State of California
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION
320 West 4th Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles

FACT SHEET
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
for
ULTRAMAR, INC.
(Wilmington Marine Terminal)

NPDES Permit No.: CA0055719
Public Notice No.: 01-054

FACILITY ADDRESS	FACILITY MAILING ADDRESS
Ultramar, Inc. Wilmington Marine Terminal 961 La Paloma Street Wilmington, CA 90744	Ultramar, Inc. P.O. Box 93102 Long Beach, CA 90809 Contact: Christopher Huy Telephone: (562) 491-6649

I. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Board) is considering the issuance of waste discharge requirements (WDRs) that will serve as a national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) permit for the above-referenced facility. As an initial step in the WDR process, Regional Board staff has developed tentative WDRs. The Regional Board encourages public participation in the WDR adoption process.

A. WRITTEN COMMENTS

The staff determinations are tentative. Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning these tentative WDRs. Comments should be submitted either in person or by mail to:

Executive Officer
California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region
320 West 4th Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013

Written comments regarding the tentative waste discharge requirements must be received at the Regional Board office by 5:00 p.m. on December 21, 2001, in order to be evaluated by staff and included in the Board's agenda folder.

B. PUBLIC HEARING

The proposed WDRs will be considered by the Regional Board at a public hearing to be held during a regular meeting on the following date and at time and at the following location:

Date: January 24, 2002
Time: 9:00 a.m.
Location: Richard H. Chambers U.S. Court of Appeals Bldg., Courtroom 3
125 South Grand Avenue
Pasadena, CA 91105

Interested persons are invited to attend. At the public hearing, the Regional 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.

C. WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENT APPEALS

Any aggrieved person may petition the State Water Resources Control Board to review the decision of the Regional Board regarding the final waste discharge requirements. A petition must be submitted within 30 days of the Regional Board's action to the following address:

. State Water Resources Control Board
P.O. Box 100
Sacramento, CA 95812

D. INFORMATION AND COPYING

The report of waste discharge (ROWD), related documents, tentative effluent limitations and special conditions, comments received, and other information are on file and may be inspected at 320 West 4th Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles, California 90013, 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 Regional Board by calling (213) 576-6600.

E. REGISTER OF INTERESTED PERSONS

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

II. PURPOSE OF ORDER

Ultramar, Inc. discharges storm water runoff and hydrostatic test water under waste discharge requirements contained in Order No. 94-064 adopted by this Regional Board on July 18, 1994. Order No. 94-064 serves as an NPDES permit with the expiration date on June 10, 1999.

Ultramar, Inc. has filed a report of waste discharge and has applied for renewal of its WDRs and NPDES permit.

III. DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY

Ultramar, Inc., a Valero Energy Corporation Company, operates a Marine Terminal at 961 La Palomar Street, Wilmington, California (Facility). The terminal serves as a bulk storage and distribution facility for Ultramar's Wilmington Refinery, two miles to the northeast. The marine terminal occupies five parcels with total area of approximately 10 acres, mostly unpaved. The terminal includes a dock, four tank farms, two separate unloading rack areas, a fired heater area, a warehouse, a control house, and offices. Each tank farm has 12-foot high concrete containment walls.

Storm water at the terminal is mostly accumulated within the tank farm containment walls and conveyed to the storm water management system. In some areas, rainwater either drains over the ground surface or is collected in sumps through a network of piping and trenches. Sump pumps deliver the water to oil/water separators. The Facility has three oil/water separators located in the tank farm areas. The separators are designed to remove petroleum compounds and grease picked up by the storm water runoff. The skimmed oil is pumped to the slop tanks located on Parcel 3. The storm water is discharged to the harbor through the La Paloma Avenue storm drain.

Wastes discharged include storm water runoff and hydrostatic test water. Due to the limited capacity of wastewater treatment plants, the discharge of these wastes into the sanitary sewer is restricted.

IV. DESCRIPTION OF WASTE DISCHARGE

Ultramar, Inc. discharges up to 1.3 million gallons per day (mgd) storm water runoff which may pick up pollutants from the site and/or hydrostatic test water from integrity testing of new or rehabilated pipes, and petroleum storage tanks. The waste flows into a storm drain in La Palomar Avenue via three discharge points (Discharge Serial Nos. 001, 002, and 003), then to Los Angeles Inner Harbor, Slip 1, a water of the United States, at Berth 164. The waste is passed through oil/water separators prior to discharge.

During the discharge of storm water no hydrostatic test water is discharged into the discharge points and during the discharge of hydrostatic test water no storm water is discharged into the discharge points. Hydrostatic test water is generated during construction and maintenance activities and is stored in the storage tanks prior to discharge.

The descriptions of the discharge points are the following:

Discharge Serial No. 001 (Latitude 33°45'34", Longitude 118°16'00") is for discharges from tank parcels 1 (0.7 acres) and 2 (1.2 acres). Parcels 1 and 2 are located west of La Paloma Avenue.

Discharge Serial No. 002 (Latitude 33°45'34", Longitude 118°16'00") is for discharges from tank parcel 3 (2 acres). Parcel 3 is located east of La Paloma Avenue and south of Hermosa Street.

Discharge Serial No. 003 (Latitude 33°45'34", Longitude 118°16'00") is for discharges from tank parcels 4 and 5 (3.2 acres). Parcels 4 & 5 are located east of La Paloma Avenue and north of Hermosa Street.

The ROWD describes the discharge to Discharge Serial Nos. 001, 002, and 003 as shown below:

		Maximum Daily Value		
Pollutant	Units	001	002	003
Flow - Maximum	gpd	360,000	388,740	540,240
Average		60,120	64,920	90,220
pH	pH units	9.0	9.0	9.0
Chemical oxygen demand	mg/L	198	294	278
Total organic carbon	mg/L	19	19	19
Total suspended solids,	mg/L	63	75	72
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	0.09	0.14	0.09
Oil and grease	mg/L	7.2	5.2	<5
Lead	µg/L	23	24	27
Benzene	µg/L	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Toluene	µg/L	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5
Phenol	µg/L	41	<30	39

Other priority pollutants were not detected or tested and reported as "believed absent".

All other industrial wastes and sanitary wastes are discharged into the sanitary sewer system.

V. COMPLIANCE HISTORY

The Discharger had no violation during the life of the existing permit.

VI. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS

The following documents are bases for proposed requirements:

1. The federal Clean Water Act (CWA).

2. *Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties* (Basin Plan) adopted June 13, 1994; The Plan provides water quality objectives and lists the following beneficial uses for Los Angeles Inner Harbor.

Existing: industrial water supply, navigation, non-contact water recreation, preservation of rare and endangered species, commercial and sport fishing, and marine habitat.

Potential: contact water recreation and shellfish harvesting.

3. The California Toxics Rule (CTR) promulgated by the USEPA on May 18, 2000. The CTR establishes numerical criteria for priority pollutants for inland surface water as well as water in the enclosed bays and estuaries.

4. The State Implementation Plan (SIP) adopted by the State Board on March 2, 2000. The SIP lists procedures to apply CTR and establish effluent limitations for priority pollutants.

5. Anti-backsliding - Section 402(o) of the Clean Water Act and 40 CFR 122.44(i) require that water-quality based effluent limits in re-issued permits are at least as stringent as in the existing permits.

VI. ESTABLISHMENT OF EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

There are several other factors affecting the development of effluent limitations and requirements in this proposed Order. These are discussed below.

1. Technology-Based Limitations

40 CFR 125.3 (a) states that a permit, issued under Section 402 of the CWA , must contain technology-based treatment requirements representing the minimum level of control. As such, the effluent limitations for conventional and non coventional pollutants in this Order are derived from treatment requirements for Best Practical Control Technology (BPT), Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT), and Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT). These pollutants include pH, temperature, suspended solids, settleable solids, oil and grease, sulfides, and chlorine residual.

2. Water Quality-Based Limitations (WQBELs)

40 CFR 122.44 states that each permit shall include conditions meeting requirements under sections 301, 304, 306, 307, 318 of CWA. As such, the WQBELs, based on the Basin Plan or the CTR whichever is more stringent, are prescribed for priority pollutants in this Order. These limitations are established in accordance with the SIP as below:

Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA)

As specified in 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(i), permits are required to include effluent limits for pollutants that are or may be discharged at a level which cause, have reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any State water quality standard.

For toxic pollutants, the SIP specified three tiers to complete a RPA:

a. Tier 1 – If the maximum effluent concentration (MEC) is greater than or equal the CTR water quality criteria (C), a limit is needed.

b. Tier 2 – If background water quality (B) > C, a limit is needed.

c. Tier 3 – Use other information to determine a reasonable potential.

Monitoring data from January 1997 to March 2001 were used to conduct RPAs for the priority pollutants for which effluent data were sufficient. The RPAs indicate a reasonable potential for: copper, lead, mercury, zinc, and benzene. These priority pollutants are subject to water quality-based effluent limitations.

Pollutants with insufficient data for RPAs are subject to interim monitoring.

Calculation of the effluent limitations

Effluent limitations for the above-listed priority pollutants that have a reasonable potential were calculated pursuant to the procedures described in Section 1.4 of the SIP. Due to lack of the site-specific data and information, the calculation:

- The Regional Board has found that there is not currently sufficient data to justify dilution credits, mixing zones, or TMDL-based compliance schedules;

- Uses the USEPA standard conversion factors in the CTR to adjust the CTR water criteria for metals;

- Uses coefficient of variations of 0.6 for pollutants with less than ten data points or 80 percent of data are not detected; and

- Pursuant to SIP provisions, if the pollutants have limits in the existing permit, these limits are prescribed in this Order until data are obtained to complete the RPA. The CTR and SIP require the dischargers to submit sufficient data to conduct the determination of priority pollutants requiring WQBELs and to calculate the effluent limitations. The proposed permit includes an interim monitoring requirements to obtain the necessary data to perform the RPA .

The permit may be reopened to include effluent limitations for toxic constituents determined to be present in significant amounts in the discharge through a more comprehensive monitoring program included as part of this Order and based on the results of the RPA.

The permit may also be reopened upon the submission by the discharger, of adequate information, as determined by the Regional Board, to provide for dilution credits or a mixing zone, as may be appropriate.

3. Mass Limitations

Mass emission limitation for a pollutant was tabulated using the following equation:

$$m = 8.34\ Q \times Ci$$

where Q = maximum daily discharge flow rate, mgd
Ci = concentration limit for a pollutant, mg/L
m = mass limitation for a pollutant, lbs/day

4. Whole Effluent Toxicity

The Basin Plan specifies narrative and numeric water quality objectives for toxicity, requiring that all waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are lethal to or produce other detrimental response on aquatic organisms. Detrimental response includes but is not limited to decreased growth rate, decreased reproductive success of resident or indicator species, and/or significant alterations in population, community ecology, or receiving water biota. These acute toxicity objectives in the Basin Plan are necessary to ensure that this objective is protected.

VII. Monitoring Requirements

1. Effluent Monitoring

To assess the impact of the discharge to the beneficial uses of the receiving waters, the Discharger is required to monitor the conventional and priority pollutants. Monitoring of these pollutants will characterize the wastes discharged.

2. Receiving Water Monitoring Program

To determine the impact of the discharge to the beneficial uses of the receiving waters.

3. Interim Monitoring Program

Will provide the necessary data to perform RPA and to calculate the effluent limitations for toxic pollutants.