by Ventura Regional Sanitation District.
18. Effluent limitations, national standards of performance, and toxic and pretreatment effluent standards established pursuant to Sections 208(b), 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307, 316, and 405 of the Federal Clean Water Act, and amendments thereto, are applicable to the discharges to navigable waters and tributaries thereto.
19. The requirements contained in this Order are based on the Basin Plan, other Federal and State plans, policies, guidelines, and best engineering judgement, and, as they are met, will be in conformance with the goals of the aforementioned water quality control plans and will protect and maintain existing beneficial uses of the receiving water.
20. The issuance of waste discharge requirements for this discharge is exempt from provisions of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 21100) of Division 13 of the Public Resources Code in accordance with Water Code Section 13389.

The Board has notified the discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe waste discharge requirements for this discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments.

The Board in a public hearing heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge and to the tentative requirements.

This Order shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit pursuant to Section 402 of the Federal Clean Water Act, or amendments thereto, and shall take effect at the end of ten days from the date of its adoption, provided the Regional Administrator, USEPA, has no objections.

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED**, that CITY OF SANTA PAULA AND VENTURA REGIONAL SANITATION DISTRICT, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code, and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act, and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, shall comply with the following:

- I. Discharge Limitations
  - A. Effluent Limitations

1. Wastes discharged shall be limited to treated municipal and industrial wastewater only, as proposed. This limitation does not apply to storm water discharged from the plant in accordance with the storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP).
2. The discharge of an effluent with constituents in excess of the following limits is prohibited:
  - a. Conventional and nonconventional pollutants:

<u>Constituents</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>		
		<u>30-Day Average<sup>[1]</sup></u>	<u>7-Day Average<sup>[1]</sup></u>	<u>Daily Maximum<sup>[2]</sup></u>
BOD <sub>5</sub> (20°C)	mg/L	20	30	45
	lbs/day <sup>[3]</sup>	425	638	957
Suspended solids	mg/L	15	40	45
	lbs/day <sup>[3]</sup>	319	851	957
Oil and grease	mg/L	10	---	15
	lbs/day <sup>[3]</sup>	213	---	319
Settleable solids	ml/L	0.1	---	0.3
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	---	---	1500
	lbs/day <sup>[3]</sup>	---	---	31,900
Sulfate	mg/L	---	---	650
	lbs/day <sup>[3]</sup>	---	---	13,820
Nitrate N + Nitrite N	mg/L	---	---	10
	lbs/day <sup>[3]</sup>	---	---	213
Boron	mg/L	---	---	1.5
	lbs/day <sup>[3]</sup>	---	---	31.9
Fluoride	mg/L	---	---	1.6
	lbs/day <sup>[3]</sup>	---	---	34
Residual chlorine	mg/L	--	--	0.1

b. Toxic pollutants:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations 30-Day Average</u> <sup>[4]</sup>
Arsenic	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day <sup>[3]</sup>	50 <sup>[5]</sup> 1.06
Antimony	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day <sup>[3]</sup>	6 <sup>[5]</sup> 0.13
Barium	mg/L lbs/day <sup>[3]</sup>	1 <sup>[5]</sup> 21.3
Cadmium	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day <sup>[3]</sup>	5 <sup>[5]</sup> 0.106
Chromium (VI) <sup>[6]</sup>	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day <sup>[3]</sup>	50 <sup>[5]</sup> 1.06
Copper	mg/L lbs/day <sup>[3]</sup>	1 <sup>[5]</sup> 21.3
Iron	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day <sup>[3]</sup>	300 <sup>[5]</sup> 6.38
Lead	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day <sup>[3]</sup>	50 <sup>[5]</sup> 1.06
Mercury	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day <sup>[3]</sup>	2 <sup>[5]</sup> 0.042
Selenium	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day <sup>[3]</sup>	50 <sup>[5]</sup> 1.06
Silver	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day <sup>[3]</sup>	50 <sup>[5]</sup> 2.13
Zinc	mg/L lbs/day <sup>[3]</sup>	5 <sup>[5]</sup> 106.3
Nickel	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day <sup>[3]</sup>	100 <sup>[5]</sup> 2.13
Endrin <sup>[7]</sup>	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day <sup>[3]</sup>	2 0.042

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations 30-Day Average</u> <sup>[4]</sup>
Lindane	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day <sup>[3]</sup>	0.2 0.004
Chlordane	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day <sup>[3]</sup>	0.1 0.002
Methoxychlor	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day <sup>[3]</sup>	40 0.85
Toxaphene	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day <sup>[3]</sup>	3 0.064
2,4-D	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day <sup>[3]</sup>	70 1.49
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day <sup>[3]</sup>	50 1.06
Tetrachloroethylene	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day <sup>[3]</sup>	5 0.106
Carbon tetrachloride	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day <sup>[3]</sup>	0.5 0.01
Vinyl chloride	$\mu\text{g/l}$ lbs/day <sup>[3]</sup>	0.5 0.01
PCBs <sup>[8]</sup>	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day <sup>[3]</sup>	0.5 0.01

Footnotes to discharge limitations:

- [1] As defined in Standard Provisions, Attachment N.
- [2] Except for grab samples, the daily maximum effluent concentration limit shall apply to flow-weighted 24-hour composite samples.
- [3] Based on the plant design capacity rate of 2.55 mgd. During event such as storms which the flow exceeds the design capacity, the mass discharge limitations will be tabulated using the concentration limits and the actual flow rates.
- [4] Compliance may be determined from a single analysis or from the average of the initial analysis and three additional analyses taken one week apart once the results of the initial analysis are obtained.
- [5] Based on total recoverable metals. These limits may be modified to total dissolved metals if the Discharger requests and has conducted a study on the water-effect ratio (WER) according to USEPA guidance document and/or state protocols, if applicable.
- [6] The Discharger may, at his option, meet this limitation as total chromium.
- [7] ENDRIN shall mean the sum of endrin and endrin aldehyde.
- [8] PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) shall mean the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260.

3. Radioactivity of the wastes discharged shall not exceed the limits specified in Title 22, Chapter 15, Article 5, Section 64443, of the California Code of Regulations, or subsequent revisions.
4. The arithmetic mean of BOD<sub>5</sub> (20°C) and suspended solids values, by weight, for effluent samples collected in a period of 30 consecutive calendar days shall not exceed 15 percent of the arithmetic mean of values, by weight, for influent samples collected at approximately the same time during the same period.
5. The wastes discharged to water courses shall at all times be adequately disinfected. For the purpose of this requirement, the wastes shall be considered adequately disinfected if the median number of coliform organisms at some point in the treatment process does not exceed 2.2 per 100 milliliters, and the number of coliform organisms does not exceed 23 per 100 milliliters in more than one sample within any 30-day period. The median value shall be determined from the bacteriological results of the last seven (7) days for which analysis have been completed. Samples shall be collected at a time when wastewater flow and characteristics are most demanding on treatment facilities and disinfection processes.
6. The wastes discharged to water courses shall have received treatment equivalent to that of filtered wastewater. Filtered wastewater means an oxidized and coagulated wastewater that has been passed through natural undisturbed soils or filter media, such as sand or diatomaceous earth, so that the turbidity of the filtered wastewater does not exceed an average operating turbidity of 2 nephelometric turbidity units (NTU). The Discharger shall have up to two years from the date of adoption to (i) make the necessary adjustments/improvements to meet this requirement; or (ii) conduct studies leading to an approved, less restrictive, site specific water quality standard for turbidity.
7. Acute Toxicity Limitation:

The acute toxicity of the effluent shall be such that the average survival in the undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, with no single test less than 70% survival.

If the discharge consistently exceeds the acute toxicity limitation, a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) is required. The TRE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the source(s) of toxicity. Once the source of toxicity is identified, the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps necessary to reduce toxicity to the required level. However, if with the removal of ammonia, the acute toxicity limitation can be met concurrently with the receiving water limitation for ammonia II-A(14), then the Executive Officer may consider modifying the effluent monitoring program to allow for ammonia removal from bioassay samples.



B. Effluent Quality Performance Goals

The performance goals are based upon the actual performance of the discharge facility and are specified here only as an indication of the efficiency of the treatment facility. They are not considered as limitations or standards for the regulation of the treatment facility.

The Regional Board believes that the discharger should make every reasonable effort to maintain the following effluent quality performance goals (EQPGs). If the discharger consistently meets EQPGs, a request to the Executive Officer for monitoring relief for these parameters is warranted and may be included with a quarterly monitoring report. Any exceedance of any EQPG shall be reported to the Regional Board in the following quarterly report. If the exceedance of any particular goal persists during two succeeding quarterly monitoring periods, the Discharger shall submit with the second quarterly monitoring report a description of the exceedance, cause(s) of the exceedance, and any proposed corrective measures, if necessary.

The Executive Officer may modify any of the performance goals if the Discharger requests and has demonstrated that the change is warranted.

Constituent	Units	Effluent Quality Performance Goals
		Daily Maximum <sup>[1]</sup>
Chloride	mg/L	220
Arsenic	µg/L	10
Copper	µg/L	95
Silver	µg/L	50
Zinc	µg/L	115
Remaining priority pollutants	µg/L	PQL <sup>[2]</sup>

[1] Numerical effluent quality performance goals were derived statistically using effluent performance data for the period of 1991 through 1995. Effluent values (Xi) are assumed to be lognormally distributed. The use of logarithmic transformation equation,  $Y_i = \ln(X_i)$ , results in effluent values (Yi) that are normally distributed. Effluent quality performance goals are determined by the equation:

$$X_{.95} = \exp [\mu_n + (z_{.95}) (\sigma_n)]$$

where

- $X_{.95}$  = discharge effluent quality performance goal at the 95th percentile of the normal distribution.
- $\mu_n$  = mean of the distribution of the average of n values transformed.
- $Z_{.95}$  = z-value from the Table of Areas under the Standard Normal Curve: equal to 1.645 at 95 percent.
- $\sigma_n$  = standard deviation of the distribution of the average of n values transformed.

Exp is an exponential to the base "e" value = 2.7183

[2] PQL (Practical Quantitation Limit) shall be determined by multiplying the USEPA published method detection limit (MDL) (Attachment 1) or the Discharger's MDL approved by the Executive Officer with the factor five (5) for carcinogens and ten (10) for non-carcinogens.

II. RECEIVING WATER REQUIREMENTS

A. Receiving Water Limitations

1. The temperature of the receiving water at any time or place and within any given 24-hour period shall not be increased by more than 5°F (or above 70°F if the ambient receiving water temperature is less than 60°F) as a result of the waste discharged.
2. The pH of the receiving water shall not be depressed below 6.5 or raised above 8.5 as a result of wastes discharged. Ambient pH levels shall not be changed more than 0.5 units from natural conditions as a result of wastes discharged.
3. The dissolved oxygen in the receiving water shall not be depressed below 5 mg/L as a result of the wastes discharged.
4. The residual chlorine in the receiving water shall not exceed 0.1 mg/L as a result of the wastes discharged.
5. The chloride concentration in the receiving water shall not exceed 80 mg/L as a result of the wastes discharged.
6. The wastes discharged shall not contain substances that result in increases in the BOD which adversely affect beneficial uses of the receiving water.
7. The wastes discharged shall not contain biostimulatory substances in concentrations that promote aquatic growth to the extent that such growth causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses of the receiving waters.
8. The wastes discharged shall not cause the receiving waters to contain any substance in concentrations that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
9. The wastes discharged shall not degrade surface water communities and populations, including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.
10. The wastes discharged shall not result in problems due to breeding of mosquitos, gnats, black flies, midges, or other pests.
11. The wastes discharged shall not result in visible floating particulates, foams, and oil and grease in the receiving water.
12. The wastes discharged shall not contain any individual pesticide or combination of pesticides in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses of the receiving waters. The wastes discharged shall not cause a significant increase in pesticide concentration found in bottom sediments or aquatic life.

13. The wastes discharged shall not alter the natural taste, odor, and color of fish, shellfish, or other surface water resources used for human consumption.
14. In order to protect aquatic life, ammonia in receiving water shall not exceed concentrations specified in Tables 3-2 and 3-4 of the Basin Plan (Attachment 2) as a result of the wastes discharged, subject to the following conditions:  
  
The Discharger will have up to 8 years following the adoption of the Basin Plan to (i) make the necessary adjustments/improvements to meet these objectives; or to (ii) conduct studies leading to an approved, less restrictive, site specific objective for ammonia. If it is determined that there is an immediate threat or impairment of beneficial uses due to ammonia, the objectives in Tables 3-2 and 3-4 of Attachment 2 shall apply and the timing of compliance will be determined on a case-by-case basis.
15. In order to protect underlying groundwater basins, ammonia shall not be present at levels that, when oxidized to nitrate, pose a threat to groundwater.

B. Receiving Water Quality Objectives

1. There shall be no chronic toxicity in ambient waters as a result of wastes discharged.  
  
If the chronic toxicity in the receiving water downstream of the discharge point consistently exceeds 1.0 TU<sub>c</sub> in a critical life stage test, the Discharger shall determine if the cause of the exceedance is the wastes discharged. If it is determined that the wastes discharged caused the exceedances, the Discharger shall conduct a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE). The TRE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the sources of toxicity. Once the sources are identified, the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to reduce toxicity to meet the objective.
2. The water quality objective for chloride in the receiving water is 80 mg/L. If the chloride concentration in the receiving water downstream of the discharge point consistently exceeds 80 mg/L, the Discharger shall determine if the cause of the exceedance is the wastes discharged. If it is determined that the wastes discharged caused the exceedances, the Discharger shall conduct a study to determine the sources of chloride in the waste stream and take all steps necessary to reduce the chloride.
4. The water quality objective for methylene blue active substances (MBAS) in the receiving water is 5 mg/L. If the MBAS concentration in the receiving water downstream of the discharge point consistently exceeds 5 mg/L, the Discharger shall determine if the cause of the exceedance is the wastes discharged. If it is determined that the wastes discharged caused the exceedances, the Discharger

- I. Biosolids containing more than 50 mg/kg PCB's shall be disposed of in accordance with 40 CFR 761.
- J. Any biosolids treatment, disposal, or storage site shall have facilities adequate to divert surface runoff from the adjacent area, to protect the site boundaries from erosion, and to prevent any conditions that would cause drainage from the materials in the disposal site to escape from the site. Adequate protection is defined as protected from at least a 100-year storm and from the highest tidal stage that may occur.
- K. Inspection and Entry: The permittee shall allow the Regional Administration or an authorized representative thereof, upon the presentation of credentials, to:
  - 1. enter upon all premises where biosolids produced/treated by the permittee are treated, stored, used, or disposed, either by the permittee or by another party to whom the permittee transfers the biosolids for treatment, use, or disposal,
  - 2. have access to and copy any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit or of 40 CFR 503, by the permittee or by another party to whom the permittee transfers the biosolids for further treatment, use, or disposal,
  - 3. inspect any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations used in the biosolids treatment, storage, use, or disposal by the permittee or by another party to whom the permittee transfers the biosolids for treatment, use, or disposal.
- L. Monitoring shall be constructed as follows:
  - 1. Biosolids shall be tested for the metals required in section 503.16 (for land application) or 503.26 (for surface disposal), using the methods in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solids Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods" (SW-846), as required in 503.8(4), at the following minimum frequencies:

<u>Volume (dry metric tons)</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
0 - 290	once per year
290 - 1500	once per quarter
1500 - 15000	once per 60 days
> 15000	once per month

For accumulated, previously untested biosolids, the permittee shall develop a representative sampling plan, including number and location of sampling points, and collect representative samples.

Test results shall be expressed in mg pollutant per kg biosolids on a 100% dry weight basis.

Biosolids to be land applied shall be tested for TKN, ammonium-N, and nitrate-N at the frequencies required above.

2. Prior to land application, the permittee shall demonstrate that the biosolids meet Class A or Class B pathogen reduction levels by one of the methods listed in 503.32. Prior to disposal in a surface disposal site, the permittee shall demonstrate that the biosolids meet Class B levels or shall ensure that the site to covered at the end of each operating day.
3. For biosolids that are land applied or placed in a surface disposal site, the permittee shall track and keep records of the operational parameters used to achieve Vector Attraction Reduction requirements in 503.33 (b).
4. Class 1 facilities (facilities with pretreatment programs or other designated as Class 1 by the Regional Administrator) and Federal facilities with > 5 mgd influent flow shall sample biosolids for pollutants listed under Section 307 (a) of the Act (as required in the pretreatment section of the permit for POTW's with pretreatment programs.) Class 1 facilities and Federal Facilities with > 5 mgd influent flow shall test dioxins/dibenzofurans using a detection limit of < 1 pg/g during their next sampling period if they have not done so within the past 5 years and once per 5 years thereafter.
5. The biosolids shall be tested annually using the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure, or more frequently if necessary to determine hazardousness.
6. If biosolids are placed in a surface disposal site (dedicated land disposal site or monofill), a qualified groundwater scientist shall develop a groundwater monitoring program for the site, or shall certify that the placement of biosolids on the site will not contaminate an aquifer.
7. Biosolids placed in a municipal landfill shall be tested by the Paint Filter Test (method 9095) at the frequency in 12 (a) above or more often if necessary to demonstrate that there are no free liquids.

M. The permittee shall comply with the following notification requirements:

1. At least 60 days prior to the use of disposal of any biosolids from this facility to a new or previously unreported site, the permittee shall submit a reuse/disposal plan to EPA and the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board. The plan shall include results of the analyses required under the Monitoring Section above, a description and a topographic map of the proposed site(s) for reuse or disposal, names and addresses of the applier(s) and site owner(s), and a list of any state or local permits which must be obtained. For land application sites, the plan shall include a description of the crops or vegetation to be grown, proposed loading rated and nitrogen loading to be used for the crops, and a groundwater monitoring plan if one exists. If the biosolids do not meet 503.13 Table 3 metals

concentration limits, the permittee must notify EPA of any previous applications of biosolids subject to cumulative loading limits to the site, the cumulative amount of pollution applied to date, and background concentration if known.

2. For biosolids that are land applied, the permittee shall notify the applier in writing of the nitrogen content of the biosolids, and the applier's requirement under 503, including the requirements that the applier certify that the management practices, site restriction, and any applicable vector attraction reduction requirements require in 40 CFR 503 Subpart B have been met. The permittee shall require the applier to certify at the end of 38 months following application of Class B biosolids that those harvesting restrictions in effect for up to 38 months have been met.
  3. If biosolids are shipped to another State or to Indian Lands, the permittee must send 60 days prior notice of the shipment to the permitting authorities in the receiving State or Indian Land (the EPA Regional Office for the area and the State/Indian authorities).
  4. Notification of non-compliance: The permittee shall notify EPA Region 9 and [the State contract] of any non-compliance within 24 hours if the non-compliance may seriously endanger health or the environment. For other instances of non-compliance, the permittee shall notify EPA Region 9 and the Board of the non-compliance in writing within 5 working days of becoming aware of the non-compliance.
- N. The permittee shall submit an annual biosolids report to EPA and the Board by February 19 of each year for the period converting the previous calendar year. The report shall include:
1. The amount of biosolids generated that year, in dry metric tons, and the amount accumulated from previous years.
  2. Results of all pollutant monitoring required in the Monitoring Section above.
  3. Descriptions of pathogen reduction methods, vector attraction reduction methods, site and harvesting restrictions, and management practices, and certifications of these, as required in 503.17 and 503.27.
  4. Results of any groundwater monitoring or certification by groundwater scientist that the application/disposal will not contaminate an aquifer.
  5. Names and addresses of land appliers and surface disposal site operators, location of site (lat and long and name of sites); volumes applied (dry metric tons) and loading rates (metric tons/ha), dates of applications, crops grown and sates of seeding and harvesting.

VI. EXPIRATION DATE

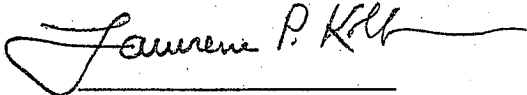
This Order expires on March 10, 2002.

The Discharger must file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with Title 23, California Code of Regulations, not later than 180 days in advance of the expiration date as application for issuance of new waste discharge requirements.

VII. RESCISSION

Order No. 87-129 adopted by this Board on September 28, 1987, is hereby rescinded, except for purposes of enforcement.

I, Lawrence P. Kolb, Acting Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region on April 7, 1997.



LAWRENCE P. KOLB  
Acting Executive Officer