

EOMUND G. BROWN JR.
GOVERNOR

MATTHEW RODRIGUEZ
SECRETARY FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board

September 19, 2013

Mr. Mark Phair
Vice President & General Manager
Ultramar, Incorporated – Wilmington Marine
Terminal, Berth 164
2402 East Anaheim Street
Wilmington, CA 90744

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED
NO. 7007 2560 0001 7889 6736

Dear Mr. Phair:

TRANSMITTAL OF THE WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS (WDRs) AND NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) PERMIT FOR ULTRAMAR, INCORPORATED – WILMINGTON MARINE TERMINAL, BERTH 164, WILMINGTON, CA. (NPDES NO. CA0055719, CI NO. 2165)

Our letter dated July 15, 2013, transmitted the tentative waste discharge requirements (WDRs) for renewal of your permit for the discharge of wastes under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Program.

Pursuant to Division 7 of the California Water Code, this Regional Water Board at a public hearing held on September 12, 2013, reviewed the proposed requirements, considered all factors in the case, and adopted Order No. R4-2013-0133 (NPDES permit).

Order R4-2013-0133 serves as an NPDES permit, and it expires on November 1, 2018. Section 13376 of the California Water Code requires that an application/Report of Waste Discharge for a new permit must be filed at least 180 days before the expiration date.

You are required to implement the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) on the effective date (November 1, 2013) of Order No. R4-2013-0133. Your first monitoring report for the period of November 2013 through December 2013, is due by February 1, 2014. Ultramar will electronically submit Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs) using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) (<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html>).

When submitting monitoring or technical reports to the Regional Water Board per these requirements, please include a reference to Compliance File CI-2165 and NPDES No. CA0055719, which will assure that the reports, are directed to the appropriate file and staff.

We are sending the paper copy of the Permit to the Discharger only. For those on the mailing list or other interested parties who would like access to a copy of the Permit, please go to the Regional Water Board's website at:

Mr. Mark Phair
Ultramar, Incorporated
Wilmington Marine Terminal, Berth 164

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September 19, 2013

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/board_decisions/adopted_orders/by_permits_tools.shtml

If you have any other questions, please contact Rosario Aston at (213) 576-6653.

Sincerely,



Cassandra D. Owens, Chief
Industrial Permitting Unit (NPDES)

Enclosures

cc: Via E-mail Only

Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, Permits Branch (WTR-5)
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service
Department of Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
NPDES Wastewater Unit, State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Water Quality
Mr. William Paznokas, Department of Fish and Game, Region 5
Department of Public Health, Sanitary Engineering Section
California Coastal Commission, South Coast Region
South Coast Air Quality Management District
Water Replenishment District of Southern California
Los Angeles County, Department of Public Works, Waste Management Division
Ms. Leah G. Walker, Department of Public Health, Division of Drinking Water and
Environmental Management
City of Wilmington
Ms. Kirsten James, Heal the Bay
Ms. Liz Crosson, Santa Monica BayKeeper
Ms. Anna Kheyfets, Natural Resources Defense Council
Mr. Aaron Disman, The Source Group, Inc.
Mr. Jae Kim, Tetra Tech

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

LOS ANGELES REGION

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**ORDER NO. R4-2013-0133
 NPDES NO. CA0055719**

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
 FOR ULTRAMAR, INCORPORATED
 WILMINGTON MARINE TERMINAL, BERTH 164**

The following Discharger is subject to waste discharge requirements as set forth in this Order:

Table 1. Discharger Information

Discharger	Ultramar, Incorporated
Name of Facility	Wilmington Marine Terminal, Berth 164
Facility Address	961 La Paloma Avenue
	Wilmington, CA 90744
	Los Angeles County

The discharge by Ultramar, Incorporated from the discharge points identified below is subject to waste discharge requirements as set forth in this Order:


Table 2. Discharge Location

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude	Discharge Point Longitude	Receiving Water
001	Storm water	33° 45' 33" N	118° 16' 02" W	Los Angeles Inner Harbor (via storm drain)
002	Storm water	33° 45' 33" N	118° 15' 57" W	Los Angeles Inner Harbor (via storm drain)
003	Storm water	33° 45' 36" N	118° 15' 55" W	Los Angeles Inner Harbor (via storm drain)
004	Hydrostatic test water	33° 45' 31" N	118° 16' 04" W	Los Angeles Inner Harbor

Table 3. Administrative Information

This Order was adopted by the Regional Water Quality Control Board on:	September 12, 2013
This Order shall become effective on:	November 1, 2013
This Order shall expire on:	November 1, 2018
The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with title 23, California Code of Regulations, as application for issuance of new waste discharge requirements no later than:	180 days prior to the Order expiration date
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region have classified this discharge as follows:	Minor

I, Samuel Unger, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that this Order with all attachments is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on September 12, 2013.



Samuel Unger, P.E.
Executive Officer

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I. FACILITY INFORMATION

The following Discharger is subject to waste discharge requirements as set forth in this Order:

Table 4. Facility Information

Discharger	Ultramar, Incorporated
Name of Facility	Wilmington Marine Terminal, Berth 164
Facility Address	961 La Paloma Avenue
	Wilmington, CA 90744
	Los Angeles County
Facility Contact, Title, and Phone	Shannon Fowler, Associate Environmental Specialist (562) 495-5490
Mailing Address	P.O. Box 93102, Long Beach, CA 90809
Type of Facility	Industrial
Facility Design Flow	1.68 Million Gallons per Day (MGD) of Stormwater - Permitted Flow (Discharge Points 001, 002, and 003)
	1.02 MGD of Hydrostatic Test Water – Permitted Flow (Discharge Point 004)

II. FINDINGS

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

A. Background. Ultramar, Incorporated (hereinafter Discharger), is currently discharging treated wastewater pursuant to Order No. R4-2007-0039 and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0055719. The Wilmington Marine Terminal, Berth 164 (hereinafter Facility) is leased and operated by Ultramar, Inc. on the property known as Mormon Island. The Discharger submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) dated January 12, 2012, and applied for an NPDES permit renewal to discharge treated wastewater [up to 1.68 million gallons per day (MGD) of storm water at Discharge Points 001, 002, and 003, and up to 1.02 MGD of hydrostatic test water at Discharge Point 004] from the Facility. The Discharger submitted supplemental information on February 19, 2013, May 8, 2013, and June 5, 2013.

For the purposes of this Order, references to the “discharger” or “permittee” in applicable federal and state laws, regulations, plans, or policy are held to be equivalent to references to the Discharger herein.

B. Facility Description. The Wilmington Marine Terminal serves as a bulk storage and distribution facility for Ultramar’s Wilmington Refinery (Refinery), two miles to the northeast, and is connected to the Refinery by pipelines. The Facility receives and ships intermediates, feedstock, and refined products by pipeline, marine vessels and trucks. The Facility lies within the harbor area boundaries of the Port of Los Angeles. The nearby waterways include Los Angeles Harbor, Slip No. 1 (referred as Battery 1 by the Discharger), which serves the Terminal, and the East Basin Channel, both of which feed into the Harbor’s main ship channel. The Facility is located on property known as Mormon Island. The Facility includes a dock, two separate unloading rack areas, a fired heater area, a warehouse, a control house, offices and a five-parcel tank farm. There are 15 petroleum storage tanks and 4 slop oil storage tanks. The Facility occupies approximately 8 acres, most of which is unpaved.

Storm water runoff from the five parcels (Parcels 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5) of the tank farm is discharged through Discharge Points 001, 002, and 003, after treatment from three separate oil-water separators. Parcels 1 and 2 share an oil-water separator, Parcel 3 has a dedicated oil-water separator, and Parcels 4 and 5 have a shared oil-water separator. The oil-water separators are designed to remove sediment, petroleum compounds, and grease picked-up by the storm water runoff. Storm water is collected in the tank containment areas and is discharged through the oil-water separators at a controlled rate, after testing determines that the storm water meets permit effluent limitations. Discharge volumes for each outfall are calculated based on the surface area of the tank farm and the amount of precipitation measured at the site. Each oil-water separator discharges to a storm drain on La Paloma Avenue then to the Los Angeles Inner Harbor, Battery 1, a water of the United States, within a coastal watershed.

As of 2006, the Facility ceased discharges from Discharge Points 001 and 002. Storm water from Parcels 1, 2 and 3 is pumped to Slop Tank 99-TK-1 in Parcel 3, and then directed to Ultramar's Wilmington Refinery for treatment prior to being discharged to the sanitary sewer (Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts). However, the Discharger would like to retain the authority to continue to discharge storm water through Discharge Points 001, and 002, if necessary, and if all applicable effluent limitations are met. Supplemental information submitted by the Discharger on February 19, 2013, indicated that the estimated storm water discharge flow rate based on the "Total Area Drained" is 0.48 MGD at each Discharge Points 001 and 002.

Storm water from Parcels 4 and 5 continues to be piped from the oil-water separator and then discharged through Discharge Point 003 to the storm drain located on La Paloma Avenue eventually discharging to the Los Angeles Inner Harbor, Battery 1, a water of the United States, within a coastal watershed. According to the renewal application, the maximum daily discharge volume for storm water at Discharge Point 003 is 0.72 MGD.

In addition to storm water, hydrostatic test water is generated on-site during integrity testing of new or rehabilitated pipes and petroleum storage tanks. During repair and maintenance activities, hydrostatic test water is stored in the storage tanks prior to discharge and then directed by temporary hosing to Discharge Point 004 (located adjacent to Discharge Points 001, 002, and 003) directly to the Los Angeles Inner Harbor, Battery 1, a water of the United States, within a coastal watershed. There has been no discharge of hydrostatic test water during the permit term. Hence, the maximum flow rate of 1.02 MGD for hydrostatic test water in Order No. R4-2007-0039 is utilized in this permit.

During the discharge of storm water, hydrostatic test water is not discharged through the discharge points.

Ultramar's current procedure is to hold hydrostatic test water and/or stormwater collected in the sumps within the Marine Terminal parcels and collect water samples for laboratory analyses. The water in the sumps will continue to be held on site pending receipt of the laboratory analytical results. If laboratory analytical results indicate that the discharge meets the effluent limitations, Ultramar will proceed to discharge to the storm drain system and perform additional sampling/monitoring as specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program in this Order. If the analytical results do not meet the effluent limitations, the water is transferred via vacuum truck to the Refinery for treatment prior to discharge to the sanitary sewer. In addition, Ultramar proposes to implement an annual cleaning of each sump within the Marine Terminal parcels.

Attachment B provides a topographic map of the area around the Facility. Attachment C provides a flow schematic of the Facility.

C. Legal Authorities. This Order is issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the California Water Code (Water Code) (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as an NPDES permit for

point source discharges from this facility to surface waters. This Order also serves as Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13260).

D. Background and Rationale for Requirements. The Regional Water Board developed the requirements in this Order based on information submitted as part of the application, through monitoring and reporting programs, and other available information. The Fact Sheet (Attachment F), which contains background information and rationale for the Order's requirements, is hereby incorporated into and constitutes part of the Findings for this Order. Attachments A through E and G through J are also incorporated into this Order.

E. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Under Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of CEQA, Public Resources Code sections 21100-21177. In addition, this action is exempt from CEQA pursuant to 14 CCR 15301 (categorical exemption for existing facilities) because the action concerns the permitting of an existing facility and involves negligible or no expansion of the existing use.

F. Technology-based Effluent Limitations. Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing USEPA permit regulations at section 122.44, Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR), require that permits include conditions meeting applicable technology-based requirements at a minimum, and any more stringent effluent limitations necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. The discharge authorized by this Order must meet minimum federal technology-based requirements based on Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) in accordance with 40 CFR section 125.3. A detailed discussion of the technology-based effluent limitations development is included in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F).

G. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations. Section 301(b) of the CWA and 40 CFR section 122.44(d) require that permits include limitations more stringent than applicable federal technology-based requirements where necessary to achieve applicable water quality standards.

40 CFR 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) USEPA 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 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(1)(vi).

H. Watershed Management Approach and Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs).

The Regional Water Board has implemented the 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 Watershed Management Approach integrates the Regional Water Board's many diverse programs, particularly NPDES with TMDLs, to better assess 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 pollution sources and in-stream water quality conditions. The TMDL establishes the allowable loadings or other quantifiable parameters for a waterbody and thereby provides the basis to establish water quality based controls. These controls should provide the pollution 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. The TMDLs establish waste load allocations (WLAs) and load allocations (LAs) for point and non-point sources, and that will achieve water quality standards for the waterbody.

Certain receiving waters in the Los Angeles and Ventura Counties' watersheds do not fully support beneficial uses. These receiving waters are classified as impaired on the 2010 303(d) list and are scheduled for TMDL development. The USEPA approved the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) California's 2010 303(d) list of impaired water bodies on November 12, 2010. The California's 2010 303(d) List classifies the Los Angeles/Long Beach Inner Harbor, as impaired due to beach closures, benthic community effects, benzo(a)pyrene (3,4-benzopyrene-7-d), chrysene (C1-C4), copper, dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), sediment toxicity, and zinc.

Following are summaries of the TMDLs for the Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbor Inner Harbor:

- 1. Bacteria TMDL.** The Regional Water Board approved the Los Angeles Harbor Bacteria TMDL through Resolution 2004-011 on July 1, 2004. The State Water Board, Office of Administrative Law (OAL), and USEPA approved the TMDL on October 21, 2004, January 5, 2005, and March 1, 2005, respectively. The Bacteria TMDL became effective on March 10, 2005. The Bacteria TMDL addresses Inner Cabrillo Beach and the Main Ship Channel of the Los Angeles Inner Harbor. This discharge does not enter Cabrillo Beach or the Main Ship Channel, hence the requirements of the Bacteria TMDL are not directly applicable. The Basin Plan includes water quality standard (WQS) for bacteria that are applicable to discharges from Ultramar's Wilmington Marine Terminal. These WQS (and WQBELs) are identical to the WQS used to develop the Bacteria TMDL that is applicable to the Main Ship Channel located within the Los Angeles Inner Harbor. This Order includes bacteria limitations based on the Basin Plan WQS,
- 2. Harbor Toxics TMDL.** The Regional Water Board adopted Resolution No. R11-008 on May 5, 2011, that amended the Basin Plan to incorporate the *TMDL for Toxic*

Pollutants in Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors Waters (Harbor Toxics TMDL). The Harbor Toxic TMDL was approved by the State Water Board on February 7, 2012, the OAL on March 21, 2012, and the USEPA on March 23, 2012. The Harbor Toxics TMDL contains requirements applicable to this discharge. Therefore, this Order contains effluent limitations and monitoring requirements based on the TMDL.

For Los Angeles Inner Harbor, which is located within the Greater Los Angeles Harbor Waters, the Harbor Toxics TMDL included:

- a. Sediment interim concentration-based allocations (in mg/kg sediment) for copper, lead, zinc, DDT, PAHs, and PCBs (Attachment A to Resolution No. R11-008, p. 11).
- b. Water column final concentration-based waste load allocations (WLAs) (ug/L) for copper, lead, zinc, 4,4'-DDT and total PCBs (Attachment A to Resolution No. R11-008, pp. 13-14).
- c. Provisions for monitoring discharges and/or receiving waters during the TMDL's 20 year implementation schedule to determine attainment with waste load and load allocations as appropriate.

The provisions of this permit implement and are consistent with the assumptions and requirements of all waste load allocations (WLAs) established in the Harbor Toxics TMDLs.

I. Water Quality Control Plans. The Regional Water Board adopted a Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (hereinafter Basin Plan) on June 13, 1994, that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan. In addition, the Basin Plan implements 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. Beneficial uses applicable to the Los Angeles Inner Harbor are as follows:

Table 5. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Points	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001, 002, 003, and 004	Los Angeles Inner Harbor	<p><u>Existing:</u> Industrial Service Supply (IND); Navigation (NAV); Non-contact water recreation (REC-2); Preservation of rare, threatened, or endangered species (RARE); Commercial and sport fishing (COMM); and Marine habitat (MAR).</p> <p><u>Potential:</u> Contact water recreation (REC-1) and Shellfish Harvesting (SHELL).</p>

Requirements of this Order implement the Basin Plan.

- J. 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 May 18, 1972, and amended this plan on September 18, 1975. This plan contains temperature objectives for inland and coastal surface waters. Requirements of this Order implement the Thermal Plan.
- K. National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).** USEPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, and later amended it on May 4, 1995, and November 9, 1999. About forty criteria in the NTR applied in California. On May 18, 2000, USEPA adopted the CTR. The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and, in addition, incorporated the previously adopted NTR criteria that were applicable in the state. The CTR was amended on February 13, 2001. CTR contains water quality criteria for priority pollutants.
- L. 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 USEPA through the NTR and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Regional Water Board in the Basin Plan. The SIP became effective on May 18, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the USEPA 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. Requirements of this Order implement the SIP.
- M. Alaska Rule.** On March 30, 2000, USEPA revised its regulation that specifies when new and revised state and tribal water quality standards (WQS) become effective for CWA purposes. (40 C.F.R. § 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 USEPA after May 30, 2000, must be approved by USEPA before being used for CWA purposes. The final rule also provides that standards already in effect and submitted to USEPA by May 30, 2000, may be used for CWA purposes, whether or not approved by USEPA.
- N. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants.** This Order contains both technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations for individual pollutants. The technology-based effluent limitations consist of restrictions on biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), total suspended solids (TSS), oil and grease, settleable solids, sulfide, phenolic compounds, total chlorine residual, and total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH). Restrictions on these pollutants are discussed in Section IV.B of the Fact Sheet (Attachment F). This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements.

The WQBELs consist of restrictions on pH, acute toxicity, temperature, arsenic, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, silver, thallium, zinc, cyanide, benzene, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate,

4,4'-DDT, and total PCBs. Water quality-based effluent limitations have been scientifically derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. To the extent that toxic pollutant WQBELs were derived from the CTR, the CTR is the applicable standard pursuant to 40 CFR section 131.38. The scientific procedures for calculating the individual WQBELs for priority pollutants are based on the SIP, which was approved by USEPA on May 18, 2000. All beneficial uses and water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan were approved under state law and submitted to and approved by USEPA prior to May 30, 2000. Any water quality objectives and beneficial uses submitted to USEPA prior to May 30, 2000, but not approved by USEPA before that date, are nonetheless "applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA" pursuant to 40 CFR section 131.21(c)(1). The remaining water quality objectives and beneficial uses implemented by this Order (specifically bacteria and ammonia) were approved by USEPA on September 25, 2002, and May 19, 2005, respectively. Collectively, this Order's restrictions on individual pollutants are no more stringent than required to implement the requirements of the CWA.

- O. 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 existing quality of waters be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Regional Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the state and federal antidegradation policies. As discussed in detail in the 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.
- P. Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** Section 402(o) of the CWA establishes statutory language prohibiting the backsliding of effluent limits. Sections 402(o) of the CWA and federal regulations at title 40, Code Federal Regulations section 122.44(l) outlines specific exceptions to the general prohibition against establishment of less stringent effluent limitations.

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 included in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order with the exception of copper, and zinc at Discharge Points 001, 002, and 003 and for nickel, arsenic, mercury, silver, thallium, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate at Discharge point 003. The Fact Sheet includes a discussion of the basis for the new limits and the exceptions to the backsliding requirements that are applicable.

- Q. 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, including protecting rare, threatened, or endangered species. The Discharger is responsible for meeting all requirements of the applicable Endangered Species Act.

- R. Monitoring and Reporting.** 40 CFR section 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 authorizes the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements. This Monitoring and Reporting Program is provided in Attachment E.
- S. Standard and Special Provisions.** Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with 40 CFR section 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with 40 CFR section 122.42, are provided in Attachment D. The Discharger must comply with all standard provisions and with those additional conditions that are applicable under 40 CFR section 122.42. The Regional Water Board has also included in this Order special provisions applicable to the Discharger. A rationale for the special provisions contained in this Order is provided in the attached Fact Sheet.
- T. Notification of Interested Parties.** The Regional 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 written comments. Details of the notification are provided in the Fact Sheet.
- U. Consideration of Public Comment.** The Regional 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 this Order supercedes Order No. R4-2007-0039 except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13000) and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the 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 Regional Water Board from taking enforcement actions for violations of the previous Order.

III. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

- A.** Wastes discharged shall be limited to treated wastewater consisting of storm water (up to 0.48 MGD at Discharge Point 001, up to 0.48 MGD at Discharge Point 002, and up to 0.72 MGD at Discharge Point 003) and hydrostatic test water (up to 1.02 MGD at Discharge Point 004) as described in the findings.
- B.** The discharge of wastewater at a location other than specifically described in this Order is prohibited, and constitutes a violation of the Order. The discharge of wastes from accidental spills or other sources is prohibited.

- C.** Discharges of water, materials, thermal wastes, elevated temperature wastes, toxic wastes, deleterious substances, or wastes other than those authorized by this Order, to a storm drain system, the Los Angeles Inner Harbor, or other waters of the State, are prohibited.
- D.** The discharge of designated waste or hazardous waste, as defined in California Water Code Section 13173 and Title 23 CCR Section 2521(a), respectively, is prohibited.
- E.** Neither the treatment nor the discharge of pollutants shall create pollution, contamination, or a nuisance as defined by Section 13050 of the Water Code.
- F.** Wastes discharged shall not contain any substances in concentrations toxic to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life.
- G.** The discharge shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standards for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Water Board or the State Water Resources Control Board as required by the Federal CWA and regulations adopted thereunder. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to Section 303 of the Federal CWA, and amendments thereto, the Regional Water Board will revise and modify this Order in accordance with such more stringent standards.
- H.** The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high level radiological waste is prohibited.
- I.** Any discharge of wastes at any point(s) other than specifically described in this Order is prohibited.

IV. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Points 001, 002, 003, and 004

1. Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001

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

Table 6. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Performance Goal
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
Conventional Pollutants						
pH	S.U.	—	—	6.5	8.5	—
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day (BOD ₅) @ 20 °C	mg/L	—	30	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	120	—	—	—
Oil and Grease	mg/L	—	15	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	60	—	—	—
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) ⁴	mg/L	—	75	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	300	—	—	—
Non-Conventional Pollutants						
Temperature	°F	—	—	—	86	—
Phenolic Compounds ²	mg/L	—	1.0	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	4.0	—	—	—
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) ^{2a}	µg/L	—	100	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.4	—	—	—
Turbidity	NTU	—	75	—	—	—
Settleable Solids	ml/L	—	0.3	—	—	—
Priority Pollutants						
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	—	65.6	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.3	—	—	—
Copper, Total Recoverable ^{3, 4}	µg/L	—	6.1	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.02	—	—	—
Lead, Total Recoverable ^{3, 4}	µg/L	—	14	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.06	—	—	—
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	—	0.10	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.0004	—	—	—
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	—	12.6	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.05	—	—	—
Silver, Total Recoverable	µg/L	—	2.2	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.01	—	—	—
Thallium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	—	12.6	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.05	—	—	—

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Performance Goal
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
Zinc, Total Recoverable ^{3,4}	µg/L	—	141	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.6	—	—	—
4,4'-DDT ^{3,4,A}	µg/L	—	0.001	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	4.0E-06	—	—	—
Total PCBs ^{3,4,5}	µg/L	—	0.0003	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	1.2E-06	—	—	—
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate	µg/L	—	11.8	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.05	—	—	—
PAHs						
Benzo(a)pyrene ⁴	µg/L	--	--	--	--	0.049 ^{6,A}
Chrysene ⁴	µg/L	--	--	--	--	0.049 ^{6,A}

For Footnotes, see pages 18 and 19.

2. Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 002

- a. The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at Discharge Point 002, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-002, as described in the attached MRP (Attachment E):

Table 7. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 002

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Performance Goal
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
Conventional Pollutants						
pH	S.U.	—	—	6.5	8.5	—
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day (BOD ₅) @ 20°C	mg/L	—	30	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	120	—	—	—
Oil and Grease	mg/L	—	15	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	60	—	—	—
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) ⁴	mg/L	—	75	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	300	—	—	—
Non-Conventional Pollutants						
Temperature	°F	—	—	—	86	—
Phenolic Compounds ²	mg/L	—	1.0	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	4	—	—	—
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) ^{2a}	µg/L	—	100	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.4	—	—	—
Turbidity	NTU	—	75	—	—	—
Settleable Solids	ml/L	—	0.3	—	—	—

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Performance Goal
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
Priority Pollutants						
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	—	65.1	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.3	—	—	—
Copper, Total Recoverable ^{3, 4}	µg/L	—	6.1	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.02	—	—	—
Lead, Total Recoverable ^{3, 4}	µg/L	—	14	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.06	—	—	—
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	—	0.10	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.0004	—	—	—
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	—	13.7	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.06	—	—	—
Thallium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	—	12.6	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.05	—	—	—
Zinc, Total Recoverable ^{3, 4}	µg/L	—	141	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.6	—	—	—
4,4'-DDT ^{3, 4, A}	µg/L	—	0.001	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	4.0E-6	—	—	—
Total PCBs ^{3, 4, 5}	µg/L	—	0.0003	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	1.2E-06	—	—	—
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate	µg/L	—	11.8	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.05	—	—	—
PAHs						
Benzo(a)pyrene ⁴	µg/L	--	--	--	--	0.049 ^{6, A}
Chrysene ⁴	µg/L	--	--	--	--	0.049 ^{6, A}

For Footnotes, see pages 18 and 19.

3. Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 003

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

Table 8. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 003

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Performance Goal
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
Conventional Pollutants						
pH	S.U.	—	—	6.5	8.5	—
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day (BOD ₅) @ 20°C	mg/L	—	30	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	180	—	—	—

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Performance Goal
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
Oil and Grease	mg/L	—	15	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	90	—	—	—
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) ⁴	mg/L	—	75	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	450	—	—	—
Non-Conventional Pollutants						
Temperature	°F	—	—	—	86	—
Phenolic Compounds ²	mg/L	—	1.0	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	6.0	—	—	—
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) ^{2a}	µg/L	—	100	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.6	—	—	—
Turbidity	NTU	—	75	—	—	—
Settleable Solids	ml/L	—	0.3	—	—	—
Priority Pollutants						
Copper, Total Recoverable ^{3,4}	µg/L	—	6.1	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.04	—	—	—
Lead, Total Recoverable ^{3,4}	µg/L	—	14	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.08	—	—	—
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	—	13.6	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.08	—	—	—
Zinc, Total Recoverable ^{3,4}	µg/L	—	141	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.85	—	—	—
4,4'-DDT ^{3,4}	µg/L	—	0.001	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	1.1E-05	—	—	—
Total PCBs ^{3,4,5}	µg/L	—	0.0003	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	1.8E-06	—	—	—
PAHs						
Benzo(a)pyrene ⁴	µg/L	--	--	--	--	0.049 ^{6, A}
Chrysene ⁴	µg/L	--	--	--	--	0.049 ^{6, A}

Footnotes for Tables 6, 7, and 8

1. The mass-based effluent limitations (lbs/day) are based on the permitted flow rate of 0.48 MGD (Discharge Points 001 and 002); and 0.72 MGD (Discharge Point 003); and are calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day. However, the actual mass limits for the day will be calculated using the actual discharge flow for that particular day if it exceeds the permitted flow.
2. Phenolic compounds include the sum of the following individual chlorinated and non-chlorinated phenolic compounds: 2-chlorophenol; 2-nitrophenol; phenol; 2,4-dimethylphenol; 2,4-dichlorophenol; 2,4,6-trichlorophenol; 4-chloro-3-methylphenol; 2,4-dinitrophenol; 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; pentachlorophenol; and 4-nitrophenol.
- 2a. TPH equals the sum of TPH gasoline (C₄-C₁₂), TPH diesel (C₁₃-C₂₂), and TPH oil (C₂₃₊).
3. The effluent limitations are based on the Harbor Toxics TMDL WLAs and calculated using the CTR-SIP procedures.

4. During each reporting period, if effluent monitoring results exceed both a TSS effluent limit and a CTR TMDL-based effluent limit or performance goal for copper, lead, zinc, 4,4-DDT, total PCBs, benzo(a)pyrene, or chrysene, then the Discharger has not demonstrated attainment with the interim sediment allocations stipulated by the Harbor Toxics TMDL, Resolution No. R11-008, page 11, Item 3, and implementation of the effluent sediment monitoring program is required for that priority pollutant. Sediment monitoring of the effluent shall begin during the first discharge event following the effluent exceedances. An effluent sediment monitoring result at or below the interim sediment allocation (Monitoring Thresholds) in Table 10, page 28 of this Order, demonstrates attainment with the interim sediment allocation and additional sediment monitoring of the effluent is not required. A sediment monitoring result that exceeds the interim sediment allocation requires additional sediment monitoring of the effluent during discharge but not more frequently than once per year until the three-year average concentration for sediment monitoring results is at or below the interim sediment allocation.
 5. Total PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) means the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resembles those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260.
 6. CTR human health criteria are not promulgated for total PAHs. Therefore, performance goals are based on CTR human health criteria for the individual PAHs, benzo(a)pyrene and chrysene. Benzo(a)pyrene and chrysene are selected because the State's 2010 303(d) List classifies the Los Angeles/Long Beach Inner Harbor as impaired for these PAH compounds. These performance goals are not enforceable effluent limitations. Rather, they act as triggers to determine when sediment monitoring is required for these compounds.
- A Samples analyzed must be unfiltered samples.

4. Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 004

- a. The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at Discharge Point 004, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-004, as described in the attached MRP (Attachment E):

Table 9. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 004

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Performance Goal
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
Conventional Pollutants						
pH	S.U.	—	—	6.5	8.5	—
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day (BOD ₅) @ 20°C	mg/L	—	30	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	225	—	—	—
Oil and Grease	mg/L	—	15	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	128	—	—	—
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) ³	mg/L	—	75	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	638	—	—	—
Non-Conventional Pollutants						
Temperature	°F	—	—	—	86	—
Chlorine, Total Residual	mg/L	—	—	—	0.1	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	—	—	0.9	—
Sulfide	mg/L	—	1.0	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	9	—	—	—

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Performance Goal
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
Settleable Solids	ml/L	—	0.3	—	—	—
Turbidity	NTU	—	75	—	—	—
Priority Pollutants						
Copper, Total Recoverable ^{2,3}	µg/L	—	6.1	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.05	—	—	—
Lead, Total Recoverable ^{2,3}	µg/L	—	14	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.12	—	—	—
Zinc, Total Recoverable ^{2,3}	µg/L	—	141	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	1.2	—	—	—
4,4'-DDT ^{2,3,A}	µg/L	—	0.001	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.00001	—	—	—
Total PCBs ^{2,3,4}	µg/L	—	0.0003	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	3E-06	—	—	—
Benzene	µg/L	—	1.0	—	—	—
	lbs/day ¹	—	0.01	—	—	—
PAHs						
Benzo(a)pyrene ³	µg/L	--	--	--	--	0.049 ^{5, A}
Chrysene ³	µg/L	--	--	--	--	0.049 ^{5, A}

Footnotes For Discharge Point 004:

- The mass-based effluent limitations (lbs/day) are based on the permitted flow rate of 0.48 MGD (Discharge Points 001 and 002); 0.72 MGD (Discharge Point 003); and 1.02 MGD (Discharge Point 004); and are calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day. However, the actual mass limits for the day will be calculated using the actual discharge flow for that particular day if it exceeds the permitted flow.
- The effluent limitations are based on the Harbor Toxics TMDL WLAs and calculated using the CTR-SIP procedures.
- During each reporting period, if effluent monitoring results exceed both a TSS effluent limit and a CTR TMDL-based effluent limit or performance goal for copper, lead, zinc, 4,4-DDT, total PCBs, benzo(a)pyrene, or chrysene, then the Discharger has not demonstrated attainment with the interim sediment allocations stipulated by the Harbor Toxics TMDL, Resolution No. R11-008, page 11, Item 3, and implementation of the effluent sediment monitoring program is required for that priority pollutant. Sediment monitoring of the effluent shall begin during the first discharge event following the effluent exceedances. An effluent sediment monitoring result at or below the interim sediment allocation (Monitoring Thresholds) in Table 10, page 28 of this Order, demonstrates attainment with the interim sediment allocation and additional sediment monitoring of the effluent is not required. A sediment monitoring result that exceeds the interim sediment allocation requires additional sediment monitoring of the effluent during discharge but not more frequently than once per year until the three-year average concentration for sediment monitoring results is at or below the interim sediment allocation.
- Total PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) means the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resembles those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260.
- CTR human health criteria are not promulgated for total PAHs. Therefore, performance goals are based on CTR human health criteria for the individual PAHs, benzo(a)pyrene and chrysene. Benzo(a)pyrene and

chrysene are selected because the State's 2010 303(d) List classifies the Los Angeles/Long Beach Inner Harbor as impaired for these PAH compounds. These performance goals are not enforceable effluent limitations. Rather, they act as triggers to determine when sediment monitoring is required for these compounds.

^A Samples analyzed must be unfiltered samples.

5. Final Effluent Limitations - Bacteria Limitations for Discharge Points 001, 002, 003, and 004.

1. Rolling 30-day Geometric Mean Limits

- i. Total coliform density shall not exceed 1,000/100 ml.
- ii. Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 200/100 ml.
- iii. Enterococcus density shall not exceed 35/100 ml.

2. Single Sample Limits

- i. Total coliform density shall not exceed 10,000/100 ml.
- ii. Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 400/100 ml.
- iii. Enterococcus density shall not exceed 104/100 ml.
- iv. Total coliform density shall not exceed 1,000/100 ml, if the ratio of fecal-to total coliform exceeds 0.1.

6. Final Effluent Limitations - Acute Toxicity Limitations for Discharge Points 001, 002, 003, and 004:

There shall be no acute toxicity in the discharge. The acute toxicity of the effluent shall be such that:

1. The average survival of undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, and
2. No single test producing less than 70% survival.

Compliance with the toxicity objectives will be determined by the method described in section V of the MRP (Attachment E). The Discharger shall conduct acute toxicity monitoring as specified in the MRP.

B. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable

C. Reclamation Specifications – Not Applicable

V. 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 the following in the Los Angeles Inner Harbor:

1. The normal ambient pH to fall below 6.5 nor exceed 8.5 units nor vary from normal ambient pH levels by more than 0.5 units.
2. Surface water temperature to rise greater than 5°F above the natural temperature of the receiving waters at any time or place. At no time the temperature be raised above 80° F as a result of waste discharged.
3. State/Regional Water Board Water Contact Standards

In marine waters designated for Water Contact Recreation (REC-1), the waste discharged shall not cause the following bacterial standards to be exceeded in the receiving water:

a. Geometric Mean Limits

- i. Total coliform density shall not exceed 1,000/100 ml.
- ii. Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 200/100 ml.
- iii. Enterococcus density shall not exceed 35/100 ml.

b. Single Sample Maximum (SSM)

- i. Total coliform density shall not exceed 10,000/100 ml.
- ii. Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 400/100 ml.
- iii. Enterococcus density shall not exceed 104/100 ml.
- iv. Total coliform density shall not exceed 1,000/100 ml, if the ratio of fecal-to-total coliform exceeds 0.1.

4. Depress the concentration of dissolved oxygen to fall below 5.0 mg/L anytime, and the median dissolved oxygen concentration for any three consecutive months shall not be less than 80 percent of the dissolved oxygen content at saturation.
5. Exceed total ammonia (as N) concentrations specified in the Regional Water Board Resolution No. 2004-022, adopted on March 4, 2004. Resolution No. 2004-022, *Amendment to the Water Quality Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Update the Ammonia Objectives for Inland Surface Waters Not Characteristic of Freshwater (including Enclosed Bays, Estuaries, and Wetlands) with the Beneficial Use*

Designations for Protection of "Aquatic Life". The ammonia Basin Plan amendment became effective on May 19, 2004.

6. The presence of visible, floating, suspended or deposited macroscopic particulate matter or foam.
7. 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.
8. Suspended or settleable materials, chemical substances or pesticides in amounts that cause nuisance or adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
9. 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.
10. Accumulation of bottom deposits or aquatic growths.
11. Biostimulatory substances at concentrations that promote aquatic growth to the extent that such growth causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.
12. The presence of substances that result in increases of BOD that adversely affect beneficial uses.
13. 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.
14. Alteration of turbidity, or apparent color beyond present natural background levels.
15. Damage, discolor, nor cause formation of sludge deposits on flood control structures or facilities nor overload the design capacity.
16. Degrade surface water communities and populations including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.
17. Problems associated with breeding of mosquitoes, gnats, black flies, midges, or other pests.
18. Create nuisance, or adversely affect beneficial uses of the receiving water.
19. Violation of any applicable water quality standards for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to section 303 of the CWA, or amendments thereto, the Regional Water Board will revise or modify this Order in accordance with such standards.

B. Groundwater Limitations – Not Applicable

VI. PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

1. Federal Standard Provisions. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions included in Attachment D of this Order.
2. Regional Water Board Standard Provisions. The Discharger shall comply with the following provisions:
 - a. This Order may be modified, revoked, reissued, or terminated in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR sections 122.44, 122.62, 122.63, 122.64, 125.62 and 125.64. Causes for taking such actions include, but are not limited to: failure to comply with any condition of this Order; endangerment to human health or the environment resulting from the permitted activity; or acquisition of newly-obtained information which would have justified the application of different conditions if known at the time of Order adoption. The filing of a request by the Discharger for an Order modification, revocation, and issuance or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this Order.
 - b. The Discharger must comply with the lawful requirements of municipalities, counties, drainage districts, and other local agencies regarding discharges of storm water to storm drain systems or other water courses under their jurisdiction; including applicable requirements in municipal storm water management program developed to comply with NPDES permits issued by the Regional Water Board to local agencies.
 - c. Discharge of wastes to any point other than specifically described in this Order and permit is prohibited and constitutes a violation thereof.
 - d. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable effluent limitations, national standards of performance, toxic effluent standards, and all federal regulations established pursuant to sections 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307, 316, 318, 405, and 423 of the Federal CWA and amendments thereto.
 - e. Oil or oily material, chemicals, refuse, or other pollutionable materials shall not be stored or deposited in areas where they may be picked up by rainfall and carried off of the property and/or discharged to surface waters. Any such spill of such materials shall be contained and removed immediately.
 - f. A copy of these waste discharge specifications shall be maintained at the discharge facility so as to be available at all times to operating personnel.
 - g. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this Order may be terminated or modified for cause, including, but not limited to:

- i. Violation of any term or condition contained in this Order;
 - ii. Obtaining this Order by misrepresentation, or failure to disclose all relevant facts;
 - iii. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.
- h.** If there is any storage of hazardous or toxic materials or hydrocarbons at this facility and if the facility is not manned at all times, a 24-hour emergency response telephone number shall be prominently posted where it can easily be read from the outside.
- i.** The Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board not later than 120 days in advance of implementation of any plans to alter production capacity of the product line of the manufacturing, producing or processing facility by more than ten percent. Such notification shall include estimates of proposed production rate, the type of process, and projected effects on effluent quality. Notification shall include submittal of a new report of waste discharge appropriate filing fee.
- j.** The Discharger shall file with the Regional Water Board a report of waste discharge at least 120 days before making any material change or proposed change in the character, location or volume of the discharge.
- k.** All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Regional Water Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe that they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture intermediate or final product or byproduct of any toxic pollutant that was not reported on their application.
- l.** In the event of any change in name, ownership, or control of these waste disposal facilities, the discharger shall notify this Regional Water Board of such change and shall notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, copy of which shall be forwarded to the Regional Water Board.
- m.** The Water Code provides that any person who violates a waste discharge requirement or a provision of the Water Code is subject to civil penalties of up to \$5,000 per day, \$10,000 per day, or \$25,000 per day of violation, or when the violation involves the discharge of pollutants, is subject to civil penalties of up to \$10 per gallon per day or \$25 per gallon per day of violation; or some combination thereof, depending on the violation, or upon the combination of violations.

Violation of any of the provisions of the NPDES program or of any of the provisions of this Order may subject the violator to any of the penalties described herein, or any combination thereof, at the discretion of the

prosecuting authority; except that only one kind of penalty may be applied for each kind of violation.

- n. The discharge of any product registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act to any waste stream which may ultimately be released to waters of the United States, is prohibited unless specifically authorized elsewhere in this permit or another NPDES permit. This requirement is not applicable to products used for lawn and agricultural purposes.
- o. The discharge of any waste resulting from the combustion of toxic or hazardous wastes to any waste stream that ultimately discharges to waters of the United States is prohibited, unless specifically authorized elsewhere in this permit.
- p. The Discharger shall notify the Executive Officer in writing no later than 6 months prior to the planned discharge of any chemical, other than the products previously reported to the Executive Officer, which may be toxic to aquatic life. Such notification shall include:
 - i. Name and general composition of the chemical,
 - ii. Frequency of use,
 - iii. Quantities to be used,
 - iv. Proposed discharge concentrations, and
 - v. USEPA registration number, if applicable.
- q. Failure to comply with provisions or requirements of this Order, or violation of other applicable laws or regulations governing discharges from this facility, may subject the Discharger to administrative or civil liabilities, criminal penalties, and/or other enforcement remedies to ensure compliance. Additionally, certain violations may subject the Discharger to civil or criminal enforcement from appropriate local, state, or federal law enforcement entities.
- r. In the event the Discharger does not comply or will be unable to comply for any reason, with any prohibition, average monthly effluent limitation, maximum daily effluent limitation, instantaneous minimum effluent limitation, instantaneous maximum effluent limitation, or receiving water limitation of this Order, the Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board by telephone (213) 576-6600 within 24 hours of having knowledge of such noncompliance, and shall confirm this notification in writing within five days, unless the Regional 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. Other noncompliance

requires written notification as above at the time of the normal monitoring report.

- s. Prior to making any change in the point of discharge, place of use, or purpose of use of treated wastewater that results in a decrease of flow in any portion of a watercourse, the Discharger must file a petition with the State Water Board, Division of Water Rights, and receive approval for such a change. (Water Code § 1211.)

B. Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) Requirements

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

C. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

- a. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to Section 303 of the Federal CWA, and amendments thereto, the Regional Water Board will revise and modify this Order in accordance with such more stringent standards.
- b. This Order 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 reasonable potential analysis (RPA).
- c. This Order may be reopened and modified, to incorporate in accordance with the provisions set forth in Parts 122 and 124, to include requirements for the implementation of the watershed management approach or to include new Minimum Levels (MLs).
- d. This Order may be reopened and modified to incorporate provisions as a result of future Basin Plan Amendments, such as a new or revised water quality objective or the adoption of a TMDL including the program of implementation.
- e. This Order may be reopened upon submission by the Discharger of adequate information, as determined by the Regional Water Board, to provide for dilution credits or a mixing zone, as may be appropriate.
- f. This Order may be reopened for modification, or revocation and reissuance, as a result of the detection of a reportable priority pollutant generated by special conditions included in this Order. These special conditions may be, but are not limited to, fish tissue sampling, whole effluent toxicity, monitoring requirements on internal waste stream(s), and monitoring for surrogate parameters. Additional requirements may be included in this Order as a result of the special condition monitoring data.

2. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements

a. Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Workplan. The Discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board an Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) workplan (1-2 pages) **within 90 days** of the effective date of this permit. This plan shall describe the steps the permittee intends to follow in the event that toxicity is detected, and should include at a minimum:

- i. A description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that will be used to identify potential causes/sources of toxicity, effluent variability, and treatment system efficiency;
- ii. A description of the facility’s method of maximizing in-house treatment efficiency and good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in operation of the facility;
- iii. If a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) is necessary, an indication of the person who would conduct the TIEs (i.e., an in-house expert or an outside contractor) (Section V of the MRP, Attachment E, provides references for the guidance manuals that should be used for performing TIEs).

b. Monitoring Thresholds based on Sediment Interim Concentration-based Allocations in the Harbor Toxics TMDL for Sediment Monitoring of Effluent

The monitoring thresholds in **Table 10** of this Order are based on the TMDL’s interim sediment allocations for copper, lead, zinc, DDT, PAHs, and PCBs. Attainment with these thresholds shall be demonstrated in accordance with Footnote 4 to Tables 6, 7, and 8, page 18; and Footnote 3 to Table 9, page 20 of this Order. Regardless of these monitoring thresholds, the Discharger shall ensure that effluent concentrations and mass discharges do not exceed levels that can be attained by performance of the Facility’s treatment technologies existing at the time of permit issuance, reissuance, or modification.

Table 10. Monitoring Thresholds

Pollutant	Monitoring Thresholds (mg/kg sediment)
Copper	154.1
Lead	145.5
Zinc	362.0
PAHs	90.3
DDT	0.341
PCBs	2.107

c. Harbor Toxics TMDL Water Column, Sediment, and Fish Tissue Monitoring for the Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters Compliance Monitoring Program.

As defined in the Harbor Toxics TMDL, the Discharger is a “responsible party” because it is an “Individual Industrial Permittee”. As such, either individually or with a collaborating group, the Discharger shall develop a monitoring and reporting plan (Monitoring Plan) and quality assurance project plan (QAPP) for the water column, sediment, and fish tissue in the Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor. These plans shall follow the “TMDL Element - Monitoring Plan” provisions in Attachment A to Resolution No. R11-008. The Monitoring Plan and QAPP shall be submitted **20 months** after the effective date of the TMDL for public review and subsequent Executive Officer approval. The Discharger shall begin monitoring **6 months** after the Monitoring Plan and QAPP are approved by the Executive Officer, unless otherwise directed by the Executive Officer.

The Compliance Monitoring Program shall include:

- i. Water Column Monitoring.** At the Station IDs in Table 11, parameters in the water column shall be monitored three times per year, during two wet weather events and one dry weather event. During wet weather events, water column samples shall be collected at several depths. Wet weather monitoring must include the first large storm event of the wet season. Sampling shall be designed to collect sufficient volumes of TSS for analyses of bulk sediment priority pollutants in Table 11 below.
- ii. Sediment Monitoring.** Sediment quality objective evaluation monitoring, as detailed in SQO Part 1 (sediment triad sampling), shall be performed once per five years and shall include the full chemical suite, two sediment toxicity tests, and four benthic indicies. At the Station IDs in Table 11, and between sediment triad monitoring events, sediment chemistry parameters shall be monitored once per five years.

Table 11. Sediment Chemistry Monitoring Requirements

Water Body Name	Station ID ¹	Station Location	Sample Media and Parameters	
			Water Column	Sediment
Los Angeles Inner Harbor	02	East Turning Basin	Flow, Temperature, DO, pH, Salinity, TSS, Copper, Lead, Zinc, PCBs, DDT	Copper, Lead, Zinc, Toxicity, Benthic Community Effect
	03	Center of the POLA West Basin		
	04	Main Turning Basin north of Vincent Thomas Bridge		
	05	Between Pier 300 and Pier 400		
	06	Main Channel south of Port O'Call		

¹ Based on Harbor Toxics TMDL.

iii. Fish Tissue Monitoring. In Los Angeles Inner Harbor, fish tissue shall be monitored once per two years for chlordane, dieldrin, toxaphene, DDT, and PCBs. The three target species shall include white croaker, a sport fish, and a prey fish.

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, Best Management Practices, and Spill Contingency Plan

The Discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board, **within 90 days** of the effective date of this Order:

- a.** An updated Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that describes site-specific management practices for minimizing contamination of storm water runoff and for preventing contaminated storm water runoff from being discharged directly to waters of the State. The updated SWPPP shall accurately reflect current facility conditions and incorporate changes in discharge practice (i.e., hydrostatic test water is no longer routed to retention ponds prior to discharge). The SWPPP shall be developed in accordance with the requirements in Attachment G.
- b.** An updated Best Management Practice Plan (BMPP) that will be implemented to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the receiving water. The BMPP shall include site-specific plans and procedures implemented and/or to be implemented to prevent hazardous waste/material from being discharged to waters of the State. Further, the Discharger shall assure that the storm water discharges from the Facility would neither cause, nor contribute to the exceedance of water quality standards and objectives, nor create conditions of nuisance in the receiving water, and that unauthorized discharges (i.e., spills) to the receiving water have been effectively prohibited. In particular, a risk assessment of each area identified by the Discharger shall be performed to determine the potential for hazardous or toxic waste/material discharge to surface waters. The BMPP shall be developed in accordance with requirements in Attachment G.
- c.** An updated Spill Contingency Plan that includes a technical report on the preventive (failsafe) and contingency (cleanup) plans for controlling accidental discharges, and for minimizing the effect of such events at the site. The Spill Contingency Plan shall be reviewed at a minimum once per year and updated as needed.

Plans shall cover all areas of the Facility and shall include an updated drainage map for the Facility. The Discharger shall identify on a map of appropriate scale the areas that contribute runoff to the permitted discharge points. The Discharger shall describe the activities in each area and the potential for contamination of storm water runoff and the discharge of hazardous waste/material.

The Discharger shall implement the SWPPP, BMPP, and Spill Contingency Plan **within 10 days** of the approval by the Executive Officer or **no later than 90 days**

after submission to the Regional Water Board, whichever comes first. The plans shall be reviewed annually and at the same time. Updated information shall be submitted to the Regional Water Board within **30 days** of revision.

4. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications

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

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

6. Other Special Provisions – Not Applicable

7. Compliance Schedules – Not Applicable

VII. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

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

A. Single Constituent Effluent Limitation.

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

B. Effluent Limitations Expressed as a Sum of Several Constituents.

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

C. Effluent Limitations Expressed as a Median.

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

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

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. Mass and Concentration Limitations

Compliance with mass and concentration effluent limitations for the same parameter shall be determined separately with their respective limitations. When the concentration of a constituent in an effluent sample is determined to be “Not Detected” (ND) or “Detected, but Not Quantified” (DNQ), the corresponding mass emission rate determined from that sample concentration shall also be reported as ND or DNQ.

F. Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL).

If the average (or when applicable, the median determined by subsection E 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. For any one calendar month during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar month.

In determining compliance with the AMEL, the following provisions shall also apply to all constituents:

1. If the analytical result of a single sample, monitored monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, does not exceed the AMEL for that constituent, the Discharger has demonstrated compliance with the AMEL for that month;
2. If the analytical result of a single sample, monitored monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, exceeds the AMEL for any constituent, the Discharger shall collect four additional samples at approximately equal intervals during the month. 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.

When all sample results are greater than or equal to the reported Minimum Level (see Reporting Requirement I.G. of the MRP), the numerical average of the analytical results of these five samples will be used for compliance determination.

When one or more sample results are reported as “Not-Detected (ND)” or “Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)” (see Reporting Requirement I.G. of the MRP), the median value of these four samples shall be used for compliance determination. If one or both of the middle values is ND or DNQ, the median shall be the lower of the two middle values.

3. In the event of noncompliance with an AMEL, the sampling frequency for that constituent shall be increased to weekly and shall continue at this level until compliance with the AMEL has been demonstrated.
4. If only one sample was obtained for the month or more than a monthly period and the result exceeds the AMEL, then the Discharger is in violation of the AMEL.

G. Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations (MDEL).

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

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

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

ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS

Arithmetic Mean (μ)

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

Arithmetic mean = $\mu = \Sigma x / n$ 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.

Best Management Practices (BMPs)

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

Bioaccumulative

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

Carcinogenic

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

Coefficient of Variation (CV)

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

Daily Discharge

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

The daily discharge may be determined by the analytical results of a composite sample taken over the course of 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)

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

Dilution Credit

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

Effluent Concentration Allowance (ECA)

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

Enclosed Bays

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

Estimated Chemical Concentration

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

Estuaries

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

Existing Discharger

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

Four-Day Average of Daily Maximum Flows

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

Infeasible

Not capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, environmental, legal, social, and technological factors.

Inland Surface Waters

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

Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation

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

Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation

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

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL)

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

Median

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

Method Detection Limit (MDL)

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

Minimum Level (ML)

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

Mixing Zone

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

Not Detected (ND)

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

Ocean Waters

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

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

Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP)

PMP means waste minimization and pollution prevention actions that include, but are not limited to, product substitution, waste stream recycling, alternative waste management methods, and education of the public and businesses. The goal of the PMP shall be to reduce all potential sources of a priority pollutant(s) through pollutant minimization (control) strategies, including pollution prevention measures as appropriate, to maintain the effluent concentration at or below the water quality-based effluent limitation. Pollution prevention measures may be particularly appropriate for persistent bioaccumulative priority pollutants where there is evidence that beneficial uses are being impacted. The 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

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)

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 Regional 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

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

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

Standard Deviation (σ)

Standard Deviation 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.

Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)

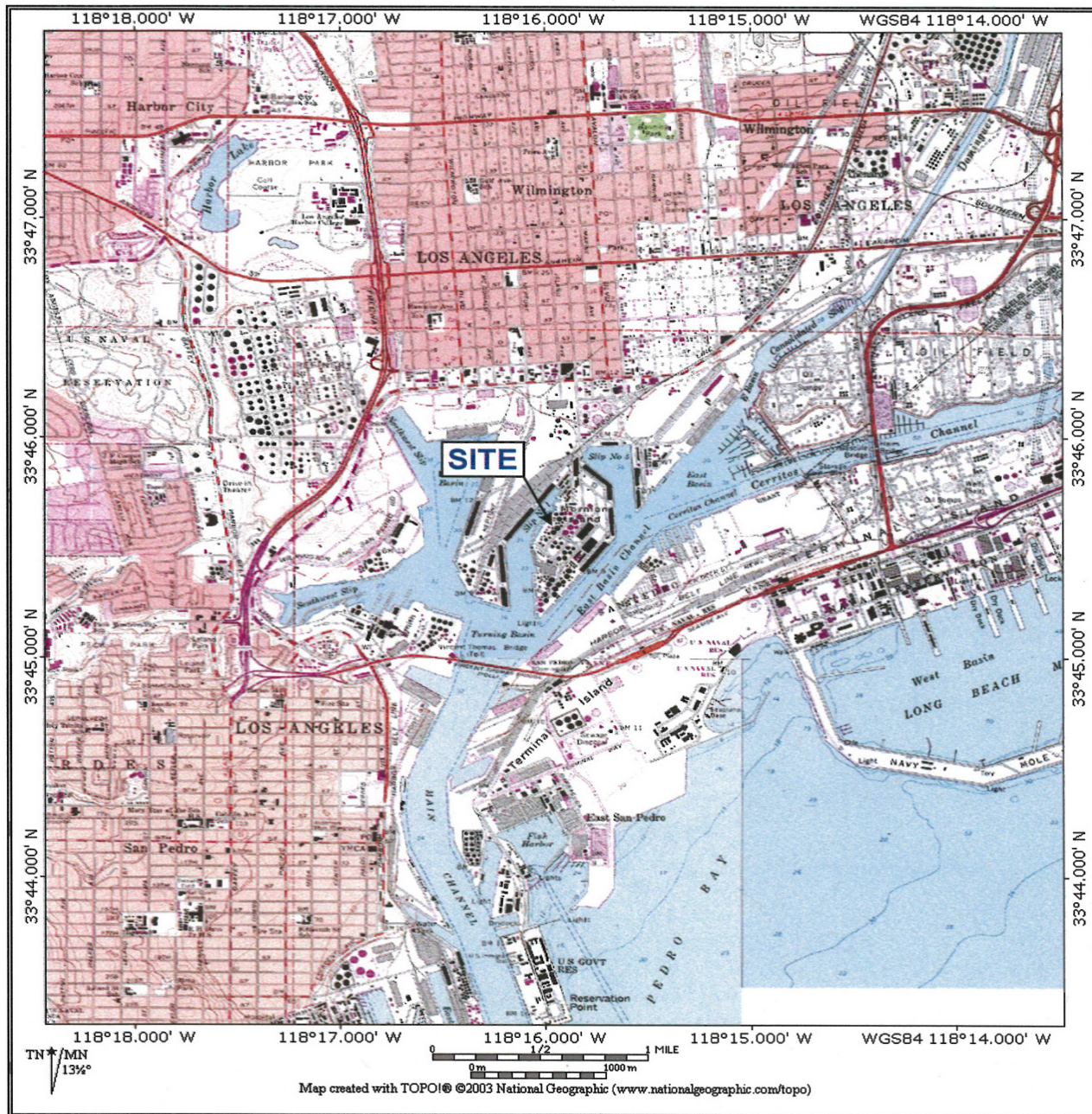
TRE is a study conducted in a step-wise process designed to identify the causative agents of effluent or ambient toxicity, isolate the sources of toxicity, evaluate the effectiveness of toxicity control options, and then confirm the reduction in toxicity. The first steps of the TRE consist of the collection 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 AND 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 5-day @ 20 °C
BPT	Best Practicable Treatment Control Technology
C.....	Water Quality Objective
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CTR.....	California Toxics Rule
CV	Coefficient of Variation
CWA.....	Clean Water Act
CWC	California Water Code
Discharger	Ultramar, Incorporated
DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report
DNQ.....	Detected But Not Quantified
ELAP	California Department of Health Services Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
ELG	Effluent Limitations, Guidelines and Standards
Facility	Wilmington Marine Terminal, Berth 164
g/kg.....	grams per kilogram
gpd	gallons per day
IC.....	Inhibition Coefficient
IC ₁₅	Concentration at which the organism is 15% inhibited
IC ₂₅	Concentration at which the organism is 25% inhibited
IC ₄₀	Concentration at which the organism is 40% inhibited
IC ₅₀	Concentration at which the organism is 50% inhibited
LA	Load Allocations
LOEC.....	Lowest Observed Effect Concentration
µg/L	micrograms per Liter
mg/L.....	milligrams per Liter
MDEL.....	Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation
MEC.....	Maximum Effluent Concentration
MGD	Million Gallons Per Day
ML	Minimum Level
MRP.....	Monitoring and Reporting Program
ND	Not Detected
ng/L	nanograms per liter
NOEC	No Observable Effect Concentration


NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NTR	National Toxics Rule
OAL	Office of Administrative Law
PAHs	Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons
pg/L	picograms per liter
PMEL	Proposed Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation
PMP	Pollutant Minimization Plan
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
ppm	parts per million
ppb	parts per billion
QA	Quality Assurance
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
Ocean Plan	Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California
Regional Water Board	California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region
RPA	Reasonable Potential Analysis
SCP	Spill Contingency Plan
Sediment Quality Plan	<i>Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries – Part 1 Sediment Quality</i>
SIP	State Implementation Policy (Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California)
SMR	Self Monitoring Reports
State Water Board	California State Water Resources Control Board
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
TAC	Test Acceptability Criteria
Thermal Plan	Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California
TIE	Toxicity Identification Evaluation
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TRE	Toxicity Reduction Evaluation
TSD	Technical Support Document
TSS	Total Suspended Solid
TU _c	Chronic Toxicity Unit
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements
WET	Whole Effluent Toxicity
WLA	Waste Load Allocations
WQBELs	Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations
WQS	Water Quality Standards
%	Percent

ATTACHMENT B – MAP



Source: U.S.G.S. 7.5-Minute Series Topographic Maps
 San Pedro, Torrance, and Long Beach Quadrangles

Site Address: 961 La Paloma Street, Wilmington, CA

DRAFTED BY: SLE	CHECKED BY: MEL	PROJECT NO: 02-UMI-001	FIGURE NO: 1	SITE ID: UMI	 299 West Hillcrest Drive Suite 220 Thousand Oaks, CA 91360
DWG DATE: 9/30/05	REV. DATE: N/A	CLIENT: Ultram, Inc.	TITLE: SITE LOCATION MAP Ultram Marine Terminal		
FILE NAME: Figure 1 - Site Location Map.doc					

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 Clean Water Act (CWA) and the California Water Code and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application [40 CFR section 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 yet been modified to incorporate the requirement [40 CFR section 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 section 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 section 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 section 122.41(e)].

E. Property Rights

1. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges [40 CFR section 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 section 122.5(c)].

F. Inspection and Entry

The Discharger shall allow the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), 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 [40 CFR section 122.41(i)] [Water Code section 13383]:

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 [40 CFR section 122.41(i)(1)];
2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order [40 CFR section 122.41(i)(2)];
3. Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order [section 122.41(i)(3)]; and
4. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring Order compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or the Water Code, any substances or parameters at any location [40 CFR section 122.41(i)(4)].

G. Bypass

1. Definitions
 - a. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility [40 CFR section 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 section 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 section 122.41(m)(2)].

3. Prohibition of bypass. Bypass is prohibited, and the Regional Water Board may take enforcement action against a Discharger for bypass, unless [40 CFR section 122.41(m)(4)(i)]:
 - a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage [40 CFR section 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A)];
 - b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance [40 CFR section 122.41(m)(4)(i)(B)]; and
 - c. The Discharger submitted notice to the Regional Water Board as required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.5 below [40 CFR section 122.41(m)(4)(i)(C)].
4. The Regional Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Regional Water Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3 above [40 CFR section 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 section 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 (24-hour notice) [40 CFR section 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 Discharger. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation [40 CFR section 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 Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.H.2 below are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was

caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review [40 CFR section 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 section 122.41(n)(3)]:
 - a. An upset occurred and that the Discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset [40 CFR section 122.41(n)(3)(i)];
 - b. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated [40 CFR section 122.41(n)(3)(ii)];
 - c. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.E.2.b below (24-hour notice) [40 CFR section 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 section 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 section 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 section 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 section 122.41(b)].

C. Transfers

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

III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

- A. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity [40 CFR section 122.41(j)(1)].
- B. Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures under Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under Part 136 unless otherwise specified in Part 503 unless other test procedures have been specified in this Order [40 CFR sections 122.41(j)(4) and 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 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 Regional Water Board Executive Officer at any time [40 CFR section 122.41(j)(2)].
- B. Records of monitoring information shall include:
 - 1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements [40 CFR section 122.41(j)(3)(i)];
 - 2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements [40 CFR section 122.41(j)(3)(ii)];
 - 3. The date(s) analyses were performed [40 CFR section 122.41(j)(3)(iii)];
 - 4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses [40 CFR section 122.41(j)(3)(iv)];
 - 5. The analytical techniques or methods used [40 CFR section 122.41(j)(3)(v)]; and
 - 6. The results of such analyses [40 CFR section 122.41(j)(3)(vi)].
- C. **Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied [section 122.7(b)]:**
 - 1. The name and address of any permit applicant or Discharger [40 CFR section 122.7(b)(1)]; and
 - 2. Permit applications and attachments, permits and effluent data [40 CFR section 122.7(b)(2)].

V. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

A. Duty to Provide Information

The Discharger shall furnish to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA within a reasonable time, any information which the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA 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 Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA copies of records required to be kept by this Order [section 122.41(h)] [Water Code section 13267].

B. Signatory and Certification Requirements

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional 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 section 122.41(k)].
2. All permit applications shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official [40 CFR section 122.22(a)(3)].
3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA shall be signed by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above [40 CFR section 122.22(b)(1)];
 - b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.) [40 CFR section 122.22(b)(2)]; and
 - c. The written authorization is submitted to the Regional Water Board and State Water Board [40 CFR section 122.22(b)(3)].
4. 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 Regional Water Board and State Water Board prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative [40 CFR section 122.22(c)].

5. 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 section 122.22(d)].

C. Monitoring Reports

1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) in this Order [40 CFR section 122.22(l)(4)].
2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices [40 CFR section 122.41(l)(4)(i)].
3. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under Part 136, or another method required for an industry-specific waste stream under 40 CFR subchapters N or O, 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 Regional Water Board [section 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 section 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 section 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 section 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 section 122.41(l)(6)(ii)]:
 - a. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order [40 CFR section 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A)].
 - b. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order [40 CFR section 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B)].
3. The Regional 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 section 122.41(l)(6)(iii)].

F. Planned Changes

The Discharger shall give notice to the Regional 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 section 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 section 122.29(b) [40 CFR section 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 that are subject neither to effluent limitations in this Order nor to notification requirements under section 122.42(a)(1) (see Additional Provisions—Notification Levels VII.A.1) 40 CFR [section 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 section 122.41(l)(1)(iii)].

G. Anticipated Noncompliance

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

H. Other Noncompliance

The Discharger shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.C, V.D, and V.E above at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Standard Provision – Reporting V.E above [40 CFR section 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 Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA, the Discharger shall promptly submit such facts or information [40 CFR section 122.41(l)(8)].

VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

- A.** The Regional Water Board is authorized to enforce the terms of this permit under several provisions of the Water Code, including, but not limited to, sections 13385, 13386, and 13387.
- B.** 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 section 122.41(a)(2)] [Water Code sections 13385 and 13387].

- C. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Regional 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 section 122.41(a)(3)].
- D. The CWA provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both [40 CFR section 122.41(j)(5)].
- E. The CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this Order, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both [40 CFR section 122.41(k)(2)].

VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

A. Non-Municipal Facilities

Existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural Dischargers shall notify the Regional Water Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe [40 CFR section 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 section 122.42(a)(1)]:
 - a. 100 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) [40 CFR section 122.42(a)(1)(i)];
 - b. 200 $\mu\text{g/L}$ for acrolein and acrylonitrile; 500 $\mu\text{g/L}$ for 2,4-dinitrophenol and 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony [40 CFR section 122.42(a)(1)(ii)];
 - c. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge [40 CFR section 122.42(a)(1)(iii)]; or

- d.** The level established by the Regional Water Board in accordance with 40 CFR section 122.44(f) [40 CFR section 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 section 122.42(a)(2)]:
 - e.** 500 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) [40 CFR section 122.42(a)(2)(i)];
 - f.** 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony [40 CFR section 122.42(a)(2)(ii)];
 - g.** Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge [40 CFR section 122.42(a)(2)(iii)]; or
 - h.** The level established by the Regional Water Board in accordance with 40 CFR section 122.44(f) [40 CFR section 122.42(a)(2)(iv)].

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP NO. 2165)

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ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP) NO. 2165

Title 40 the Code of Federal Regulations, section 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code Sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional 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.** Storm water effluent monitoring stations shall be established in each of three oil- water separators at the Facility. In Parcels 1 and 2, an effluent sampling station (EFF-001) shall be established in the last chamber of the oil-water separator prior to discharge from Discharge Point 001 to the La Paloma Avenue storm drain [Latitude 33 °, 45', 33" N", Longitude 118°, 16', 2" W"]. In Parcel 3, an effluent sampling station (EFF-002) shall be established in the last chamber of the oil-water separator prior to discharge from Discharge Point 002 to the La Paloma Avenue storm drain [Latitude 33 °, 45', 33" N, Longitude 118 °, 15', 57" W]. In Parcels 4 and 5, an effluent sampling station (EFF-003) shall be established in the last chamber of the oil-water separator prior to discharge from Discharge Point 003 to the La Paloma Avenue storm drain [Latitude 33 °, 45', 36" N, Longitude 118 °, 15', 55" W]. For hydrostatic test water, effluent monitoring station (EFF-004) shall be established at a point prior to discharge from Discharge Point 004 to Los Angeles Inner Harbor Latitude 33 °, 45', 31" N", Longitude 118 °, 16', 4" W" All sampling stations shall be located where representative samples of that effluent can be obtained.
- B.** Effluent samples shall be taken downstream of any addition to treatment works and prior to mixing with the receiving waters.
- C.** The Regional 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.
- D.** Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR sections 136.3, 136.4, and 136.5 (revised May 18, 2012); or, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board.

Laboratories analyzing effluent samples and receiving water samples shall be certified by the California Department of Public Health Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) or approved by the Executive Officer 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.

- E.** For any analyses performed for which no procedure is specified in the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) guidelines or in the MRP, the constituent or

parameter analyzed and the method or procedure used must be specified in the monitoring report.

- F.** Each monitoring report must affirm in writing that “all analyses were conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the Department of Public Health or approved by the Executive Officer and in accordance with current USEPA guideline procedures or as specified in this MRP”.
- G.** The monitoring reports shall specify the analytical method used, the Method Detection Limit (MDL), and the Minimum Level (ML) for each pollutant. For the purpose of reporting compliance with numerical limitations, 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.

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

- 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.

The Regional Water Board, in consultation with the State Water Board Quality Assurance Program, shall establish a ML that is not contained in Attachment H to be included in the Discharger’s permit in any of the following situations:

- 1. When the pollutant under consideration is not included in Attachment H;
- 2. When the Discharger and Regional Water Board agree to include in the permit a test method that is more sensitive than that specified in Part 136 (revised May 18, 2012);
- 3. When the Discharger agrees to use an ML that is lower than that listed in Attachment H;

4. When the Discharger demonstrates that the calibration standard matrix is sufficiently different from that used to establish the ML in Attachment H, 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 Regional 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 section 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 Regional 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. Unless otherwise specified in the analytical method, duplicate samples must be analyzed at a frequency of 5% (1 in 20 samples) with at least one if there is fewer than 20 samples in a batch. A batch is defined as a single analytical run encompassing no more than 24 hours from start to finish. A similar frequency shall be maintained for analyzing spiked samples.
 - M. When requested by the Regional Water Board or USEPA, 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 average monthly and daily maximum limits 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 average monthly limit, the Discharger shall collect four additional samples at approximately equal intervals during the month, until compliance with the average monthly limit has been demonstrated. All five analytical results shall be reported in the monitoring report for that month, or 45 days after results for the additional samples were received, whichever is later. In the event of

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

- 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. Laboratories analyzing monitoring samples shall be certified by the Department of Public Health, in accordance with the provision of Water Code section 13176, and must include quality assurance/quality control data with their reports.

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 E-1. Monitoring Station Locations

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description (include Latitude and Longitude when available)
001	EFF-001	After treatment in the oil-water separator located at Latitude 33 °, 45', 33" N", Longitude 118 °, 16', 2" W"
002	EFF-002	After treatment in the oil -water separator located at Latitude 33 °, 45', 33" N", Longitude 118 °, 15', 57" W"
003	EFF-003	After treatment in the oil -water separator located at Latitude 33 °, 45', 31" N", Longitude 118 °, 16', 4" W"
004	EFF-004	Prior to Discharge Point 004 to Los Angeles Inner Harbor Latitude 33 °, 45', 31" N", Longitude 118 °, 16', 4" W"
--	RSW-001	A point less than 50 feet from Discharge Point 004 (within the influence of the discharge) by Battery 1. The direction of the tidal flow at the time of sample collection shall be away from the discharge point and towards the sampling point.

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description (include Latitude and Longitude when available)
--	RSW-002	A point greater than 50 feet from the Discharge Point 004 (outside the influence of the discharge) by Battery 1. The direction of the tidal flow at the time of sample collection shall be towards the discharge point and away from the sampling point.

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Locations EFF-001, EFF-002, and EFF-003

1. The Discharger shall monitor storm water runoff at Monitoring Location EFF-001, EFF-002, and EFF-003 during discharge to surface waters, as follows. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select from the listed methods and corresponding Minimum Level to ensure compliance with the effluent limitations:

Table E-2. Effluent Monitoring – Monitoring Locations EFF-001, EFF-002, EFF-003

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency ¹	Required Analytical Test Method
Total Flow	gal/day	Metered	1/Discharge Event	²
pH	pH Units	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Temperature	°F	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Oil and Grease ³	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5-day @ 20 deg. C) ³	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Conductivity	µmho/cm	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) ³	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Settleable Solids	ml/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Turbidity	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Sulfide ³	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Fecal Coliform	MPN/ 100 mL	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Enterococcus	MPN/ 100 ml	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Total Coliform	MPN/ 100 ml	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) as Gasoline (C ₄ -C ₁₂) ³	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	EPA Method 503.1 or 8015B
TPH as Diesel (C ₁₃ -C ₂₂) ³	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	EPA Method 503.1, 8015B, or 8270
TPH as Waste Oil (C ₂₃₊) ³	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	EPA Method 503.1, 8015B, or 8270

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency ¹	Required Analytical Test Method
Phenolic Compounds, Total ^{3,4}	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Ammonia Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Arsenic, Total Recoverable ³	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Chromium (VI)	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Total Chromium	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Copper, Total Recoverable ³	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Lead, Total Recoverable ³	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Mercury, Total Recoverable ³	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Nickel, Total Recoverable ³	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Silver, Total Recoverable ³	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Thallium, Total Recoverable ³	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Zinc, Total Recoverable ³	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Benzene	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Bis (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate ³	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Toluene	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Xylene	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
4,4'-DDT, Total ^{3,5}	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Total PCBs ^{3,5,6}	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Benzo(a)pyrene, Total ⁵	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Chrysene, Total ⁵	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Acute Toxicity ⁷	% Survival	Grab	1/Year ⁸	²
Remaining Priority Pollutants ⁹	µg/L	Grab	1/Year ⁸	²
TCDD Equivalents ¹⁰	µg/L	Grab	1/Year ⁸	²

¹ During periods of extended discharge, no more than **one sample per week** (or a 7-day period) is required. Sampling shall be during the first hour of discharge. If, for safety reasons, a sample cannot be obtained during the first hour of discharge, a sample shall be obtained at the first safe opportunity and the reason for delay shall be included in the report. If there is no discharge to surface waters, then no monitoring is required. In the corresponding monitoring report, the Discharger will indicate under statement of perjury that no effluent was discharged to surface water during the reporting period. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select from the listed methods and corresponding Minimum Level.

² Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in Part 136; for priority pollutants the methods must meet the lowest minimum levels (MLs) specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP. Where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, the methods must be approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board.

³ The mass emission (lbs/day) for the discharge shall be calculated and reported using the limitation concentration and the actual flow rate measured at the time of discharge, using the formula.

$$M = 8.34 \times C_e \times Q$$

where: M = mass discharge for a pollutant, lbs/day

C_e = limitation concentration for a pollutant, mg/L

Q = actual discharge flow rate, MGD (million gallons per day)

- 4 Phenolic compounds include the sum of the following individual chlorinated and non-chlorinated phenolic compounds: 2-chlorophenol; 2-nitrophenol; phenol; 2,4-dimethylphenol; 2,4-dichlorophenol; 2,4,6-trichlorophenol; 4-chloro-3-methylphenol; 2,4-dinitrophenol; 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; pentachlorophenol; and 4-nitrophenol.
- 5 Water samples analyzed for these pollutants shall not be filtered.
- 6 Total PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) means the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260.
- 7 Refer to Section V, Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements.
- 8 Monitoring is only required during years in which discharge occurs. Annual samples shall be collected during the first discharge of the year. If there is no discharge to surface waters, the Discharger will indicate in the corresponding monitoring report, understatement of perjury that no effluent was discharged to surface water during the reporting period.
- 9 Priority Pollutants as defined by the California Toxics Rule (CTR) defined in Finding II.K of the Limitations and Discharge Requirements of this Order.
- 10 TCDD equivalents shall be calculated using the following formula, where the Minimum Levels (ML), and toxicity equivalency factors (TEFs) are as listed in the Table below. The Discharger shall report all measured values of individual congeners, including data qualifiers. When calculating TCDD equivalents, the Discharger shall set congener concentrations below the minimum levels to zero. USEPA method 1613 may be used to analyze dioxin and furan congeners.

$$\text{Dioxin-TEQ (TCDD equivalents)} = \sum(C_x \times \text{TEF}_x)$$

where: C_x = concentration of dioxin or furan congener x

TEF_x = TEF for congener x

Toxicity Equivalency Factors

Congeners	Minimum Level (pg/L)	Toxicity Equivalence Factor (TEF)
2,3,7,8 - tetra CDD	10	1.0
1,2,3,7,8 - penta CDD	50	1.0
1,2,3,4,7,8 - hexa CDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8 - hexa CDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9 - hexa CDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8 - hepta CDD	50	0.01
Octa CDD	100	0.0001
2,3,7,8 - tetra CDF	10	0.1
1,2,3,7,8 - penta CDF	50	0.05
2,3,4,7,8 - penta CDF	50	0.5
1,2,3,4,7,8 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
2,3,4,6,7,8 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8 - hepta CDFs	50	0.01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9 - hepta CDFs	50	0.01
Octa CDF	100	0.0001

B. Monitoring Location EFF-004

1. The Discharger shall monitor hydrostatic test water at Monitoring Location EFF-004, during discharge to surface waters, as follows. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select from the listed methods and corresponding Minimum Level to ensure compliance with the effluent limitations:

Table E-3. Effluent Monitoring – Monitoring Locations EFF-004

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency ¹	Required Analytical Test Method
Total Flow	gal/day	Metered	1/Discharge Event	²
pH	pH Units	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Temperature	°F	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Oil and Grease ³	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5-day @ 20 deg. C) ³	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Total Organic Carbon	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) ³	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Settleable Solids	ml/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Turbidity	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Sulfide ³	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Chlorine, Total Residual ³	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Fecal Coliform	MPN/ 100 mL	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Enterococcus	MPN/ 100 ml	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Total Coliform	MPN/ 100 ml	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) as Gasoline (C ₄ -C ₁₂) ³	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	EPA Method 503.1 or 8015B
TPH as Diesel (C ₁₃ -C ₂₂) ³	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	EPA Method 503.1, 8015B, or 8270
TPH as Waste Oil (C ₂₃₊) ³	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	EPA Method 503.1, 8015B, or 8270
Phenolic Compounds, Total ^{3,4}	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Ammonia Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Chromium (VI)	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Total Chromium	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Copper, Total Recoverable ³	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Lead, Total Recoverable ³	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency ¹	Required Analytical Test Method
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Silver, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Thallium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Zinc, Total Recoverable ³	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Bis (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Benzene ³	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Toluene	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Xylene	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Phenol	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
4,4'-DDT, Total ^{3,5}	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Total PCBs ^{3,5,6}	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Benzo(a)pyrene, Total ⁵	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Chrysene, Total ⁵	µg/L	Grab	1/Discharge Event	²
Acute Toxicity ⁷	% Survival	Grab	1/Year ⁸	²
Remaining Priority Pollutants ⁹	µg/L	Grab	1/Year ⁸	²
TCDD Equivalents ¹⁰	µg/L	Grab	1/Year ⁸	²

¹ During periods of extended discharge, no more than **one sample per week** (or a 7-day period) is required. Sampling shall be during the first hour of discharge. If, for safety reasons, a sample cannot be obtained during the first hour of discharge, a sample shall be obtained at the first safe opportunity and the reason for delay shall be included in the report. If there is no discharge to surface waters, then no monitoring is required. In the corresponding monitoring report, the Discharger will indicate under statement of perjury that no effluent was discharged to surface water during the reporting period. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select from the listed methods and corresponding Minimum Level.

² Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in Part 136; for priority pollutants the methods must meet the lowest minimum levels (MLs) specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP. Where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, the methods must be approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board.

³ The mass emission (lbs/day) for the discharge shall be calculated and reported using the limitation concentration and the actual flow rate measured at the time of discharge, using the formula.

$$M = 8.34 \times C_e \times Q$$

where: M = mass discharge for a pollutant, lbs/day
 C_e = limitation concentration for a pollutant, mg/L
 Q = actual discharge flow rate, MGD (million gallons per day)

⁴ Phenolic compounds include the sum of the following individual chlorinated and non-chlorinated phenolic compounds: 2-chlorophenol; 2-nitrophenol; phenol; 2,4-dimethylphenol; 2,4-dichlorophenol; 2,4,6-trichlorophenol; 4-chloro-3-methylphenol; 2,4-dinitrophenol; 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; pentachlorophenol; and 4-nitrophenol.

⁵ Water samples analyzed for these pollutants shall not be filtered.

- ⁶ Total PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) means the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260.
- ⁷ Refer to Section V, Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements.
- ⁸ Monitoring is only required during years in which discharge occurs. Annual samples shall be collected during the first discharge of the year. If there is no discharge to surface waters, the Discharger will indicate in the corresponding monitoring report, understatement of perjury that no effluent was discharged to surface water during the reporting period.
- ⁹ Priority Pollutants as defined by the California Toxics Rule (CTR) defined in Finding II.K of the Limitations and Discharge Requirements of this Order.
- ¹⁰ TCDD equivalents shall be calculated using the following formula, where the Minimum Levels (ML), and toxicity equivalency factors (TEFs) are as listed in the Table below. The Discharger shall report all measured values of individual congeners, including data qualifiers. When calculating TCDD equivalents, the Discharger shall set congener concentrations below the minimum levels to zero. USEPA method 1613 may be used to analyze dioxin and furan congeners.

$$\text{Dioxin-TEQ (TCDD equivalents)} = \sum(C_x \times \text{TEF}_x)$$

where: C_x = concentration of dioxin or furan congener x
 TEF_x = TEF for congener x

Toxicity Equivalency Factors

Congeners	Minimum Level (pg/L)	Toxicity Equivalence Factor (TEF)
2,3,7,8 - tetra CDD	10	1.0
1,2,3,7,8 - penta CDD	50	1.0
1,2,3,4,7,8 - hexa CDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8 - hexa CDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9 - hexa CDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8 - hepta CDD	50	0.01
Octa CDD	100	0.0001
2,3,7,8 - tetra CDF	10	0.1
1,2,3,7,8 - penta CDF	50	0.05
2,3,4,7,8 - penta CDF	50	0.5
1,2,3,4,7,8 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
2,3,4,6,7,8 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8 - hepta CDFs	50	0.01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9 - hepta CDFs	50	0.01
Octa CDF	100	0.0001

C. Sediment Monitoring of Effluent at Monitoring Location EFF-001, EFF-002, EFF-003, and EFF-004

The Discharger must sample the discharge at the point following final treatment, prior to entering the receiving water. The exact location of the sampling point must be stipulated in the initial self-monitoring report. All samples shall be tested in accordance with USEPA or ASTM methodologies where such methods exist. Where no USEPA or ASTM methods exist, the State Water Board or Regional Water Board (collectively Water Boards) shall approve the use of other methods. Analytical tests shall be

conducted by laboratories certified by the California Department of Public Health in accordance with Water Code Section 13176.

Table E-4. Sediment Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Copper	mg/kg	Grab	1/Year ¹
Lead	mg/kg	Grab	1/Year ¹
Zinc	mg/kg	Grab	1/Year ¹
PAHs	mg/kg	Grab	1/Year ¹
DDT	mg/kg	Grab	1/Year ¹
PCBs	mg/kg	Grab	1/Year ¹

¹ Monitoring is only required during years in which a discharge occurs as specified in Footnote 4 to Tables 6, 7, 8, and 9 page 19 of this Order. If monitoring is not triggered because of an exceedance, sediment monitoring must be conducted as described here at least once during the permit term.

V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Acute Toxicity

1. Definition of Acute Toxicity.

Acute toxicity is a measure of primarily lethal effects that occur over a 96-hour period. Acute toxicity shall be measured in percent survival measured in undiluted (100%) effluent.

- a. The average monthly survival in the undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, and
- b. No single test shall produce less than 70% survival.

2. Acute Toxicity Effluent Monitoring Program.

- a. **Method.** The Discharger shall conduct acute toxicity tests on (96-hour static renewal toxicity tests) on effluent grab samples, by methods specified in 40 CFR Part 136 which cites USEPA’s *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*, Fifth Edition, October 2002, USEPA, Office of Water, Washington D.C. (EPA/821-R-02-012) or a more recent edition to ensure compliance. Effluent samples shall be collected after all treatment processes and before discharge to the receiving water.
- b. **Test Species.** The fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (Acute Toxicity Test Method 2000.0), shall be used as the test species for fresh water discharges and the topsmelt, *Atherinops affinis*, shall be used as the test species for

brackish effluent. However, if the salinity of the receiving water is between 1 to 32 parts per thousand (ppt), the Discharger may have the option of using the inland silverside, *Menidia beryllina* (Acute Toxicity Test Method 2006.0), instead of the topsmelt. The method for topsmelt (Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1006.0) is found in USEPA's *Short-term Method for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms*, First Edition, August 1995 (EPA/600/R-95/136).

- c. Alternate Reporting.** For the acute toxicity testing with topsmelt, the Discharger may elect to report the results or endpoint from the first 96 hours of the chronic toxicity test as the results of the acute toxicity test, using USEPA's August 1995 method (EPA/600/R-95/136) to conduct the chronic toxicity test.
- d. Acute Toxicity Accelerated Monitoring.** If either of the above requirements (sections 1.a and 1.b) is not met, the Discharger shall conduct six additional tests, approximately every two weeks, over a 12-week period (or over the next six discharge events). The Discharger shall ensure that they receive results of a failing toxicity test within 24 hours of the close of the test and the additional tests shall begin within 5 business days of the receipt of the result. If the additional tests indicate compliance with the toxicity limitation, the Discharger may resume regular testing.
- e. Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE).**

 - i. If the results of any two of the six accelerated tests are less than 90% survival, then the Discharger shall immediately begin a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) and implement the Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) workplan. The TIE 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 requirements.
 - ii. If the initial test and any of the additional six acute toxicity bioassay test results are less than 70% survival, the Discharger shall immediately begin a TIE and implement the Initial Investigation TRE workplan. Once the sources are identified, the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to reduce toxicity to meet the requirements.

B. Quality Assurance

1. Concurrent testing with a reference toxicant shall be conducted. Reference toxicant tests shall be conducted using the same test conditions as the effluent toxicity tests (e.g., same test duration, etc).
2. If either the reference toxicant test or effluent test does not meet all test acceptability criteria (TAC) as specified in the test methods manuals (EPA/600/4-91/002 and EPA/821-R-02-014), then the Discharger must re-sample and re-test at the earliest time possible.

3. Control and dilution water should be receiving water or laboratory water, as appropriate, as described in the manual. If the dilution water used is different from the culture water, a second control using culture water shall be used.

C. Preparation of an Initial Investigation TRE Workplan

The Discharger shall prepare and submit a copy of the Discharger's Initial Investigation TRE workplan to the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board for approval **within 90 days** of the effective date of this permit. If the Executive Officer does not disapprove the workplan within 60 days, the workplan shall become effective. The Discharger shall use USEPA manuals EPA/600/2-88/070 (industrial) or EPA/833B-99/002 (municipal) as guidance. This workplan shall describe the steps the Discharger intends to follow if toxicity is detected, and should include, at a minimum:

1. 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.
2. A description of the Facility's methods of maximizing in-house treatment efficiency and good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in the operation of the Facility; and,
3. 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). See MRP Section V.E.3., for guidance manuals.

D. Steps in Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) and Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE)

1. If the results of the implementation of the Facility's Initial Investigation TRE workplan indicate the need to continue the TRE/TIE, the Discharger shall expeditiously develop a more detailed TRE workplan for submittal to the Executive Officer within 30 days of completion of the Initial Investigation TRE. The detailed workplan shall include, but not be limited to:
 - a. Further actions to investigate and identify the cause of toxicity;
 - b. Actions the Discharger will take to mitigate the impact of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity; and
 - c. A schedule for these actions.
2. The following section summarizes the stepwise approach used in conducting the TRE:
 - a. Step 1 includes basic data collection. Data collected for the accelerated monitoring requirements may be used to conduct the TRE;

- b.** Step 2 – Evaluates optimization of the treatment system operation, facility housekeeping, and the selection and use of in-plant process chemicals;
- c.** If Steps 1 and 2 are unsuccessful, Step 3 implements TIE and employment of all reasonable efforts using currently available TIE methodologies. The objective of the TIE shall be to identify the substance or combination of substances causing the observed toxicity;
- d.** Assuming successful identification or characterization of the toxicant(s), Step 4 evaluates final effluent treatment options;
- e.** Step 5 evaluates in-plant treatment options; and,
- f.** Step 6 consists of confirmation once a toxicity control method has been implemented.

Many recommended TRE elements parallel source control, pollution prevention, and storm water control program best management practices (BMPs). To prevent duplication of efforts, evidence of compliance with those requirements may be sufficient to comply with TRE requirements. By requiring the first steps of a TRE to be accelerated testing and review of the Facility's TRE workplan, a TRE may be ended in its early stages. All reasonable steps shall be taken to reduce toxicity to the required level. The TRE may be ended at any stage if monitoring indicates there is no longer toxicity (six consecutive acute toxicity test results are greater than 90% survival).

- 3.** The Discharger shall initiate a TIE as part of the TRE process to identify the cause(s) of toxicity. The Discharger shall use the USEPA acute manual, chronic manual, EPA/600/6-91/005F (Phase I)/EPA/600/R-96-054 (for marine), EPA/600/R-92/080 (Phase II), and EPA/600/R-92/081 (Phase III) as guidance.
- 4.** If a TRE/TIE is initiated prior to completion of the accelerated testing schedule required V.A.2.d and V.B.2.b of this MRP, then the accelerated testing schedule may be terminated, or used as necessary in performing the TRE/TIE, as determined by the Executive Officer.
- 5.** Toxicity tests conducted as part of a TRE/TIE may also be used for compliance determination, if appropriate.
- 6.** The Regional Water Board recognizes that toxicity may be episodic and identification of causes of and reduction of sources of toxicity may not be successful in all cases. Consideration of enforcement action by the Board will be based, in part, on the Discharger's actions and efforts to identify and control or reduce sources of consistent toxicity.

E. Ammonia Removal

1. Except with prior approval from the Executive Officer of the Regional 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 not 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 TIE 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 Regional Water Board, and receiving written permission expressing approval from the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board.

F. Reporting

The Discharger shall submit a full report of the toxicity test results, including any accelerated testing conducted during the month 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. If an initial investigation indicates the source of toxicity and accelerated testing is unnecessary, pursuant to Sections V.A.2.d., then those results also shall be submitted with the SMR for the period in which the investigation occurred.

1. The full report shall be submitted on or before the end of the month in which the SMR is submitted.
2. 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 or chronic toxicity limit or trigger and (4) printout of the ToxCalc or CETIS (Comprehensive Environmental Toxicity Information System) program results.

3. Test results for toxicity tests also 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. NOEC value(s) in percent effluent;
 - f. IC₁₅, IC₂₅, IC₄₀ and IC₅₀ values in percent effluent;
 - g. Mean percent mortality (+standard deviation) after 96 hours in 100% effluent (if applicable);
 - h. NOEC and LOEC values for reference toxicant test(s);
 - i. IC₂₅ value for reference toxicant test(s);
 - j. Any applicable charts; and
 - k. 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 Regional Water Board of any toxicity exceedance of the limit or trigger 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.

VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

VII. RECLAMATION MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – SURFACE WATER

A. Monitoring Location RSW-001

1. The Discharger shall monitor the Los Angeles Inner Harbor at Monitoring Location RSW-001 as follows:

Table E-3. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements – RSW-001

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency ^{1a}	Required Analytical Test Method
pH	s.u.	Grab ¹	1/Quarter ^{2,3}	4
Temperature	°F	Grab	1/Quarter ^{2,3}	4
Fecal Coliform	MPN/100ml	Grab ¹	1/Quarter ²	4
Ammonia Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	Grab ¹	1/Quarter ^{2,3}	4
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Grab ¹	1/Quarter ^{2,3}	4
Salinity	ppt	Grab	1/Year ⁵	4
Priority Pollutants ⁶	µg/L	Grab	1/Year	4
TCDD Equivalents ⁷	µg/L	Grab	1/Year	4

- ¹ Samples shall be obtained within ten centimeters of the surface.
- ^{1a} If no discharges occur during a quarter, no sample need be taken and this shall be reported in the quarterly report.
- ² Must be sampled during periods of storm water discharge.
- ³ Must be sampled during periods of hydrostatic test water discharge.
- ⁴ 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 Attachment H. Where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, the methods must be approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board.
- ⁵ Receiving water pH, salinity, temperature must be analyzed at the same time the samples are collected for priority pollutants analysis.
- ⁶ Priority Pollutants as defined by the California Toxics Rule (CTR) defined in Finding II.I of the Limitations and Discharge Requirements of this Order, and included as Attachment I.
- ⁷ To determine compliance with effluent limitations or to conduct Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA), this Order requires the Discharger to calculate and report dioxin-toxicity equivalencies (TEQs) using the following formula, where the toxicity equivalency factors (TEFs) are as listed in the Table below. USEPA method 1613 may be used to analyze dioxin and furan congeners.

$$\text{Dioxin-TEQ} = \sum(C_x \times \text{TEF}_x)$$

where:

C_x = concentration of dioxin or furan congener x

TEF_x = TEF for congener x

Toxicity Equivalency Factors

Congeners	Minimum Level (pg/L)	Toxicity Equivalence Factor (TEF)
2,3,7,8 - tetra CDD	10	1.0
1,2,3,7,8 - penta CDD	50	1.0
1,2,3,4,7,8 - hexa CDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8 - hexa CDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9 - hexa CDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8 - hepta CDD	50	0.01
Octa CDD	100	0.0001
2,3,7,8 - tetra CDF	10	0.1
1,2,3,7,8 - penta CDF	50	0.05

Congeners	Minimum Level (pg/L)	Toxicity Equivalence Factor (TEF)
2,3,4,7,8 - penta CDF	50	0.5
1,2,3,4,7,8 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
2,3,4,6,7,8 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8 - hepta CDFs	50	0.01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9 - hepta CDFs	50	0.01
Octa CDF	100	0.0001

B. Monitoring Location RSW-002

1. The Discharger shall monitor the Los Angeles Inner Harbor at Monitoring Location RSW-002 as follows:

Table E-4. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements – RSW-002

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency ^{1a}	Required Analytical Test Method
pH	s.u.	Grab ¹	1/Quarter ^{2,3}	4
Temperature	°F	Grab	1/Quarter ^{2,3}	4
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Grab ¹	1/Quarter ^{2,3}	4
Ammonia Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	Grab ¹	1/Quarter ^{2,3}	4
Fecal Coliform	MPN/100ml	Grab ¹	1/Quarter ²	4

¹ Samples shall be obtained within ten centimeters of the surface.
^{1a} If no discharges occur during a quarter, no sample need be taken and this shall be reported in the quarterly report.
² Must be sampled during periods of storm water discharge.
³ Must be sampled during periods of hydrostatic test water discharge.
⁴ Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR Part 136.

C. Visual Monitoring of Upstream and Downstream Receiving Water Sampling Points

1. A visual observation station shall be established in the vicinity of Discharge Point 004 to the Los Angeles Inner Harbor.
2. General observations of the receiving water shall be made at each discharge point when discharges occur. All receiving water observations shall be reported in the semiannual monitoring report. Observations shall be descriptive where applicable, such that colors, approximate amounts, or types of materials are apparent. The following observations shall be made:
 - a. Tidal stage, time, and date of monitoring
 - b. Weather conditions
 - c. Color of water
 - d. Appearance of oil films or grease, or floatable materials
 - e. Extent of visual turbidity or color patches

- f. Direction of tidal flow
- g. Description of odor, if any, of the receiving water
- h. Presence and activity of California Least Tern and California Brown Pelican.

IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Storm Water Monitoring

1. **Rainfall Monitoring.** The Discharger shall measure and record the rainfall on each day of the month. This information shall be included in the monitoring report for that quarter.
2. **Visual Observation.** The Discharger shall make visual observations of all storm water discharge locations on at least one storm event per month that produces a significant storm water discharge to observe the presence of floating and suspended materials, oil and grease, discoloration, turbidity, and odor. A “significant storm water discharge” is a continuous discharge of storm water for a minimum of one hour, or the intermittent discharge of storm water for a minimum of 3 hours in a 12-hour period.

B. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP) and Spill Contingency Plan (SCP)

1. As required under Special Provision VI.C.3 of this Order, the Discharger shall submit an updated SWPPP, BMPP, and SCP to the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board for approval within 90 days of the effective date of this permit.
2. Annually the Discharger shall report the status of the implementation and the effectiveness of the SWPPP, BMPP, and SCP required under Special Provision VI.C.3 of this Order. The SWPPP, BMPP, and SCP shall be reviewed at a minimum once per year and updated as needed to ensure all actual or potential sources of pollutants in wastewater and storm water discharged from the facility are addressed in the SWPPP, BMPP, and SCP. All changes or revisions to the SWPPP, BMPP, and SCP will be summarized in the annual report required under Attachment E, Monitoring and Reporting, Section X.C.

C. Regional Monitoring

The Discharger may be required to participate in the development of Regional Monitoring program(s) to address pollutants as specified in the Harbor Toxics TMDL.

X. 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 to surface waters during any reporting period, the Discharger will indicate under statement of perjury that no effluent was discharged to surface water during the reporting period in the corresponding monitoring report.
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.
5. The Discharger shall report the results of acute and chronic toxicity testing, TRE and TIE as required in the Attachment E, Monitoring and Reporting, Section V.F.

B. Self Monitoring Reports (SMRs)

1. At any time during the term of this permit, the State or Regional 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 SMRs as searchable PDF documents. SMR documents that are less than 10 megabytes (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 in section XI.B.8.c of this MRP. 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 under sections III through IX. The Discharger shall submit quarterly 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 E-6. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule

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

4. Reporting Protocols. The Discharger shall report with each sample result the applicable reported Minimum Level (ML) and the current Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure in Part 136.
5. 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 reported ML 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 (+ 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.
6. Compliance Determination. Compliance with effluent limitations for priority pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined above and Attachment A of this Order. For purposes of reporting and administrative

enforcement by the Regional 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).

7. **Multiple Sample Data.** When determining compliance with an AMEL or MDEL for priority pollutants and more than one sample result is available, the Discharger shall compute the arithmetic mean unless the data set contains one or more reported determinations of “Detected, but Not Quantified” (DNQ) or “Not Detected” (ND). In those cases, the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:
 - a. The data set shall be ranked from low to high, ranking the reported ND determinations lowest, DNQ determinations next, followed by quantified values (if any). The order of the individual ND or DNQ determinations is unimportant.
 - b. The median value of the data set shall be determined. If the data set has an odd number of data points, then the median is the middle value. If the data set has an even number of data points, then the median is the average of the two values around the middle unless one or both of the points are ND or DNQ, in which case the median value shall be the lower of the two data points where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than DNQ.
8. **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 Regional Water Board, signed and certified as required in Item X.B.1. If a disk that contains a document that is 10MB or larger is required, submit it to the address listed below:

**California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Los Angeles Region
320 W. 4th Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013**

C. Other Reports

1. Within 90 days of the effective date of this permit, the Discharger is required to submit the following to the Regional Water Board:
 - a. Initial Investigation TRE workplan
 - b. Updated SWPPP
 - c. Updated BMPP
 - d. Updated SCP
2. Within **20 months** of the effective date of the Harbor Toxics TMDL, TMDL **and annually thereafter**, the Discharger or the Responsible Parties shall submit annual implementation reports to the Regional Water Board. The reports shall describe the measures implemented and the progress achieved toward meeting the assigned WLAs and LAs.

ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

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ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

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

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

I. PERMIT INFORMATION

The following table summarizes administrative information related to the Facility.

Table F-1. Facility Information

WDID	4B192023002
Discharger	Ultramar, Inc. (a Valero Energy Corporation Company)
Name of Facility	Wilmington Marine Terminal, Berth 164
Facility Address	961 La Paloma Avenue
	Wilmington, CA 90744
	Los Angeles County
Facility Contact, Title and Phone	Shannon Fowler, Associate Environmental Scientist, (562) 495-5490
Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports	Mark Phair, Vice President & General Manager
Mailing Address	P. O. Box 93102, Long Beach, CA 90809
Billing Address	Same as above
Type of Facility	Industrial (SIC code: 4463)
Major or Minor Facility	Minor
Threat to Water Quality	3
Complexity	C
Pretreatment Program	No
Reclamation Requirements	No
Facility Permitted Flow	001- 0.48 Million Gallons per Day (MGD)
	002- 0.48 MGD
	003- 0.72 MGD
	004- 1.02 MGD
Facility Design Flow	Not Applicable
Watershed	Dominguez Channel and Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbors Watershed
Receiving Water	Los Angeles Inner Harbor
Receiving Water Type	Coastal Surface Water

- A.** Ultramar, Incorporated, a Valero Energy Corporation Company (hereinafter Discharger or Ultramar) leases and operates the Wilmington Marine Terminal, Berth 164 (hereinafter Facility), a bulk storage and distribution facility that receives and ships

intermediates, feedstock, and refined products by pipeline, marine vessels, and trucks. The Facility is located at 961 La Paloma Avenue, Wilmington, California.

For the purposes of this Order, references to the “discharger” or “permittee” in applicable federal and state laws, regulations, plans, or policy are held to be equivalent to references to the Discharger herein.

- B.** The Facility discharges wastewater (storm water and hydrostatic test water) to the Los Angeles Inner Harbor, Slip No. 1 (referred to as Battery 1 by the Discharger), a water of the United States, both directly and via a storm drain and is currently regulated by Order R4-2007-0039 which was adopted on August 9, 2007, and expired on July 10, 2012. The terms and conditions of the current Order have been administratively extended as per 40 Code Federal Regulations (CFR) section 122.6 and remain in effect until new Waste Discharge Requirements and an NPDES permit are adopted pursuant to this Order.
- C.** The Discharger filed a report of waste discharge and submitted an application for renewal of its Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit on January 13, 2012. Supplemental information were received February 19, 2013, May 8, 2013, and June 5, 2013. Tetra Tech staff (USEPA Contractor) on behalf of Regional Water Board conducted a site visit on December 13, 2011, to observe operations and collect additional data to develop permit limitations and conditions.

II. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

Ultramar, Inc. leases and operates the Wilmington Marine Terminal, Berth 164. The Facility is located on a property known as Mormon Island. The Facility serves as a bulk storage and distribution facility for Ultramar’s Wilmington Refinery, and is connected to the Refinery by pipelines. The Facility receives and ships intermediates, feedstock and refined products by pipeline, marine vessels, and trucks. The Facility includes a dock, two separate unloading rack areas, a fired heater area, a warehouse, control house, offices, and a five-parcel tank farm. Each tank farm is surrounded by a 12-foot high concrete containment wall. There are 15 petroleum storage tanks and 4 slop oil storage tanks. The Facility occupies approximately 8 acres, most of which is unpaved. Attachment C depicts the major structures of the Facility.

The Facility borders Wickland Oil Company’s marine terminal to the north and U.S. Borax’s marine terminal to the south. Parcel 1 is located west of La Paloma Avenue. Parcel 1 is approximately 1.2 acres, consisting of three oil storage tanks and two slop tanks. The oil storage tank volumes range in capacity from approximately 11,000 barrels to 40,000 barrels. Parcel 2 is located west of La Paloma Avenue, and occupies 0.7 acres, consisting of two oil storage tanks. The tank volumes are approximately 30,000 barrels. Parcel 3 is located east of La Paloma Avenue and south of Hermosa Street, with total area of approximately 2 acres, consisting of four oil storage tanks and two slop oil tanks. The oil storage tank volumes are approximately 67,000 barrels. Parcels 4 and 5 are located east of La Paloma Avenue and north of Hermosa Street, with total area of approximately 3.2 acres,

consisting of 6 oil storage tanks. The tank volumes range in capacity from approximately 42,000 barrels to 120,000 barrels.

A. Description of Wastewater Treatment or Controls

The treatment systems consist of oil-water separators. The separators are designed to remove sediment, petroleum compounds and grease picked-up by the storm water runoff. Parcels 1 and 2 share an oil-water separator, Parcel 3 has a dedicated oil-water separator and Parcels 4 and 5 have a shared oil-water separator. Storm water at the terminal is mostly accumulated within the tank farm containment walls and conveyed to the storm water management system. Storm water is discharged through Discharge Points 001, 002, and 003 (see table on cover page) to the Los Angeles Inner Harbor, Battery 1, a water of the United States, within a coastal Watershed, via a storm drain on La Paloma Avenue.

Hydrocarbons which are collected in the sumps are transferred by level-activated pumps through a system of pipes to the primary slop oil tanks in Parcel 3 (e.g., Tanks 99-TK-1 and 99-TK-2). These tanks normally receive all of the slop oil in the system and are interconnected to fill simultaneously. Oil and rainwater in these tanks is transferred by pipe or vacuum truck to secondary slop oil tanks in Parcel 1 (e.g., Tank 99-TK-7301 and Tank 99-TK-7302). The secondary tanks augment overall system capacity, and provide additional capacity during major storms. The slop oil is then transferred via pipeline to the Ultramar's Wilmington Refinery slop oil system. At the refinery, slop oil is recycled and processed for product recovery. Storm water is discharged from the oil-water separators at a controlled rate, after testing determines that the storm water meets permit effluent limitations. Discharge volumes for each outfall are calculated based on the surface area of the tank farm and the amount of precipitation measured at the site. Estimates of the areas of impervious surfaces drained to each outfall, and an estimate of the total surface area drained by the outfall, are as follows:

Discharge Point	Area of Impervious Surface	Total Area Drained
001	0.8 acres	1.9 acres
002	0.7 acres	2 acres
003	1.5 acres	3.2 acres

The Discharger indicated in EPA Form 2E that the maximum daily discharge flow rate of storm water is 0.72 MGD at Discharge Point 003 based on three storm events (January 2011, March 2011, and December 2011). Supplemental information submitted by the Discharger on February 19, 2013, indicated that the estimated storm water discharge flow rate based on the "Total Area Drained" is 0.48 MGD at each Discharge Point 001 and 002.

In addition to storm water, hydrostatic test water is generated from integrity testing of new or rehabilitated pipes and petroleum storage tanks and discharged from the Facility. During repair and maintenance activities, hydrostatic test water is stored in the storage tanks prior to discharge. Untreated hydrostatic test water is discharged using

temporary hoses from each parcel of the Facility directly through Discharge Point 004 (see table on cover page) into the Los Angeles Inner Harbor, Battery 1. For hydrostatic test water, the discharge flow rate is 1.02 MGD based on Order No. R4-2007-0039. Order No. R4-2007-0039 included only hydrostatic test water flow rate.

During the discharge of storm water, hydrostatic test water is not discharged through the discharge points.

B. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

In Parcel 1, sloping ground directs the storm water to a drain and sump. From the sump in Parcel 1, storm water is then pumped to the oil-water separator. In Parcel 2, sloping ground and one trench directs storm water to the same oil-water separator. Discharge Point 001 is located after the final chamber of this oil water separator and discharges into the storm drain on La Paloma Avenue (Latitude 33^o, 45', 33" North, Longitude 118^o, 16', 02" West), and into the Battery 1, Los Angeles Inner Harbor.

In Parcel 3, storm water drains through a network of area drains. Each tank has a separate, limited containment wall of approximately 2 feet high. Separate drains in each area connect to the oil-water separator located in the northwest corner. As of 2006, the facility had installed permanent piping, but is currently using a portable pump and temporary piping to pump the treated storm water into the Slop Tank 99-TK-1 in Parcel 3 and then to the Refinery for treatment before being discharged to the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts. The Facility plans to use the permanent pipe system in the future. Discharge Point 002 is located after the final chamber of this oil water separator and discharges into the storm drain on La Paloma Avenue (Latitude 33^o, 45', 33" North, Longitude 118^o, 15', 57" West), and subsequently into the Battery 1, Los Angeles Inner Harbor.

As of 2006, the Facility ceased discharges from Discharge Points 001 and 002. Storm water from Parcels 1, 2 and 3 is pumped to Slop Tank 99-TK-1 in Parcel 3, and then directed to the Ultramar's Wilmington Refinery for treatment prior to being discharged to the sanitary sewer (Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts). However, the Discharger would like to retain the authority to continue discharges of storm water through Discharge Points 001 (Latitude 33^o, 45', 33" North, Longitude 118^o, 16', 02" West), and 002 (Latitude 33^o, 45', 33" North, Longitude 118^o, 15', 57" West), if necessary, and if all applicable effluent limitations are met. There have been no discharges of storm water through Discharge Points 001 and 002 during the existing permit term.

In Parcels 4 and 5, storm water accumulates into the storm drains which all connect to the oil-water separator on the west side of the parcel. Storm water from Parcels 4 and 5 is discharged from the oil-water separator through Discharge Point 003 to the La Paloma Avenue storm drain (Latitude 33^o, 45', 36" North, Longitude 118^o, 15', 55" West), which then discharges into Battery 1, Los Angeles Inner Harbor.

As stated previously, untreated hydrostatic test water is discharged using temporary hoses from each parcel of the Facility directly through Discharge Point 004 (Latitude

33°, 45', 31" North, Longitude 118°, 16', 04" West) into Battery 1, Los Angeles Inner Harbor. There have been no discharges of hydrostatic test water through Discharge Point 004 during the permit term.

Ultramar's current procedure is to hold hydrostatic test water and/or stormwater collected in the sumps within the Marine Terminal parcels and collect water samples for laboratory analyses. The water in the sumps will continue to be held on site pending receipt of the laboratory analytical results. If laboratory analytical results indicate that the discharge meets the effluent limitations, Ultramar will proceed to discharge to the storm drain system and perform additional sampling/monitoring as specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program. If the analytical results do not meet the effluent limitations, the water is transferred via vacuum truck to the Refinery for treatment prior to discharge to the sanitary sewer. In addition, Ultramar proposes to implement an annual cleaning of each sump within the Marine Terminal parcels.

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

Effluent limitations contained in the existing Order for discharges from Discharge Point 003 (Monitoring Location EFF-003) are summarized in Table F-2, below. There were nine discharge events through Discharge Point 003 during the term of the existing permit. The Facility did not have any discharges of storm water from Discharge Points 001 or 002, or discharges of hydrostatic test water from Discharge Point 004 during the term of the existing permit; therefore, monitoring data are unavailable for these locations.

Table F-2. Historic Effluent Limitations and SMR Data – Discharge Point 003

Parameter	Units	Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations	Range of Reported Concentrations
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	ND – 1
pH	S.U.	6.5 – 8.5	7.39 – 8.89
Temperature	°F	86	51 – 67.1
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	mg/L	No limit	0.81 - 2.6
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	No limit	1 - 49
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)	µg/L	No limit	0.34 – 0.38
Settleable Solids	ml/L	No limit	<0.1 - 0.2
Turbidity	NTU	No limit	6.7 - 55
Sulfide	mg/L	No limit	All are ND
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	63.2	0.94 – 5.3
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	5.8	12 – 45.3
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	15.7	2.9 – 18
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	0.10	All are ND
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	13.5	0.85 – 5.9
Silver, Total Recoverable	µg/L	2.2	All are ND
Thallium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	12.6	All are ND

Parameter	Units	Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations	Range of Reported Concentrations
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	95.1	46 – 413
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate	µg/L	11.8	All are ND
Phenolic Compounds	mg/L	1.0	All are ND
Acute Toxicity	% survival	¹	95 – 100

ND = Non-detect

¹ The acute toxicity of the effluent shall be such that: (i) the average survival in undiluted effluent for any three consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, and (ii) no single test producing less than 70% survival.

D. Compliance Summary

A review of effluent monitoring data submitted during the existing permit term indicates the Discharger violated effluent limitations for pH, copper, lead, and zinc established in Order No. R4-2007-0039 for Discharge Point 003.

Date Occurred	Monitoring Period	Violation Type	Pollutant	Reported Value	Permit Limitations	Units
12/20/2010	4Q 2010	Instantaneous Maximum	pH	8.89	8.5	s.u.
12/20/2010	4Q 2010	Maximum Daily	Copper	34	5.8	µg/L
1/04/2011	1Q 2011	Maximum Daily	Copper	12	5.8	µg/L
3/25/2011	1Q 2011	Maximum Daily	Copper	14	5.8	µg/L
12/12/2011	4Q2011	Maximum Daily	Copper	43	5.8	µg/L
12/12/2011	4Q2011	Maximum Daily	Lead	18	15.7	µg/L
12/12/2011	4Q2011	Maximum Daily	zinc	320	95.1	µg/L
1/23/2012	1Q 2012	Maximum Daily	Copper	30	5.8	µg/L
1/23/2012	1Q 2012	Instantaneous Maximum	pH	8.7	8.5	s.u.
1/23/2012	1Q 2012	Maximum Daily	Zinc	200	95.1	µg/L

A Settlement Offer No R4-2012-0154, to participate in the Expedited Payment Program in the amount of \$24,000.00 for the violations of the requirements contained in Order No. R4-2007-0039 during the period from 4th Quarter 2010 to 1st Quarter 2012 was issued to Ultramar on October 26, 2012, by this Regional Water Board. Ultramar accepted the offer and the Regional Water Board received the payment of \$24,000.00 from Ultramar on January 3, 2013.

E. Planned Changes

There has been no indication of planned changes at the Facility.

III. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, 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 USEPA and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as a NPDES permit for point source discharges from this facility to surface waters. This Order also serves as Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13260).

B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Under Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of CEQA, Public Resources Code sections 21100 through 21177. In addition, this action is exempt from CEQA pursuant to 14 CCR 15301 (categorical exemption for existing facilities) because the action concerns the permitting of an existing facility and involves negligible or no expansion of the existing use.

C. State and Federal Regulations, Policies, and Plans

1. Water Quality Control Plans. The Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) adopted a Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (hereinafter Basin Plan) on June 13, 1994, that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan. In addition, the Basin Plan implements 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. Beneficial uses applicable to the Los Angeles Inner Harbor are as follows:

Table F-3. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001, 002, 003, and 004	Los Angeles Inner Harbor	<p><u>Existing:</u> Industrial Service Supply (IND); Navigation (NAV); Non-contact water recreation (REC-2); Preservation of rare, threatened, or endangered species (RARE); Commercial and sport fishing (COMM); and Marine habitat (MAR).</p> <p><u>Potential:</u> Contact water recreation (REC-1) and Shellfish Harvesting (SHELL).</p>

Requirements of this Order implement the Basin Plan.

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

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

The discharge from the Ultramar's Wilmington Marine Terminal, Berth 164 Facility is comprised primarily of storm water runoff and hydrostatic test water. Discharges to the Los Angeles Inner Harbor, Battery 1 would only occur during significant storm events and integrity testing of new or rehabilitated pipes and petroleum storage tanks. Since the discharge is not municipal wastewater or industrial process wastewater which are prohibited, this discharge is permitted. This Order also contains provisions necessary to protect all beneficial uses of the receiving water.

- 2. Thermal Plan.** The State Water Board adopted a Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California (Thermal Plan) on May 18, 1972, and amended this plan on September 18, 1975. Requirements of this Order implement the Thermal Plan. Additionally, a white paper developed by Regional Water Board staff entitled *Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen Impacts on Biota in Tidal Estuaries and Enclosed Bays in the Los Angeles Region*, evaluated the optimum temperatures for steelhead, topsmelt, ghost shrimp, brown rock crab, jackknife clam, and blue mussel. A maximum effluent temperature limitation of 86°F was determined to be appropriate for protection of aquatic life and is included in this Order.
- 3. National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).** USEPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, and later amended it on May 4, 1995, and November 9, 1999. About forty criteria in the NTR applied in California. On May 18, 2000, USEPA adopted the CTR. The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and, in addition, incorporated the previously adopted NTR criteria that were applicable in the state. The CTR was amended on February 13, 2001. These rules contain water quality criteria for priority pollutants.
- 4. 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 USEPA through the NTR and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Regional Water Board in the Basin Plan. The

SIP became effective on May 18, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the USEPA 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. Requirements of this Order implement the SIP.

5. **Alaska Rule.** On March 30, 2000, USEPA revised its regulation that specifies when new and revised state and tribal water quality standards (WQS) become effective for CWA purposes [40 C.F.R. § 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 USEPA after May 30, 2000, must be approved by USEPA before being used for CWA purposes. The final rule also provides that standards already in effect and submitted to USEPA by May 30, 2000, may be used for CWA purposes, whether or not approved by USEPA.
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 existing water quality be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Regional Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the State and federal antidegradation policies. The permitted discharge must be consistent with the antidegradation provision of 40 CFR section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.
7. **Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** Section 402(o) of the CWA establishes statutory language prohibiting the backsliding of effluent limits. Sections 402(o) of the CWA and federal regulations at title 40, Code Federal Regulations section 122.44(l) outlines specific exceptions to the general prohibition against establishment of less stringent effluent limitations.

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 included in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order with the exception of copper, and zinc at Discharge Points 001, 002, and 003 and for nickel, arsenic, mercury, silver, thallium, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate at Discharge point 003. This Fact Sheet includes a discussion of the basis for the new limits and the exceptions to the backsliding requirements that are applicable.

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

Section 303(d) of the CWA requires states to identify specific water bodies where water quality standards are not expected to be met after implementation of technology-based effluent limitations on point sources. For all 303(d)-listed water bodies and pollutants,

the Regional Water Board plans to develop and adopt TMDLs that will specify wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point sources and load allocations (LAs) for non-point sources, as appropriate.

Certain receiving waters in the Los Angeles and Ventura Counties' watersheds do not fully support beneficial uses. These receiving waters are classified as impaired on the 2010 303(d) List and are scheduled for TMDL development. The USEPA approved the 2010 State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) California 303(d) List of impaired water bodies on November 12, 2010.

The Facility discharges to the Los Angeles Inner Harbor. The 2010 State Water Board California 303(d) List includes the classification of the Los Angeles-Long Beach Inner Harbor. The pollutants of concern include beach closures due to bacteria, benthic community effects, benzo(a)pyrene (3,4-benzopyrene-7-d), chrysene, copper, dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), sediment toxicity, and zinc.

The following are summaries of the TMDLs for the Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbor Inner Harbor:

1. **Bacteria TMDL.** The Regional Water Board approved the Los Angeles Harbor Bacteria TMDL through Resolution 2004-011 on July 1, 2004. The State Water Board, Office of Administrative Law (OAL), and USEPA approved the TMDL on October 21, 2004, January 5, 2005, and March 1, 2005, respectively. The Bacteria TMDL became effective on March 10, 2005. The Bacteria TMDL addresses Inner Cabrillo Beach and the Main Ship Channel of the Los Angeles Inner Harbor. This Order includes bacteria limitations based on water quality standards (WQS) applicable to Los Angeles Inner Harbor. These WQS (and WQBELs) are identical to the WQS used to develop the Bacteria TMDL that is applicable to the Main Ship Channel located within the Los Angeles Inner Harbor
2. **Harbor Toxics TMDL.** The Regional Water Board adopted Resolution No. R11-008 on May 5, 2011, that amended the Basin Plan to incorporate the *TMDL for Toxic Pollutants in Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors Waters* (Harbor Toxics TMDL). The Harbor Toxic TMDL was approved by the State Water Board on February 7, 2012, the OAL on March 21, 2012, and the USEPA on March 23, 2012. The Harbor Toxics TMDL contains requirements applicable to this discharge. Therefore, this Order contains effluent limitations and monitoring requirements based on the TMDL.

For Los Angeles Inner Harbor which is located within the Greater Los Angeles Harbor Waters, the Harbor Toxics TMDL included:

- a. Sediment interim concentration-based allocations (in mg/kg sediment) for copper, lead, zinc, DDT, PAHs, and PCBs (Attachment A to Resolution No. R11-008, p. 11).

- b. Water column final concentration-based waste load allocations (WLAs) (ug/L) for copper, lead, zinc, 4,4'-DDT and total PCBs (Attachment A to Resolution No. R11-008, pp. 13-14).
- c. Provisions for monitoring discharges and/or receiving waters during the TMDL's 20 year implementation schedule to determine attainment with waste load and load allocations as appropriate.

Implementation of the Harbor Toxics TMDL

The provisions of this Order implement and are consistent with the assumptions and requirements of all waste load allocations (WLAs) established in the Harbor Toxics TMDLs. This Order requires final WQBELs that are statistically-calculated based on salt water column final concentration-based WLAs (in µg/L, total metal) for copper (3.73), lead (8.52), zinc (85.6), 4,4'-DDT (0.00059), and total PCBs (0.00017) (referred to in this Order as CTR TMDL-based WLAs), converted from saltwater CTR criteria using CTR saltwater default translators, and relevant implementation provisions in section 1.4 of the State Implementation Policy. The TMDL includes provisions for a 20-year implementation schedule when warranted. However, this Order requires final WQBELs (referred to in this Order as CTR TMDL-based effluent limits). Historical data indicates that the Discharger will not be able to comply with the final limits. On April 11, 2013, the Discharger was contacted and advised to submit a request for interim limits and a compliance schedule. The Discharger submitted a request for a compliance schedule and interim limits dated May 6, 2013. On June 5, 2013, the Discharger submitted a letter withdrawing the request. Hence, this permit does not include interim limits for the contaminants targeted in the water column that are specified in the Harbor Toxics TMDL or a compliance schedule.

This Order also includes interim sediment allocations (monitoring thresholds) based on the TMDL's interim sediment allocations (in mg/kg sediment) for copper (154.1), lead (145.5), zinc (362.0), PAHs (90.3), DDT (0.341), and PCBs (2.107), and associated sediment monitoring requirements for the effluent. Regardless of these monitoring thresholds, the Discharger shall ensure that effluent concentrations and mass discharges do not exceed levels that can be attained by performance of the Facility's treatment technologies existing at the time of permit issuance, reissuance, or modification. The TMDL's interim sediment allocations were developed to ensure that the beneficial uses of the Los Angeles Inner Harbor are preserved.

The water column CTR TMDL-based WLAs for copper, lead, zinc, 4,4'-DDT, and total PCBs were developed to ensure that the beneficial uses of the Los Angeles Inner Harbor are preserved. However, no water column CTR TMDL-based WLAs were assigned for PAHs in the Greater Harbor Waters (includes Los Angeles/Long Beach Inner and Outer Harbors). Therefore, this Order sets performance goals for the PAHs; benzo(a)pyrene and chrysene, to ensure proper implementation of the TMDL's interim sediment allocations for this discharge. During each reporting period, if effluent monitoring results exceed both a TSS effluent limit and a CTR TMDL-based effluent limit or performance goal for copper, lead, zinc, 4,4'-DDT, total

PCBs, benzo(a)pyrene, or chrysene, then the Discharger has not demonstrated attainment with the interim sediment allocations stipulated by the Harbor Toxics TMDL, Resolution No. R11-008, page 11, Item 3, and implementation of the effluent sediment monitoring program is required for that priority pollutant. Sediment monitoring of the effluent shall begin during the first discharge event following the effluent exceedances. An effluent sediment monitoring result at or below the interim sediment allocations (monitoring thresholds) in Table 10, page 29 of this Order, demonstrates attainment with the monitoring thresholds and additional sediment monitoring of the effluent is not required. A sediment monitoring result that exceeds the monitoring thresholds requires additional sediment monitoring of the effluent during discharge, but not more frequently than once per year, until the three-year average concentration for sediment monitoring results is at or below the interim sediment allocations (monitoring thresholds).

In an effort to accurately characterize the sediment discharged from the facility, the Discharger will be required to collect enough effluent to perform sediment monitoring at least once during the permit term. This monitoring is required only if the effluent monitoring does not trigger sediment monitoring during the five year permit term.

Performance Goals for Individual PAHs: Benzo(a)pyrene and Chrysene

The performance goals for benzo(a)pyrene and chrysene are intended to ensure that effluent concentrations and mass discharges do not exceed levels that can be attained by performance of the Facility's treatment technologies existing at the time of permit issuance, reissuance, or modification. These performance goals are not enforceable effluent limitations. They act as triggers to determine when sediment monitoring of the effluent is required for these compounds.

CTR human health criteria are not promulgated for total PAHs. Therefore, performance goals are based on CTR human health criteria for the individual PAHs, benzo(a)pyrene (0.049 µg/L) and chrysene (0.049 µg/L). Benzo(a)pyrene and chrysene are selected because the State's 2010 303(d) List classifies the Los Angeles/Long Beach Inner Harbor as impaired for these PAH compounds. See also the May 5, 2011, Final Staff Report for the Harbor Toxics TMDL (Staff Report).

Harbor Toxics TMDL Water Column, Sediment, and Fish Tissue Monitoring for Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor Waters Compliance Monitoring Program

The TMDL's implementation schedule to demonstrate attainment of WLAs and load allocations is a maximum of 20 years after the TMDL effective date for a Discharger who justifies the need for an associated time. During this period, the Discharger is required, either individually or with a collaborating group, to develop a monitoring and reporting plan (Monitoring Plan) and quality assurance project plan (QAPP) for the water column, sediment, and fish tissue in the Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbor. These plans shall follow the "TMDL Element – Monitoring Plan" provisions in Attachment A to Resolution No. R11-008. The Monitoring Plan and

QAPP shall be submitted **20 months** after the effective date of the TMDL for public review and subsequent Executive Officer approval. The Discharger shall begin monitoring **6 months** after the Monitoring Plan and QAPP are approved by the Executive Officer, unless otherwise directed by the Executive Officer. The compliance monitoring program shall include water column, sediment, and fish tissue monitoring.

E. Other Plans, Policies and Regulations – Not Applicable

IV. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

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 WQBELs to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality criteria to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water.

Ultramar, Inc. operates a terminal that serves as a bulk storage and distribution facility for Ultramar's Wilmington Refinery. Wastewater discharged from the Facility is comprised of storm water runoff through Discharge Points 001, 002, and 003, and hydrostatic test water through Discharge Point 004.

Pollutants typically associated with oil storage facilities include but are not limited to benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene, xylene, phenolic compounds, total suspended solids (TSS), settleable solids, sulfides, total organic carbon (TOC), total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPHs), and oil and grease. Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), temperature, pH, turbidity, settleable solids are pollutants of concern that are regulated in the Basin Plan as well as pollutants that were detected in the effluent from the Facility. In addition, some metals which are typically present at these facilities include arsenic, chromium (VI), total chromium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, and zinc because they may be components of materials stored in the tanks on-site. City-supplied water is used as hydrostatic test water; therefore, parameters that may be present in the discharge include chlorine and chlorine by-products and solids. Thus, these pollutants may be present in the discharge of storm water and hydrostatic test water and are considered pollutants of concern.

Effluent limitations for storm water discharges from Parcels 1 and 2, Parcel 3, and Parcels 4 and 5 through Discharge Points 001, 002, and 003, were established for oil and grease and phenolic compounds in the previous Order and continue to be applicable to the Facility. In this Order, effluent limitations for storm water discharges are established for oil and grease, phenolic compounds, BOD, TSS, temperature, pH, settleable solids, TPH, and turbidity based on Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) and water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan. For Discharge Points 001, 002, 003, and 004, effluent limitations for copper, lead, zinc, 4,4-DDT, and total PCBs are based on the USEPA approved Harbor Toxics TMDL WLAs and calculated using the CTR-SIP procedures. For

arsenic, mercury, nickel, thallium, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, the effluent limitations for Discharge Points 001 and 002 were based on Order No. R4-2007-0039.

Effluent limitations for hydrostatic test water discharges from Parcels 1 and 2, Parcel 3, and Parcels 4 and 5 in Order No. R4-2007-0039 were established for pH, temperature, TSS, turbidity, BOD, oil and grease, settleable solids, sulfides, chlorine residual, benzene, and metals. These constituents continue to be pollutants of concern.

Discharges of storm water from this type of facility and hydrostatic test water may also contribute to acute toxicity. Therefore, acute toxicity, an indicator of the presence of toxic pollutants, is also considered a pollutant of concern.

Discharges from the Facility are storm water and hydrostatic test water. There are three discharge points (Discharge Points 001, 002, and 003) for storm water and one discharge point (Discharge Point 004) for hydrostatic test water. During the existing permit term storm water discharges only occur (nine events) at Discharge Point 003. No storm water was discharged through Discharge Points 001 and 002 and no hydrostatic test water was discharged through Discharge Point 004 during the permit term. The methodology used to calculate the numerical limits included for toxics based on the WLAs from the applicable TMDLs is the method outlined in the SIP. Both a monthly average and daily maximum limits were calculated but the daily maximum limit only was included as an effluent limit in the permit. As per 40 CFR section 122.45(d), continuous discharges require both a daily maximum and a monthly average effluent limit. The discharge from the Ultramar's Wilmington Marine Terminal facility is not a continuous discharge. Since storm events in Southern California occur infrequently and historically the facility has less than one discharge per month, this permit only includes daily maximum effluent limits. In fact the discharges are infrequent and short term in nature. Chronic effects which are what the average monthly effluent limit is designed to protect are limited based on 4-day exposures after mixing at critical conditions. Since the average discharge duration is much less than the 4-day exposure and they occur only when the storage capacity onsite has been exceeded, only a daily maximum effluent limit is included. This approach is consistent with other similar permits adopted in the Los Angeles Region.

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

A. Discharge Prohibitions

The discharge prohibitions are based on the requirements of the Basin Plan, State Water Board's plans and policies, the Water Code, and previous permit provisions, and are consistent with the requirements established for other discharges to Los Angeles Inner Harbor that are regulated by NPDES permit.

B. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

1. Scope and Authority

Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing USEPA permit regulations at section 122.44, Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, require that permits include conditions meeting applicable technology-based requirements at a minimum, and any more stringent effluent limitations necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. The discharge authorized by this Order must meet minimum federal technology-based requirements based on Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) in accordance with 40 CFR section 125.3

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 non-conventional pollutants.
- b.** Best available technology economically achievable (BAT) represents the best existing performance of treatment technologies that are economically achievable within an industrial point source category. BAT standards apply to toxic and non-conventional pollutants.
- c.** Best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT) represents the control from existing industrial point sources of conventional pollutants including BOD, TSS, fecal coliform, pH, and oil and grease. The BCT standard is established after considering the "cost reasonableness" of the relationship between the cost of attaining a reduction in effluent discharge and the benefits that would result, and also the cost effectiveness of additional industrial treatment beyond BPT.
- 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 USEPA to develop effluent limitations, guidelines and standards (ELGs) representing application of BPT, BAT, BCT, and NSPS. Section 402(a)(1) of the CWA and section 125.3 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal 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 specific factors outlined in 40 CFR section 125.3.

Technology-based effluent limits are intended to achieve a minimum level of treatment of pollutants for point source discharges.

2. Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

ELGS have not been developed for the discharges from the petroleum bulk storage and distribution facilities. Thus, no effluent limitations based on ELGS are prescribed in this permit.

The previous Order states that effluent limitations for pH, temperature, suspended solids, settleable solids, oil and grease, sulfides, chlorine residual, phenolic compounds (storm water), BOD, and turbidity (hydrostatic test water) are technology-based. These are parameters typically used to monitor treatment performance at similar facilities. Effluent limitations for BOD, TSS, settleable solids, turbidity were included for storm water discharges at Discharge Points 001, 002, and 003 because these pollutants were detected at Discharge Point 003 and are typical limitations prescribed in similar permits.

BPJ is the method used by permit writers to develop technology-based NPDES permit conditions on a case-by-case basis using all reasonably available and relevant data. BPJ limits are established in cases where effluent limitation guidelines are not available for a particular pollutant of concern. Authorization for BPJ limits is found under section 401(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act and under section 125.3. Effluent limitations for pH, TSS, turbidity, BOD, oil and grease, settleable solids, sulfides, phenolic compounds, and chlorine residual for discharges of storm water and hydrostatic test water continue to be appropriate for this facility. Therefore, pursuant to State and federal antibacksliding regulations, Order No. R4-2013-0133 includes effluent limitations for pH, TSS, turbidity, BOD, oil and grease, settleable solids, sulfides, phenolic compounds, and chlorine residual as technology-based effluent limitations based on BPJ in accordance with section 125.3. The limitations for these pollutants were determined on a case-by-case basis and are similar to those established for similar facilities within the Los Angeles Region.

The Facility is a bulk storage and distribution facility that receives and ships intermediates, feedstock, and refined products by pipeline, marine vessels and trucks. There are 15 petroleum storage tanks and 4 slop oil storage tanks in the Facility. Petroleum compounds may be transported by storm water runoff from the facility, and as mentioned above, total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) is a pollutant of concern. TPH was detected (concentrations of 0.34 µg/L – 0.38 µg/L) in storm water samples collected at Discharge Point 003 during the permit term. Therefore, this Order establishes a new effluent limitation based on BPJ for total petroleum hydrocarbons equal to 100 µg/L. This limitation has been achievable through source control and treatment at facilities engaged in various petroleum operations and is consistent with permits for similar facilities within the Los Angeles Region.

Order No. R4-2007-0039 required the Discharger to develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). This Order will require the Discharger to update and continue to implement the SWPPP (Attachment G). The revised SWPPP will reflect current operations, treatment activities, and staff responsible for implementing and supporting the SWPPP. The SWPPP will outline site-specific management processes for minimizing storm water runoff contamination and for preventing contaminated storm water runoff from being discharged directly into the storm drain.

This Order also requires that the Discharger update and continue to implement a Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP). 40 CFR section 122.44(k) requires that permits include best management practices when reasonably necessary to achieve the effluent limitations and standards or to carry out the purpose and intent of the CWA. The purpose of the BMPP is to establish site-specific procedures that minimize the potential to discharge hazardous waste/materials and other contaminants to surface waters.

The BMPP shall be consistent with the general guidance contained in the USEPA *Guidance Manual for Developing Best Management Practices (BMPs)* (EPA 833-B-93-004). The BMPP shall cover all areas of the Facility and shall include an updated drainage map for the Facility. Further, the BMPP shall identify on a map of appropriate scale the areas that generate effluent and runoff at the permitted discharge points; describe the activities in each area, the potential for contamination of the effluent and storm water. The BMPP shall also identify the responsible individuals for the implementation of the BMPP by name, job title, job duties, and phone number.

An up-to-date SWPPP shall be submitted to the Regional Water Board within 90 days of the effective date of this Order. The SWPPP shall be reviewed annually and at the same time each year. Revisions of the SWPPP shall be submitted to the Regional Water Board within 30 days of any change.

This Order also requires the Discharger to update the Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan. The updated SPCC Plan is required in order to report on preventive and contingency (cleanup) procedures for controlling accidental discharges and for minimizing the adverse effects of such events.

The combination of the SWPPP, BMPP, SPCC Plan and existing Order limitations reflecting BPJ will serve as the equivalent of technology-based effluent limitations, in the absence of established ELGs, in order to carry out the purpose and intent of the CWA.

A summary of the numeric technology-based effluent limitations is provided in Table F-4.

Table F-4. Summary of Technology-based Effluent Limitations - Discharge Points 001 through 004

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations
		Maximum Daily
BOD ₅ @ 20°C	mg/L	30
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	75
Turbidity	NTU	75
Settleable Solids	ml/l	0.3
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) ¹	µg/L	100
Phenolic Compounds ²	mg/L	1.0
Chlorine, Total Residual ³	mg/L	0.1
Sulfides ²	mg/L	1.0

¹ TPH is applicable to Discharge Point 001, 002, and 003.

² Phenolic compounds include the sum of the following individual chlorinated and non-chlorinated phenolic compounds: 2-chlorophenol; 2-nitrophenol; phenol; 2,4-dimethylphenol; 2,4-dichlorophenol; 2,4,6-trichlorophenol; 4-chloro-3-methylphenol; 2,4-dinitrophenol; 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; pentachlorophenol; and 4-nitrophenol.

³ This limit is applicable only to Discharge Point 004.

C. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

1. Scope and Authority

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

40 CFR 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) USEPA 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 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(1)(vi). Permit WQBELs must also be consistent with TMDL WLAs approved by USEPA.

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 and NTR.

The specific procedures for determining reasonable potential and, if necessary, for calculating WQBELs are contained in the Technical Support Document (TSD) for storm water discharges and in the SIP for non-storm water discharges (i.e., hydrostatic test water). However, the Section 3.3.8 Effluent Characterization of Specific Chemicals, Step 4, in the first full paragraph on P. 64 of the TSD reads “The statistical approach shown in Box 3-2 or an analogous approach developed by a regulatory authority can be used to determine the reasonable potential”. The Regional Water Board has determined that the procedures for determining reasonable potential and calculating WQBELs contained in the SIP for non-storm water discharges may be used to evaluate reasonable potential and calculate WQBELs for storm water discharges as well. Hence, in this Order, the Regional Water Board has used the SIP methodology to evaluate reasonable potential for storm water discharges through Discharge Points 001, 002, and 003 and for hydrostatic test water discharges through Discharge Point 004.

2. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

As noted in Section II of the Limitations and Discharge Requirements, the Regional Water Board adopted a Basin Plan that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the Basin Plan. The beneficial uses applicable to the Los Angeles Inner Harbor, are summarized in Section III.C.1 of this Fact Sheet. The Basin Plan includes both narrative and numeric water quality objectives applicable to the receiving water.

Priority pollutant water quality criteria in the CTR are applicable to Los Angeles Inner Harbor. The CTR contains both saltwater and freshwater criteria. Because a distinct separation generally does not exist between freshwater and saltwater aquatic communities, the following apply, in accordance with 40 CFR section 131.38(c)(3), freshwater criteria apply at salinities of 1 part per thousand (ppt) and below at locations where this occurs 95 percent or more of the time. The CTR criteria for saltwater or human health for consumption of organisms, whichever is more stringent, are used to determine the need for water quality-based effluent limitations in this Order to protect the beneficial uses of Los Angeles Inner Harbor.

Table F-5 summarizes the applicable water quality criteria/objective for priority pollutants reported in detectable concentrations in the storm water discharges through Discharge Point 003 or receiving water evaluated based on monitoring data submitted to the Regional Water Board. These criteria were used in conducting the RPA for this Order. Since there have been no discharges through Discharge Points 001, 002, and 004, and there were no available data, no RPA was conducted for these Discharge Points.

Table F-5. Applicable Water Quality Criteria

CTR No.	Constituent	Selected Criteria	CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria					
			Saltwater		Freshwater		Human Health for Consumption of:	
			Acute	Chronic	Acute	Chronic	Water & Organisms	Organisms only
			µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
1	Antimony	4,300	--	--	N/A		4,300	
2	Arsenic	36	69	36			--	
3	Beryllium	NC	--	--			--	
5a	Chromium, III	NC	--	--			--	
5b	Chromium, VI	50.35	1,107.75	50.35			--	
6	Copper	3.73	5.78	3.73			--	
7	Lead	8.52	220.82	8.52			--	
9	Nickel	8.28	74.75	8.28			4,600	
10	Selenium	71.14	290.58	71.14			--	
13	Zinc	85.62	95.14	85.62			--	
19	Benzene	71	--	--			71	
39	Toluene	200,000	--	--			200,000	
53	Pentachlorophenol	7.9	13	7.9			8.2	
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	0.049	--	--			0.049	
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	5,200	--	--			5,200	
73	Chrysene	0.049	--	--			0.049	
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	17,000	--	--			17,000	
79	Diethyl Phthalate	120,000	--	--			120,000	
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	12,000	--	--			12,000	
86	Fluoranthene	370	--	--			370	
87	Fluorene	14,000	--	--	14,000			
94	Naphthalene	NC	--	--	--			
99	Phenanthrene	NC	--	--	--			
100	Pyrene	11,000	--	--	11,000			

“N/A” indicates the receiving water body is not characterized as freshwater, nor are the water quality criteria for the protection of human health for the consumption of water and organisms applicable.

“NC” indicates there are no criteria that are applicable to that particular pollutant.

On May 5, 2011, the Regional Water Board adopted Resolution No. R11-008 that amended the Basin Plan to incorporate the *TMDL for Toxic Pollutants in Dominguez Channel and Greater Los Angeles and Long Beach Harbors Waters* (Harbor Toxics TMDL). The Harbor Toxic TMDL was approved by the State Water Board on February 7, 2012, the OAL on March 21, 2012, and the USEPA on March 23, 2012. The Harbor Toxics TMDL assigned concentration-based waste load allocations (WLAs) to any future minor NPDES permits or enrollees under a general NPDES permits. The TMDL states, “The allocations are set equal to the saltwater targets for metals and equal to the human health targets for the organic compounds in CTR. The averaging period for the concentration-based WLAs shall be consistent with that

specified in the regulation establishing the criterion or objective or relevant implementation guidance published by the establishing agency.”

Table F-6 summarizes the applicable WLAs for copper, lead, zinc, 4,4'-DDT and total PCBs contained in the Harbor Toxics TMDL. These WLAs are applicable to Discharge Point Nos. 001, 002, 003, and 004 discharging to Los Angeles Inner Harbor.

Table F-6. Harbor Toxics TMDL WLAs Applicable to Discharge Points. 001, 002, 003, and 004

Constituents	Units	WLA
Copper, Total Recoverable ¹	µg/L	3.73
Lead, Total Recoverable ¹	µg/L	8.52
Zinc, Total Recoverable ¹	µg/L	85.6
4,4'-DDT	µg/L	0.00059
Total PCBs	µg/L	0.00017
Total PAHs ²	µg/L	--

^{1.} WLAs for metals are converted from saltwater dissolved CTR criteria using CTR saltwater default translators.

^{2.} CTR human health criteria were not established for total PAHs. Therefore, the CTR criterion for individual PAHs of 0.049 µg/L is applied individually to benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, and chrysene. Benzo(a)pyrene and chrysene are selected to be included in this permit because the State’s 2010 303(d) List classifies the Los Angeles/Long Beach Inner Harbor as impaired for these PAH compounds.

This permit implements the applicable WLAs as required in the TMDL. The WLAs are converted into effluent limitations in this permit by applying the CTR-SIP procedures.

3. Determining the Need for WQBELs

In accordance with Section 1.3 of the SIP, the Regional 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. The Regional Water Board analyzes effluent and receiving water data and identifies the maximum observed effluent concentration (MEC) and maximum background concentration (B) in the receiving water for each constituent. To determine reasonable potential, the MEC and the B are then compared with the applicable water quality objectives (C) outlined in the CTR, NTR, as well as the Basin Plan. For all pollutants that have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above a state water quality standard, numeric WQBELs are required. The RPA considers water quality criteria from the CTR and NTR, and when applicable, water quality objectives specified in the Basin Plan. To conduct the RPA, the Regional Water Board identifies the MEC and maximum background concentration in the receiving water for each constituent, based on data provided by the Discharger.

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

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

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

There have been no discharges from the Ultramar Facility through Discharge Points 001, 002, and 004 to surface waters during this permit term, and insufficient data are available to characterize potential discharges from the Facility. Therefore, the RPA was not performed for Discharge Points 001, 002, and 004. Monitoring requirements for CTR parameters have been carried over to provide sufficient data to perform a RPA. Based on BPJ in accordance with 40 CFR section 125.3 the effluent limitations from Order No. R4-2007-0039 for arsenic, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, silver (Discharge Point 001 only), thallium, zinc, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate have been included in this Order for Discharge Points 001, 002, and 004 (copper only). This Order includes final WQBELs for copper, lead, zinc, 4-4'-DDTs and total PCBs based on the TMDL WLAs approved by USEPA for Discharge Points 001, 002, 003, and 004. Table F-7 summarizes the RPA for Discharge Point 003.

Table F-7. Summary of Reasonable Potential Analysis – Discharge Point 003

CTR No.	Constituent	Applicable Water Quality Criteria (C)	Max Effluent Conc. (MEC)	Maximum Detected Receiving Water Conc. (B)	Harbor Toxics TMDL WLAs	RPA Result - Need Limit?	Reason
		µg/L	µg/L	µg/L			
1	Antimony	4,300	0.77	ND	No	No	MEC<C & B is ND
2	Arsenic	36	5.3	26.8	No	No	MEC<C & B<C
3	Beryllium	9.36	ND	0.645	No	No	B<C, MEC is ND
5a	Chromium, III	No Criteria	4.7	ND	No	No	No Criteria
5b	Chromium, VI	50.35	0.76	2.4	No	No	MEC<C & B<C

CTR No.	Constituent	Applicable Water Quality Criteria (C)	Max Effluent Conc. (MEC)	Maximum Detected Receiving Water Conc. (B)	Harbor Toxics TMDL WLAs	RPA Result - Need Limit?	Reason
		µg/L	µg/L	µg/L			
6	Copper	3.73	45.3	22	Yes	Yes	MEC>=C TMDL
7	Lead	8.52	18	1.73	Yes	Yes	MEC>=C TMDL
9	Nickel	8.28	5.9	11.4	No	Yes	B>=C, MEC is Detected
10	Selenium	71.4	0.7	22.3	No	No	MEC<C & B<C
13	Zinc	85.62	413	95	Yes	Yes	MEC>=C TMDL
19	Benzene	71	1.2	0.3	No	No	MEC<C & B<C
39	Toluene	200,000	1.2	ND	No	No	MEC<C & B is ND
53	Pentachlorophenol	7.9	ND	0.43	No	No	B<C, MEC is ND
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	0.049	ND	ND	Yes	No	Performance Goal
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	0.049	ND	0.056	No	No	B<C, MEC is ND
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	5,200	ND	1.2	No	No	B<C, MEC is ND
73	Chrysene	0.049	ND	0.13	Yes	No	B<C, MEC is ND Performance Goal
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	17,000	ND	0.11	No	No	B<C, MEC is ND
79	Diethyl Phthalate	120,000	ND	0.4	No	No	B<C, MEC is ND
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	12,000	ND	0.47	No	No	B<C, MEC is ND
86	Fluoranthene	370	ND	0.66	No	No	B<C, MEC is ND
87	Fluorene	14,000	ND	0.076	No	No	B<C, MEC is ND
94	Naphthalene	No Criteria	ND	4	No	No	B<C, MEC is ND
99	Phenanthrene	No Criteria	ND	0.3	No	No	B<C, MEC is ND
100	Pyrene	11,000	ND	0.2	No	No	B<C, MEC is ND
118	4,4'-DDT	0.00059	ND	ND	Yes	Yes	TMDL
119-125	Total PCBs	0.00017	ND	ND	Yes	Yes	TMDL

4. WQBEL Calculations

- a. If a reasonable potential exists to exceed applicable water quality criteria or objectives, then a WQBEL must be established in accordance with one or more of the three procedures contained in Section 1.4 of the SIP. These procedures include:
 - i. If applicable and available, use of the wasteload allocation (WLA) established as part of a total maximum daily load (TMDL).
 - ii. Use of a steady-state model to derive maximum daily effluent limitations (MDELs) and average monthly effluent limitations (AMELs).

- iii. Where sufficient effluent and receiving water data exist, use of a dynamic model, which has been approved by the Regional Water Board.
- b. WQBELs for nickel has been developed for discharges through Discharge Point 003. The WQBEL is based on monitoring results and following the procedure based on the steady-state model, available in Section 1.4 of the SIP. WQBELs that are calculated following procedures in Section 1.4 of the SIP are prescribed for discharges from the Facility for copper, lead, zinc, 4,4-DDT, and total PCBs are based on the Harbor Toxics TMDL WLAs.
- c. Since no discharges through Discharge Points 001, 002, and 004 occurred during the term of Order No. R4-2007-0039, no RPA was performed.
- d. Since many of the streams in the Region have minimal upstream flows, mixing zones and dilution credits are usually not appropriate. Therefore, in this Order, no dilution credit is included. However, in accordance with the reopener provision in Section VI.C.1.e, this Order may be reopened upon the submission by the Discharger of adequate information to establish appropriate dilution credits or a mixing zone, as determined by the Regional Water Board.
- e. WQBELs Calculation Example

Using nickel from Discharge Point 003 as an example, the following demonstrates how WQBELs were established for this Order. The tables in Attachment J summarize the development and calculation of all WQBELs for this Order using the process described below.

Concentration-Based Effluent Limitations

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

Calculation of aquatic life AMEL and MDEL:

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

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

Where C = The priority pollutant criterion/objective, adjusted if necessary for hardness, pH and translators. In this Order, there are no hardness-dependent criteria; however, a pH of 7.4 s.u. was used for pH-dependent criteria.

D = The dilution credit, and
 B = The ambient background concentration

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

$$ECA = C$$

For nickel, the applicable water quality criteria are:

$$ECA_{acute} = 74.75 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$ECA_{chronic} = 8.28 \mu\text{g/L}$$

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% of the samples in the data set are reported as non-detect, the CV shall be set equal to 0.6.

For nickel, the following data was 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):

No. of Samples	CV	ECA Multiplier _{acute.99}	ECA Multiplier _{chronic.99}
4	0.60	0.32	0.53

$$LTA_{acute} = 74.75 \mu\text{g/L} \times 0.32 = 24.00 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$LTA_{chronic} = 8.28 \mu\text{g/L} \times 0.53 = 4.37 \mu\text{g/L}$$

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

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

For nickel, the most limiting LTA was the LTA_{chronic}

$$LTA = 4.37 \mu\text{g/L}$$

Step 4: Calculate the WQBELs by multiplying the LTA by a factor (multiplier). WQBELs are expressed as Average Monthly Effluent Limitations (AMEL) and Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL). The multiplier is a statistically based factor that adjusts the LTA for the averaging periods and exceedance frequencies of the criteria/objectives and the effluent limitations. The value of the multiplier varies depending on the probability basis, the 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.

$$AMEL_{\text{aquatic life}} = LTA \times AMEL_{\text{multiplier } 95}$$

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

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

For nickel, the following data were used to develop the AMEL and 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):

No. of Samples Per Month	CV	Multiplier _{MDEL 99}	Multiplier _{AMEL 95}
4	0.60	3.11	1.55

$$AMEL_{\text{aquatic life}} = 4.37 \mu\text{g/L} \times 1.55 = 6.78 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$MDEL_{\text{aquatic life}} = 4.37 \mu\text{g/L} \times 3.11 = 13.61 \mu\text{g/L}$$

Calculation of human health AMEL and MDEL:

Step 5: For the ECA based on human health, set the AMEL equal to the $ECA_{\text{human health}}$

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

For nickel:

$$ECA_{\text{human health}} = 4,600 \mu\text{g/L}$$

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

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

For nickel, following data were used to develop the MDEL_{human health}:

No. of Samples Per Month	CV	Multiplier _{MDEL 99}	Multiplier _{AMEL 95}	Ratio
4	0.6	3.11	1.55	2.01

$$MDEL_{\text{human health}} = 4,600 \mu\text{g/L} \times 2.01 = 9,228 \mu\text{g/L}$$

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

For nickel:

AMEL _{aquatic life}	MDEL _{aquatic life}	AMEL _{human health}	MDEL _{human health}
6.8 μg/L	13.6 μg/L	4,600 μg/L	9,228 μg/L

The lowest (most restrictive) of the aquatic life and human health effluent limits for nickel are based on aquatic toxicity and were incorporated into this Order for discharges of stormwater.

For copper, lead, and zinc, there are no human health (Consumption of Organism Only) criteria, and WLAs have been established based on the Harbor Toxics TMDL, therefore the established effluent limitations are based on aquatic life criteria used for the Harbor Toxics TMDL WLAs. For 4-4' DDT and total PCBs, there are no aquatic life criteria and WLAs have been established based on the Harbor Toxics TMDL, therefore the established effluent limitations are based on human health criteria used for the Harbor Toxics TMDL WLAs. These limitations are expected to be protective of the beneficial uses.

5. WQBELs based on Basin Plan Objectives

The Basin Plan Objectives applicable to the Discharger are identified in Table F-8. These objectives were evaluated with respect to effluent monitoring data and Facility operations.

Table F-8. Applicable Basin Plan Numeric Water Quality Objectives

Constituent	Units	Water Quality Objectives
pH	s.u.	The pH of bays and estuaries shall not be depressed below 6.5 or raised above 8.5 as a result of waste discharges. Ambient pH levels shall not be changed more than 0.2 units from natural conditions as a result of waste discharge.

Constituent	Units	Water Quality Objectives
Bacteria	MPN/ 100ml	Marine Waters Designated for Water Contact Recreation (REC-1) <u>Geometric Mean Limits</u> 1. Total coliform density shall not exceed 1,000/100 ml. 2. Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 200/100 ml. 3. Enterococcus density shall not exceed 35/100 ml. <u>Single Sample Limits</u> 1. Total coliform density shall not exceed 10,000/100 ml. 2. Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 400/100 ml. 3. Enterococcus density shall not exceed 104/100 ml. 4. Total coliform density shall not exceed 1,000/100 ml, if the ratio of fecal-to-total coliform exceeds 0.1.
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	For all waters, the mean annual dissolved oxygen concentration shall be greater than 7 mg/L, and no single determination shall be less than 5.0 mg/L, except when natural conditions cause lesser concentrations.
Turbidity	NTU	Where natural turbidity is between 0 and 50 NTU, increases shall not exceed 20%. Where natural turbidity is greater than 50 NTU increases shall not exceed 10%.

- a. **pH.** This Order includes effluent and receiving water limitations for pH to ensure compliance with Basin Plan Objectives for pH.
- b. **Ammonia.** No effluent or receiving water data were available to evaluate the discharge with respect to ammonia concentrations in the receiving water. This Order carries over monitoring requirements for ammonia and includes receiving water limitations to ensure compliance with Basin Plan Objectives for ammonia.
- c. **Bacteria.** The Discharger does not engage in activities that are likely to contribute bacteria to the effluent. However, the Los Angeles-Long Beach Inner Harbor is identified on the 2010 303(d) list as impaired for bacteria. In addition, a Bacteria TMDL has been developed for the Inner Cabrillo Beach and the Main Ship Channel of the Los Angeles Inner Harbor. Discharges from the Facility enter Los Angeles Inner Harbor but are not directly discharged to the Main Channel. Therefore, this Order includes bacteria limitations based on water quality standards (WQS) from the Basin Plan which are applicable to Los Angeles Inner Harbor. These WQS (and WQBELs) are identical to the WQS used to develop the Bacteria TMDL that is applicable to the Main Ship Channel located within the Los Angeles Inner Harbor.
- d. **Dissolved Oxygen.** No effluent or receiving water data were available to evaluate the discharge with respect to dissolved oxygen concentrations in the effluent or receiving water. This Order applies the water quality objective for dissolved oxygen as a receiving water limitation to ensure compliance with Basin Plan Objectives for dissolved oxygen. This Order requires continued monitoring for dissolved oxygen in the receiving water.
- e. **Turbidity.** This Order applies the water quality objective for turbidity as a receiving water limitation in addition to the technology-based effluent

limitation. At times the WQO may be more stringent than the numeric technology-based effluent limitation.

- f. **Temperature.** The Basin Plan lists temperature requirements for the receiving waters and references the Thermal Plan. Based on the requirements of the Thermal Plan and a white paper developed by Regional Water Board staff entitled *Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen Impacts on Biota in Tidal Estuaries and Enclosed Bays in the Los Angeles Region*, a maximum effluent temperature limitation of 86°F is included in the permit. The white paper evaluated the optimum temperatures for steelhead, topsmelt, ghost shrimp, brown rock crab, jackknife clam, and blue mussel.

6. 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.

The Basin Plan specifies a narrative objective for toxicity, requiring that all waters be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are lethal to or produce other detrimental responses by aquatic organisms. Detrimental 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. The existing Order contains acute toxicity limitations and monitoring requirements in accordance with the Basin Plan, in which the acute toxicity objective for discharges dictates that the average survival in undiluted effluent for any three consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, with no single test having less than 70% survival. Consistent with Basin Plan requirements, this Order carries over the acute toxicity limitations and monitoring requirements from the previous Order. In addition to the Basin Plan requirements, Section 4 of the SIP states that a chronic toxicity effluent limitation is required in permits for all discharges that will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to chronic toxicity in receiving waters. In addition, the Order establishes thresholds that when exceeded requires the Discharger to conduct accelerated toxicity testing and/or conduct toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) and toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) studies.

7. Final QBELs

Table F-9. Summary of QBELs – Discharge Point 001

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
pH	S.U.	—	—	6.5	8.5
Temperature	°F	—	—	—	86
Acute Toxicity	% Survival	1			
Arsenic, Total Recoverable ⁵	µg/L	—	65.6	—	—
	lbs/day ²	—	0.3	—	—
Copper, Total Recoverable ^{3,4}	µg/L	—	6.1	—	—
	lbs/day ²	—	0.02	—	—
Lead, Total Recoverable ⁴	µg/L	—	14	—	—
	lbs/day ²	—	0.06	—	—
Mercury, Total Recoverable ⁵	µg/L	—	0.10	—	—
	lbs/day ²	—	0.0004	—	—
Nickel, Total Recoverable ⁵	µg/L	—	12.6	—	—
	lbs/day ²	—	0.05	—	—
Silver, Total Recoverable ⁵	µg/L	—	2.2	—	—
	lbs/day ²	—	0.01	—	—
Thallium, Total Recoverable ⁵	µg/L	—	12.6	—	—
	lbs/day ²	—	0.05	—	—
Zinc, Total Recoverable ^{3,4}	µg/L	—	141	—	—
	lbs/day ²	—	0.6	—	—
4,4'-DDT ⁴	µg/L	—	0.001	—	—
	lbs/day ²	—	4.0E-06	—	—
Total PCBs ⁴	µg/L	—	0.0003	—	—
	lbs/day ²	—	1.2E-06	—	—
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate ⁵	µg/L	—	11.8	—	—
	lbs/day ²	—	0.05	—	—

For Footnotes, see page 34.

Table F-10. Summary of QBELs – Discharge Point 002

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
pH	S.U.	—	—	6.5	8.5
Temperature	°F	—	—	—	86
Acute Toxicity	% Survival	1			
Arsenic, Total Recoverable ⁵	µg/L	—	65.1	—	—
	lbs/day ²	—	0.3	—	—
Copper, Total Recoverable ^{3,4}	µg/L	—	6.1	—	—
	lbs/day ²	—	0.02	—	—

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Lead, Total Recoverable ⁴	µg/L	—	14	—	—
	lbs/day ²	—	0.06	—	—
Mercury, Total Recoverable ⁵	µg/L	—	0.10	—	—
	lbs/day ²	—	0.0004	—	—
Nickel, Total Recoverable ⁵	µg/L	—	13.7	—	—
	lbs/day ²	—	0.06	—	—
Thallium, Total Recoverable ⁵	µg/L	—	12.6	—	—
	lbs/day ²	—	0.05	—	—
Zinc, Total Recoverable ^{3,4}	µg/L	—	141	—	—
	lbs/day ²	—	0.6	—	—
4,4'-DDT ⁴	µg/L	—	0.001	—	—
	lbs/day ²	—	4.0E-06	—	—
Total PCBs ⁴	µg/L	—	0.0003	—	—
	lbs/day ²	—	1.2E-06	—	—
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)Phthalate ⁵	µg/L	—	11.8	—	—
	lbs/day ²	—	0.05	—	—

For Footnotes, see page 34.

Table F-11. Summary of WQBELs – Discharge Point 003

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
pH	S.U.	—	—	6.5	8.5
Temperature	°F	—	—	—	86
Acute Toxicity	% Survival	1			
Copper, Total Recoverable ^{3,4}	µg/L	—	6.1	—	—
	lbs/day ²	—	0.04	—	—
Lead, Total Recoverable ⁴	µg/L	—	14	—	—
	lbs/day ²	—	0.08	—	—
Nickel, Total Recoverable ^{5a}	µg/L	—	13.6	—	—
	lbs/day ²	—	0.08	—	—
Zinc, Total Recoverable ^{3,4}	µg/L	—	141	—	—
	lbs/day ²	—	0.85	—	—
4,4'-DDT ⁴	µg/L	—	0.001	—	—
	lbs/day ²	—	1.1E-05	—	—
Total PCBs ⁴	µg/L	—	0.0003	—	—
	lbs/day ²	—	1.8E-06	—	—

For Footnotes, see page 34.

Table F-12. Summary of WQBELs – Discharge Point 004

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
pH	S.U.	—	—	6.5	8.5
Temperature	°F	—	—	—	86
Acute Toxicity	% Survival	1			
Copper, Total Recoverable ^{3,4}	µg/L	—	6.1	—	—
	lbs/day ²	—	0.05	—	—
Lead, Total Recoverable ⁴	µg/L	—	14	—	—
	lbs/day ²	—	0.12	—	—
Zinc, Total Recoverable ^{3,4}	µg/L	—	141	—	—
	lbs/day ²	—	1.2	—	—
4,4'-DDT ⁴	µg/L	—	0.001	—	—
	lbs/day ²	—	0.00001	—	—
Total PCBs ⁴	µg/L	—	0.0003	—	—
	lbs/day ²	—	3E-06	—	—
Benzene ⁵	µg/L	—	1.0	—	—
	lbs/day ²	—	0.01	—	—

Footnotes for Tables F-9, F-10, F-11, and F-12:

1. The acute toxicity of the effluent shall be such that:
 - i. The average monthly survival in the undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay test shall be at least 90%, and
 - ii. No single test shall produce less than 70% survival. Compliance with the toxicity objectives will be determined by the method described in section V of the MRP (Attachment E).
2. The mass limitations are based on a maximum flow of 0.48 MGD (Discharge Points 001 and 002); 0.72 MGD (Discharge Point 003); 1.02 MGD Discharge point 004); and are calculated as follows:

$$\text{Flow (MGD)} \times \text{Concentration (mg/L)} \times 8.34 \text{ (conversion factor)} = \text{lbs/day}$$
3. The newly calculated limitations for copper and zinc are based on the Harbor Toxics TMDL WLAs and calculated using the CTR/SIP procedures. The exception to anti-backsliding is appropriate under CWA sections 404(o)(1) and 303(d)(4)(A).
4. The new effluent limitations are based on the Harbor Toxics TMDL WLAs and calculated using the CTR-SIP procedures.
5. Original limitations were based on CTR-SIP procedures and are carried over from Order No. R4-2007-0039.
- 5a. The new effluent limitations for nickel at Discharge Point 003 is based on CTR-SIP procedures.

D. Final Effluent Limitations

Section 402(o) of the CWA and 40 CFR section 122.44(l) require final effluent limitations or conditions in reissued Orders be at least as stringent as those in the existing Orders.

Effluent limitations for discharges of storm water effluent from Discharge Points 001, 002, and 003 for pH, temperature, oil and grease, phenolic compounds and acute toxicity are carried over from Order No. R4-2007-0039 based on limitations established for similar facilities in the region. Effluent limitations for BOD, TSS, settleable solids, and turbidity were included for storm water discharges at Discharge Points 001, 002, and 003 based on BPJ because these pollutants were detected at Discharge Point 003 and are consistent with limitations prescribed in similar permits. Petroleum compounds may be pickup by storm water runoff from the facility, and as mentioned above, total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) is a pollutant of concern. TPH was detected (concentrations of 0.34 µg/L – 0.38 µg/L) in storm water samples collected at Discharge Point 003 during the permit term. Therefore, an effluent limitation for TPH was included at Discharge Points 001, 002, and 003. For Discharge Point 004 TPH monitoring is required to collect data to determine reasonable potential since the discharge is hydrostatic test water, not storm water.

WQBELs for priority pollutants at Discharge Points 001 and 002 [e.g., arsenic, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, silver (applicable to Discharge Point 001 only), thallium, zinc, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate] are carried forward in this Order as discussed in Section IV.C.4.c. of this Fact Sheet. There have been no discharges from these outfalls during the existing permit term. However, the type of permitted discharge (storm water) has not changed and the Regional Water Board determined that these numeric effluent limitations continue to be applicable to the Facility. WQBELs for arsenic, mercury, silver, thallium, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate at Discharge Point 003 are not included in this Order based on the results of RPA of the monitoring data submitted, the discharge did not demonstrate reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion of water quality standards for these pollutants.

Effluent limitations for discharges of hydrostatic test water through Discharge Point 004 for pH, temperature, TSS, turbidity, BOD₅, oil and grease, settleable solids, sulfides, chlorine residual, benzene, and acute toxicity are being carried over from the previous Order (Order No. R4-2007-0039). The Regional Water Board determined that these numeric effluent limitations continue to be applicable to the Facility.

This Order includes effluent limitations for copper, lead, zinc, 4,4'-DDT, and total PCBs based on the approved Harbor Toxics TMDL WLAs at Discharge Points 001, 002, 003, and 004.

1. Satisfaction of Anti-Backsliding Requirements

Section 402(o) of the CWA establishes statutory language prohibiting the backsliding of effluent limits. Sections 402(o) of the CWA and federal regulations at title 40,

Code Federal Regulations section 122.44(l) outlines specific exceptions to the general prohibition against establishment of less stringent effluent limitations.

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 included in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order with the exception of copper, and zinc at Discharge Points 001, 002, and 003 and for nickel, arsenic, mercury, silver, thallium, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate at Discharge point 003. As discussed below, this relaxation of effluent limitations is authorized under CWA section 402(o)(1) because it is in compliance with CWA section 303(d)(4)(A) is permissible.

In this case, backsliding from the existing effluent limitations for copper, and zinc is authorized because the revised effluent limitations are based on the Harbor Toxics TMDL WLAs which will assure the attainment of water quality standards. The new effluent limitations for copper and zinc are established based on final concentration-based WLAs converted from the saltwater CTR chronic criterion using the CTR saltwater default translator, and relevant implementation provisions in section 1.4 of the State Implementation Policy.

The effluent limitations for arsenic, mercury, silver, thallium, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate at Discharge Point 003 were removed based on the results of the reasonable potential analysis (RPA). The discharge monitoring data collected during the existing permit term (past 5 years) indicated arsenic, mercury, silver, thallium, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate did not demonstrate reasonable potential to exceed the water quality standards. Therefore, no effluent limitations for arsenic, mercury, silver, thallium, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate are included in this Order. The removal of effluent limitations for arsenic, mercury, silver, thallium, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate is consistent with the anti-backsliding requirements of CWA sections 402(o)(1)/303(d)(4) because: the quality of the receiving water with respect to arsenic, mercury, silver, thallium, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate equals or exceeds levels necessary to protect beneficial uses; there is no reasonable potential for arsenic, mercury, silver, thallium, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate in the discharge to cause the receiving water to exceed water quality standards; levels of arsenic, mercury, silver, thallium, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate in the discharge are not expected to increase during this permit term; no lowering of receiving water quality should result from the discharge of arsenic, mercury, silver, thallium, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate at currently monitored levels; and the removal of effluent limitations for arsenic, mercury, silver, thallium, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate is consistent with state and federal antidegradation policies. This relaxation of effluent limitations is consistent with the exceptions to the anti-backsliding requirements of the CWA and federal regulations.

2. Satisfaction of Antidegradation Policy

40 CFR section 131.12 requires that the state water quality standards include an anti-degradation 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 existing water quality be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings.

This Order does not provide for an increase in the permitted design flow or allow for a reduction in the level of treatment. The limits included hold the Discharger to performance levels that will not cause or contribute to water quality impairment or water quality degradation. Further, compliance with these requirements will result in the use of best practicable treatment or control of the discharge. Therefore, the issuance of this permit is consistent with the state's antidegradation policy.

3. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants

This Order contains both technology-based and WQBELs for individual pollutants. The technology-based effluent limitations consist of restrictions on BOD, oil and grease, TSS, phenolic compounds, settleable solids, sulfide, and total residual chlorine. Restrictions on these pollutants are discussed in section IV.B of the Fact Sheet. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements per 40 CFR sections 419.22(e)(2), 419.23(e)(2), and 419.24(e)(2).

In addition to the technology-based effluent limitations, the SWPPP, BMPs, and the SPCC Plan will also serve as the equivalent of technology-based effluent limitations, in the absence of established ELGs, in order to carry out the purposes and intent of the CWA.

WQBELs have been scientifically derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. To the extent that toxic pollutant WQBELs were derived from the CTR, the CTR is the applicable standard pursuant to 40 CFR section 131.38. The scientific procedures for calculating the individual WQBELs for priority pollutants are based on the CTR, which was approved by USEPA on May 18, 2000. All beneficial uses and water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan were approved under state law and submitted to and approved by USEPA prior to May 30, 2000. Any water quality objectives and beneficial uses submitted to USEPA prior to May 30, 2000, but not approved by USEPA before that date, are nonetheless "applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA" pursuant to 40 CFR section 131.21(c)(1). Collectively, this Order's restrictions on individual pollutants are no more stringent than required to implement the requirements of the CWA.

The following Tables summarize the final effluent limitations for Discharge Points 001, 002, 003, and 004.

Table F-13. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations for Discharge Point No. 001

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Performance Goal ⁹	Basis ¹
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum		
Conventional Pollutants							
pH	S.U.	—	—	6.5	8.5	—	BP, E
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day (BOD ₅) @ 20°C	mg/L	—	30	—	—	—	BPJ
	lbs/day ²	—	120	—	—	—	
Oil and Grease	mg/L	—	15	—	—	—	BPJ, E
	lbs/day ²	—	60	—	—	—	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) ⁷	mg/L	—	75	—	—	—	BPJ
	lbs/day ²	—	300	—	—	—	
Non-Conventional Pollutants							
Acute Toxicity	% Survival	3				-	BP, E
Temperature	°F	—	—	—	86	—	BP, E, TP, WP
Phenolic Compounds ⁴	mg/L	—	1.0	—	—	—	BPJ, E
	lbs/day ²	—	4.0	—	—	—	
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) ⁵	µg/L	—	100	—	—	—	BPJ
	lbs/day ²	—	0.4	—	—	—	
Turbidity	NTU	—	75	—	—	—	BPJ
Settleable Solids	ml/L	—	0.3	—	—	—	BPJ
Priority Pollutants							
Arsenic, Total Recoverable ⁸	µg/L	—	65.6	—	—	—	BPJ, E, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day ²	—	0.3	—	—	—	
Copper, Total Recoverable ^{6,7}	µg/L	—	6.1	—	—	—	TMDL, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day ²	—	0.02	—	—	—	
Lead, Total Recoverable ^{6,7}	µg/L	—	14	—	—	—	TMDL, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day ²	—	0.06	—	—	—	
Mercury, Total Recoverable ⁸	µg/L	—	0.10	—	—	—	BPJ, E, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day ²	—	0.0004	—	—	—	
Nickel, Total Recoverable ⁸	µg/L	—	12.6	—	—	—	BPJ, E, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day ²	—	0.05	—	—	—	
Silver, Total Recoverable ⁸	µg/L	—	2.2	—	—	—	BPJ, E, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day ²	—	0.01	—	—	—	
Thallium, Total Recoverable ⁸	µg/L	—	12.6	—	—	—	BPJ, E, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day ²	—	0.05	—	—	—	
Zinc, Total Recoverable ^{6,7}	µg/L	—	141	—	—	—	TMDL, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day ²	—	0.6	—	—	—	
4,4'-DDT ^{6,7}	µg/L	—	0.001	—	—	—	TMDL, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day ²	—	4.0E-06	—	—	—	

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Performance Goal ⁹	Basis ¹
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum		
Total PCBs ^{6,7,10}	µg/L	—	0.0003	—	—	—	TMDL, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day ²	—	1.2E-06	—	—	—	
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate ⁸	µg/L	—	11.8	—	—	—	BPJ, E, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day ²	—	0.05	—	—	—	
PAHs							
Benzo(a)pyrene ⁷	µg/L	--	--	--	--	0.049 ¹¹	CTR
Chrysene ⁷	µg/L	--	--	--	--	0.049 ¹¹	CTR

For Footnotes, see page 42.

Bacteria Limitation Requirements Are Applicable to Discharge Points 001, 002, 003, and 004:

1. Rolling 30-day Geometric Mean Limits

- i. Total coliform density shall not exceed 1,000/100 ml.
- ii. Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 200/100 ml.
- iii. Enterococcus density shall not exceed 35/100 ml.

2.. Single Sample Limits

- i. Total coliform density shall not exceed 10,000/100 ml.
- ii. Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 400/100 ml.
- iii. Enterococcus density shall not exceed 104/100 ml.
- iv. Total coliform density shall not exceed 1,000/100 ml, if the ratio of fecal-to total coliform exceeds 0.1.

The bacteria limitations were based on WQS applicable to Los Angeles Inner Harbor. These WQS (and WQBELs) are identical to the WQS used to develop the Bacteria TMDL that is applicable to the Main Ship Channel located within the Los Angeles Inner Harbor.

Table F-14. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations for Discharge Point No. 002

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Performance Goal ⁹	Basis ¹
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum		
Conventional Pollutants							
pH	S.U.	—	—	6.5	8.5	—	BP, E
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day (BOD ₅) @ 20°C	mg/L	—	30	—	—	—	BPJ
	lbs/day ²	—	120	—	—	—	

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Performance Goal ⁹	Basis ¹
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum		
Oil and Grease	mg/L	—	15	—	—	—	BPJ, E
	lbs/day ²	—	60	--	--	—	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) ⁷	mg/L	—	75	—	—	—	BPJ
	lbs/day ²	—	300	—	—	—	
Non-Conventional Pollutants							
Acute Toxicity	% Survival	3				-	BP, E
Temperature	°F	—	—	—	86	—	BP, E, TP, WP
Phenolic Compounds ⁴	mg/L	—	1.0	—	—	—	BPJ, E
	lbs/day ²	—	4.0	—	—	—	
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) ⁵	µg/L	—	100	—	—	—	BPJ
	lbs/day ²	—	0.4	—	—	—	
Turbidity	NTU	—	75	—	—	—	BPJ
Settleable Solids	ml/L	—	0.3	—	—	—	BPJ
Priority Pollutants							
Arsenic, Total Recoverable ⁸	µg/L	—	65.1	—	—	—	BPJ, E, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day ²	—	0.3	—	—	—	
Copper, Total Recoverable ^{6,7}	µg/L	—	6.1	—	—	—	TMDL, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day ²	—	0.02	—	—	—	
Lead, Total Recoverable ^{6,7}	µg/L	—	14	—	—	—	TMDL, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day ²	—	0.06	—	—	—	
Mercury, Total Recoverable ⁸	µg/L	—	0.10	—	—	—	BPJ, E, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day ²	—	0.0004	—	—	—	
Nickel, Total Recoverable ⁸	µg/L	—	13.7	—	—	—	BPJ, E, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day ²	—	0.06	—	—	—	
Thallium, Total Recoverable ⁸	µg/L	—	12.6	—	—	—	BPJ, E, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day ²	—	0.05	—	—	—	
Zinc, Total Recoverable ^{6,7}	µg/L	—	141	—	—	—	TMDL, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day ²	—	0.6	—	—	—	
4,4'-DDT ^{6,7}	µg/L	—	0.001	—	—	—	TMDL, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day ²	—	4.0E-06	—	—	—	
Total PCBs ^{6,7,10}	µg/L	—	0.0003	—	—	—	TMDL, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day ²	—	1.2E-06	—	—	—	
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate ⁸	µg/L	—	11.8	—	—	—	BPJ, E, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day ²	—	0.05	—	—	—	
PAHs							
Benzo(a)pyrene ⁷	µg/L	--	--	--	--	0.049 ¹¹	CTR
Chrysene ⁷	µg/L	--	--	--	--	0.049 ¹¹	CTR

For Footnotes, see page 42.

Table F-15. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations for Discharge Point No. 003

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Performance Goal ⁹	Basis ¹
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum		
Conventional Pollutants							
pH	S.U.	—	—	6.5	8.5	—	BP, E
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day (BOD ₅) @ 20°C	mg/L	—	30	—	—	—	BPJ
	lbs/day ²	—	180	—	—	—	
Oil and Grease	mg/L	—	15	—	—	—	BPJ, E
	lbs/day ²	—	90	--	--	—	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) ⁷	mg/L	—	75	—	—	—	BPJ
	lbs/day ²	—	450	—	—	—	
Non-Conventional Pollutants							
Acute Toxicity	% Survival	3				-	BP, E
Temperature	°F	—	—	—	86	—	BP, E, TP, WP
Phenolic Compounds ⁴	mg/L	—	1.0	—	—	—	BPJ, E
	lbs/day ²	—	6.0	—	—	—	
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) ⁵	µg/L	—	100	—	—	—	BPJ
	lbs/day ²	—	0.6	—	—	—	
Turbidity	NTU	—	75	—	—	—	BPJ
Settleable Solids	ml/L	—	0.3	—	—	—	BPJ
Priority Pollutants							
Copper, Total Recoverable ^{6,7}	µg/L	—	6.1	—	—	—	TMDL, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day ²	—	0.04	—	—	—	
Lead, Total Recoverable ^{6,7}	µg/L	—	14	—	—	—	TMDL, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day ²	—	0.08	—	—	—	
Nickel, Total Recoverable ⁸	µg/L	—	13.6	—	—	—	CTR-SIP
	lbs/day ²	—	0.08	—	—	—	
Zinc, Total Recoverable ^{6,7}	µg/L	—	141	—	—	—	TMDL, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day ²	—	0.85	—	—	—	
4,4'-DDT ^{6,7}	µg/L	—	0.001	—	—	—	TMDL, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day ²	—	1.1E-05	—	—	—	
Total PCBs ^{6,7,10}	µg/L	—	0.0003	—	—	—	TMDL, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day ²	—	1.8E-06	—	—	—	
PAHs							
Benzo(a)pyrene ⁷	µg/L	--	--	--	--	0.049 ¹¹	CTR
Chrysene ⁷	µg/L	--	--	--	--	0.049 ¹¹	CTR

For Footnotes, see page 42

Footnotes for Tables F-13, F-14, and F-15:

- ¹ BP = Basin Plan; TP = Thermal Plan; E = Existing Order; BPJ = Best Professional Judgment; CTR = California Toxic Rule; SIP = State Implementation Policy; TMDL= Total Maximum Daily Load; and WP = White Paper.
- ² Mass limitations are based on a maximum flow of 0.48 MGD (Discharge Point 001 and 002); and 0.72 MGD (Discharge Point 003); and calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day.
- ³ The acute toxicity of the effluent shall be such that:
 - a. The average monthly survival in the undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay test shall be at least 90%, and
 - b. No single test shall produce less than 70% survival.
- ⁴ Phenolic compounds include the sum of the following individual chlorinated and non-chlorinated phenolic compounds: 2-chlorophenol; 2-nitrophenol; phenol; 2,4-dimethylphenol; 2,4-dichlorophenol; 2,4,6-trichlorophenol; 4-chloro-3-methylphenol; 2,4-dinitrophenol; 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; pentachlorophenol; and 4-nitrophenol.
- ⁵ TPH equals the sum of TPH gasoline (C₄-C₁₂), TPH diesel (C₁₃-C₂₂), and TPH oil (C₂₃₊).
- ⁶ The effluent limitations are based on the Harbor Toxics TMDL WLAs and calculated using the CTR-SIP procedures. The new limitations for copper and zinc are less stringent than the existing Order No. R4-2007-0039. However, the exception to anti-backsliding is appropriate under CWA sections 402(o)(1) and 303(d)(4)(A).
- ⁷ During each reporting period, if effluent monitoring results exceed both a TSS effluent limit and a CTR TMDL-based effluent limit or performance goal for copper, lead, zinc, 4,4-DDT, total PCBs, benzo(a)pyrene, or chrysene, then the Discharger has not demonstrated attainment with the interim sediment allocations stipulated by the Harbor Toxics TMDL, Resolution No. R11-008, page 11, Item 3, and implementation of the effluent sediment monitoring program is required for that priority pollutant. Sediment monitoring of the effluent shall begin during the first discharge event following the effluent exceedance. An effluent sediment monitoring result at or below the interim sediment allocation in Table 10, page 28 of this Order, demonstrates attainment with the interim sediment allocation and additional sediment monitoring of the effluent is not required. A sediment monitoring result that exceeds the interim sediment allocation requires additional sediment monitoring of the effluent during discharge but not more frequently than once per year until the three-year average concentration for sediment monitoring results is at or below the interim sediment allocation.
- ⁸ The effluent limitations from Order No. R4-2007-0039 were calculated based on CTR-SIP procedures and are carried over in this permit except for nickel at Discharge Point 003 in which the limits were calculated based on the monitoring data submitted using the CTR-Sip procedures.
- ⁹ Performance goals are intended to ensure that effluent concentrations and mass discharges do not exceed levels currently achieved by the permitted facility. These performance goals are not considered as limitations or standards for the regulation of the facility. They act as triggers to determine when sediment monitoring is required for this category of pollutants.
- ¹⁰ Total PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) means the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resembles those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260.
- ¹¹ CTR human health criteria were not established for total PAHs. Therefore, the performance goals are based on the CTR human health criteria for the individual PAHs; benzo(a)pyrene and chrysene. The benzo(a)pyrene and chrysene were selected because the State's 2010 303(d) List classifies the Los Angeles/Long Beach Inner Harbor as impaired for these PAH compounds.

Table F-16. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations for Discharge Point No. 004

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Performance Goal ⁷	Basis ¹
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum		
Conventional Pollutants							
pH	S.U.	—	—	6.5	8.5	—	BP, E
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day (BOD ₅) @ 20 °C	mg/L	—	30	—	—	—	BPJ
	lbs/day ²	—	225	—	—	—	
Oil and Grease	mg/L	—	15	—	—	—	BPJ, E
	lbs/day ²	—	128	--	--	—	

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Performance Goal ⁷	Basis ¹
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum		
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) ⁵	mg/L	—	75	—	—	—	BPJ
	lbs/day ²	—	638	—	—	—	
Non-Conventional Pollutants							
Acute Toxicity	% Survival	3				-	BP, E
Temperature	°F	—	—	—	86	—	BP, E, TP, WP
Chlorine, Total Residual	mg/L	—	--	—	0.1	—	BP, BPJ, E
	lbs/day ²	—	-	—	0.9	—	
Sulfide	mg/L	—	1.0	—	—	—	BPJ, E
	lbs/day ²	—	9	—	—	—	
Turbidity	NTU	—	75	—	—	—	BPJ
Settleable Solids	ml/L	—	0.3	—	—	—	BPJ
Priority Pollutants							
Copper, Total Recoverable ^{4,5}	µg/L	—	6.1	—	—	—	TMDL, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day ²	—	0.05	—	—	—	
Lead, Total Recoverable ^{4,5}	µg/L	—	14	—	—	—	TMDL, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day ²	—	0.12	—	—	—	
Zinc, Total Recoverable ^{4,5}	µg/L	—	141	—	—	—	TMDL, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day ²	—	1.2	—	—	—	
4,4'-DDT ^{4,5}	µg/L	—	0.001	—	—	—	TMDL, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day ²	—	0.00001	—	—	—	
Total PCBs ^{4,5,8}	µg/L	—	0.0003	—	—	—	TMDL, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day ²	—	3E-06	—	—	—	
Benzene ⁶	µg/L	—	1.0	—	—	—	BPJ, E, CTR-SIP
	lbs/day ²	—	0.01	—	—	—	
PAHs							
Benzo(a)pyrene ⁵	µg/L	--	--	--	--	0.049 ⁹	CTR
Chrysene ⁵	µg/L	--	--	--	--	0.049 ⁹	CTR

¹ BP = Basin Plan; TP = Thermal Plan; E = Existing Order; BPJ = Best Professional Judgment; CTR = California Toxic Rule; SIP = State Implementation Policy; TMDL= Total Maximum Daily Load; and WP = White Paper.

² Mass limitations are based on a maximum flow of 1.02 MGD and calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day.

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

⁴ The effluent limitations are based on the Harbor Toxics TMDL WLAs and calculated using the CTR-SIP procedures. The new limitations for copper and zinc are less stringent than the existing Order No. R4-2007-0039. However, the exception to anti-backsliding is appropriate under CWA sections 402(o)(1) and 303(d)(4)(A).

- 5 During each reporting period, if effluent monitoring results exceed both a TSS effluent limit and a CTR TMDL-based effluent limit or performance goal for copper, lead, zinc, 4,4-DDT, total PCBs, benzo(a)pyrene, or chrysene, then the Discharger has not demonstrated attainment with the interim sediment allocations stipulated by the Harbor Toxics TMDL, Resolution No. R11-008, page 11, Item 3, and implementation of the effluent sediment monitoring program is required for that priority pollutant. Sediment monitoring of the effluent shall begin during the first discharge event following the effluent exceedance. An effluent sediment monitoring result at or below the interim sediment allocation in Table 10, page 28 of this Order, demonstrates attainment with the interim sediment allocation and additional sediment monitoring of the effluent is not required. A sediment monitoring result that exceeds the interim sediment allocation requires additional sediment monitoring of the effluent during discharge but not more frequently than once per year until the three-year average concentration for sediment monitoring results is at or below the interim sediment allocation.
- 6 The effluent limitations from Order No. R4-2007-0039 were calculated based on CTR-SIP procedures and are carried over in this permit.
- 7 Performance goals are intended to ensure that effluent concentrations and mass discharges do not exceed levels currently achieved by the permitted facility. These performance goals are not considered as limitations or standards for the regulation of the facility. They act as triggers to determine when sediment monitoring is required for this category of pollutants.
- 8 Total PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) means the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resembles those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260.
- 9 CTR human health criteria were not established for total PAHs. Therefore, the performance goals are based on the CTR human health criteria for the individual PAHs; benzo(a)pyrene and chrysene. The benzo(a)pyrene and chrysene were selected because the State's 2010 303(d) List classifies the Los Angeles/Long Beach Inner Harbor as impaired for these PAH compounds.

4. Mass-based Effluent Limitations

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

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

$$\text{Mass (lbs/day)} = \text{flow rate (MGD)} \times 8.34 \times \text{effluent limitation (mg/L)}$$

where:

- Mass = mass limitation for a pollutant (lbs/day)
- Effluent limitation = concentration limit for a pollutant (mg/L)
- Flow rate = discharge flow rate (MGD)

E. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable

F. Reclamation Specifications – Not Applicable

V. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

The receiving water limitations in the proposed order are based upon the water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan. As such, they are a required part of the proposed order.

A. Surface Water

The Basin Plan contains numeric and narrative water quality objectives applicable to all surface waters within the Los Angeles Region. Water quality objectives include an objective to maintain the high quality waters pursuant to federal regulations (part 131.12) and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Receiving water limitations in this Order are included to ensure protection of beneficial uses of the receiving water and are based on the water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan. If there is reasonable potential (RP) or a U.S. EPA-approved TMDL WLA, then WQBELs are included in this Order to ensure protection of WQS.

B. Groundwater – Not Applicable

VI. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

40 CFR section 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 authorizes the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), Attachment E of this Order, 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 facility.

A. Influent Monitoring – Not Applicable

B. Effluent Monitoring

Monitoring for those pollutants expected to be present in the discharge will be required as established in the MRP (Attachment E). To demonstrate compliance with established effluent limitations, the Order includes similar monitoring requirements from Order No. R4-2007-0039 in the Monitoring Location EFF-001 at Discharge Point 001, Monitoring Location EFF-002 at Discharge Point 002, Monitoring Location EFF-003 at Discharge Point 003, and Monitoring Location EFF-004 at Discharge Point 004. Monitoring for BOD, turbidity, settleable solids, bacteria, TPH, 4,4'-DDT, and total PCBs including benzo(a)pyrene, and chrysene at Discharge Points 001, 002, 003, and 004 (no TPH limits) has been included in this Order to determine compliance with the newly established effluent limitations. Monitoring for TPH is required at Discharge Point 004 to collect data for reasonable potential analysis.

Since the discharge is infrequent, collection of more samples over the duration of a discharge is needed to adequately characterize the effluent quality. This Order includes a monitoring frequency during extended discharge events of once per week for most of the pollutants.

The SIP states that the Regional Water Board will require periodic monitoring for pollutants for which criteria or objectives apply and for which no effluent limitations have been established. This Order requires the Discharger to conduct annual monitoring for the remaining CTR priority pollutants and TCDD Equivalents. The Regional Water Board will use the additional data to conduct an RPA and determine if additional WQBELs are required. The Regional Water Board may reopen the permit to incorporate additional effluent limitations and requirements, if necessary.

C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) protects the receiving water quality from the aggregate toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in the effluent. An acute toxicity test is conducted over a short time period and measures mortality. This Order includes limitations and monitoring requirements for acute toxicity.

D. Receiving Water Monitoring

1. Surface Water

Surface water monitoring requirements established in Order No. R4-2007-0039 have been included in this Order to provide data to determine compliance with the receiving water limitations established. Monitoring has been established at Monitoring Locations RSW-001 and RSW-002 for pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, fecal coliform, salinity, and ammonia nitrogen. The Facility is also required to perform general observations of the receiving water when discharges occur and report the observations in the monitoring report. Attention shall be given to the presence or absence of: floating or suspended matter, discoloration, aquatic life, visible film, sheen or coating, and fungi, slime, or objectionable growths.

According to the SIP, the Discharger is required to monitor the upstream receiving water for the CTR priority pollutants, to determine reasonable potential. Accordingly, the Regional Water Board is requiring that the Discharger conduct upstream receiving water monitoring of the CTR priority pollutants at Monitoring Location RSW-001, within 50 feet of Discharge Point 004 by Battery 1. The Discharger must analyze temperature, pH, and salinity of the upstream receiving water at the same time the samples are collected for priority pollutants analysis.

2. Groundwater – Not Applicable

E. Sediment Monitoring Requirements of the Effluent

The Harbor Toxics TMDL requires attainment with the TMDL's interim sediment allocations. This Order implements this requirement in a framework of effluent limits,

effluent performance goals, sediment monitoring thresholds, and effluent monitoring requirements. Attainment with the interim sediment allocations shall be demonstrated, as specified in Footnote 4 to Tables 6, 7, and 8, page 18, and Table 9, pages 19 and 20 of this Order. These requirements will ensure that discharges from Ultramar do not contribute significantly to contaminant sediment concentrations in the Los Angeles Inner Harbor.

F. Other Monitoring Requirements

1. Storm water monitoring requirements

In order to evaluate the effectiveness of the SWPPP, rainfall monitoring and visual storm water monitoring requirements are specified during discharge events.

VII. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

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

40 CFR sections 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.

B. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

These provisions are based on 40 CFR section 123 and Order No 2007-0039. The Regional Water Board may reopen the permit to modify permit conditions and requirements. Causes for modifications include the promulgation of new federal regulations, modification in toxicity requirements, or adoption of new regulations by the State Water Board or Regional Water Board, including revisions to the Basin Plan or revisions to the Harbor Toxics TMDL.

2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements

- a. Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Workplan.** This provision is based on section 4 of the SIP, Toxicity Control Provisions.

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

- a. **Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).** Order No. R4-2007-0039 required the Discharger to develop and implement a SWPPP. This Order will require the Discharger to update and continue to implement a SWPPP. The SWPPP will outline site-specific management processes for minimizing storm water runoff and hydrostatic test water contamination and for preventing contaminated storm water runoff and hydrostatic test water from being discharged directly into the Los Angeles Inner Harbor. At a minimum, the management practices should ensure that raw materials and chemicals do not come into contact with storm water or the hydrostatic test water. SWPPP requirements are included as Attachment G, based on 40 CFR section 122.44(k).
- b. **Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP).** Order No. R4-2007-0039 required the Discharger to develop and implement BMPs in order to reduce the amount of pollutants entering the discharge. This Order requires the Discharger to update and continue to implement the BMPP. The BMPP may be included as a component of the SWPPP. The purpose of the BMPP is to establish site-specific procedures that ensure proper operation and maintenance of equipment, to ensure that unauthorized non-storm water discharges (i.e., spills) do not occur at the Facility.

The Harbor Toxics TMDL addresses BMPs as follows:

“When permits for responsible parties are revised, the permits should provide mechanisms to make adjustments to the required BMPs as necessary to ensure their adequate performance. If proposed structural and non-structural BMPs adequately implement the waste load allocations then additional controls will not be necessary. Alternatively, if the proposed structural and non-structural BMPs selected prove to be inadequate then additional structural and non-structural BMPs or additional controls may be required.”

Special Provision VI.C.3 requires the Discharger to update and maintain a BMPP, as a component of the SWPPP, that incorporates requirements contained in Appendix G. Appendix G requires a discussion on the effectiveness of each BMP to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Considering that discharges are infrequent, Special Provision VI.C.3 and Appendix G requirements satisfy the TMDL component to address BMP performance for this Facility.

- c. **Spill Contingency Plan (SCP).** This Order requires the Discharger to update and continue to implement a SCP to control the discharge of pollutants. The SCP shall include a technical report on the preventive (failsafe) and contingency (cleanup) plans for controlling accidental discharges, and for minimizing the effect of such events at the site. This provision is included in

this Order to minimize and control the amount of pollutants discharged in case of a spill. The SCP shall be site specific and shall cover all areas of the Facility.

4. Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications

This provision is based on the requirements of 40 CFR section 122.41(e) and the previous Order.

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

6. Other Special Provisions – Not Applicable

7. Compliance Schedules – Not Applicable

VIII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Water Board) is considering the issuance of waste discharge requirements (WDRs) that will serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for Ultramar, Incorporated – Wilmington Marine Terminal, Berth 164. As a step in the WDR adoption process, the Regional Water Board staff has developed tentative WDRs. The Regional Water Board encourages public participation in the WDR adoption process.

A. Notification of Interested Parties

The Regional 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.

B. Written Comments

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

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Regional Water Board, written comments must be received at the Regional Water Board offices by 5:00 p.m. on August 15, 2013.

C. Public Hearing

The Regional 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: September 12, 2013
Time: 9:00 a.m.
Location: Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
700 North Alameda Street
Los Angeles, California

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

This will be a formal adjudicative hearing pursuant to section 648 et seq. of title 23 of the California Code of Regulations. Chapter 5 of the California Administrative Procedure Act (commencing with section 11500 of the Government Code) will not apply to this proceeding.

Ex Parte Communications Prohibited: As a quasi-adjudicative proceeding, no board member may discuss the subject of this hearing with any person, except during the public hearing itself. Any communications to the Regional Board must be directed to staff.

E. Parties to the Hearing

The following are the parties to this proceeding:

1. The applicant/permittee

Any other persons requesting party status must submit a written or electronic request to staff not later than 20 business days before the hearing. All parties will be notified if other persons are so designated.

F. Public Comments and Submittal of Evidence

Persons wishing to comment upon or object to the tentative waste discharge requirements, or submit evidence for the Board to consider, are invited to submit them in writing to losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov with a copy submitted to Rosario Aston at raston@waterboards.ca.gov. To be evaluated and responded to by staff, included in the Board's agenda folder, and fully considered by the Board, written comments must be

received no later than close of business on August 15, 2013. Comments or evidence received after that date will be submitted, ex agenda, to the Board for consideration, but only included in administrative record with express approval of the Chair during the hearing. Additionally, if the Board receives only supportive comments, the permit may be placed on the Board's consent calendar, and approved without an oral testimony.

G. Hearing Procedure

The meeting, in which the hearing will be a part of, will start at 9:00 a.m. Interested persons are invited to attend. Staff will present the matter under consideration, after which oral statements from parties or interested persons will be heard. For accuracy of the record, all important testimony should be in writing. The Board will include in the administrative record written transcriptions of oral testimony that is actually presented at the hearing. Oral testimony may be limited to 3 minutes maximum or less for each speaker, depending on the number of persons wishing to be heard. Parties or persons with similar concerns or opinions are encouraged to choose one representative to speak. At the conclusion of testimony, the Board will deliberate in open or close session, and render a decision.

Parties or persons with special procedural requests should contact staff. Any procedure not specified in this hearing notice will be waived pursuant to section 648(d) of title 23 of the California Code of Regulations. Objections to any procedure to be used during this hearing must be submitted in writing not later than close of 15 business days prior to the date of the hearing. Procedural objections will not be entertained at the hearing.

If there should not be a quorum on the scheduled date of this meeting, all cases will be automatically continued to the next scheduled meeting on October 3, 2013. A continuance will not extend any time set forth herein.

H. Waste Discharge Requirements Petitions

Any person aggrieved by this action of the Regional 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., 30 days after the date of this Order, 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. Copies of the law and regulations applicable to filing petitions may be found on the Internet at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality
or will be provided upon request.

The State Water Board's mailing address is the following:

State Water Resources Control Board
Office of Chief Counsel
P.O. Box 100, 1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95812-0100

I. Information and Copying

The Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD), 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 Regional Water Board by calling (213) 576- 6600.

J. 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 Water Board, reference this facility, and provide a name, address, and phone number.

K. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this Order should be directed to Rosario Aston at (213) 576-6653.

ATTACHMENT G – STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN REQUIREMENTS

I. Implementation Schedule

A storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) shall be developed and submitted to the Regional Water Board within 90 days following the adoption of this Order. The SWPPP shall be implemented for each facility covered by this Permit within 10 days of approval from the Regional Water Board, or 6-months from the date of the submittal of the SWPPP to the Regional Water Board (whichever comes first).

II. Objectives

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

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

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

III. Planning and Organization

A. Pollution Prevention Team

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

B. Review Other Requirements and Existing Facility Plans

The SWPPP may incorporate or reference the appropriate elements of other regulatory requirements. Facility operators should review all local, State, and Federal requirements that impact, complement, or are consistent with the requirements of this General Permit. Facility operators should identify any existing facility plans that contain storm water pollutant control measures or relate to the requirements of this Permit. As examples, facility operators whose facilities are subject to Federal Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures' requirements should already have instituted a plan to control spills of certain hazardous materials. Similarly, facility operators whose facilities are subject to air quality related permits and regulations may already have evaluated industrial activities that generate dust or particulates.

IV. Site Map

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

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

PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION Form Pollution Prevention Team Review other plans
ASSESSMENT PHASE Develop a site map Identify potential pollutant sources Inventory of materials and chemicals List significant spills and leaks Identify non-storm water discharges Assess pollutant risks
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IDENTIFICATION PHASE Non-structural BMPs Structural BMPs Select activity and site-specific BMPs

<p>IMPLEMENTATION PHASE</p> <p>Train employees Implement BMPs Conduct recordkeeping and reporting</p>
--

<p>EVALUATION / MONITORING</p> <p>Conduct annual site evaluation Review monitoring information Evaluate BMPs Review and revise SWPPP</p>

The following information shall be included on the site map:

- A.** The facility boundaries; the outline of all storm water drainage areas within the facility boundaries; portions of the drainage area impacted by run-on from surrounding areas; and direction of flow of each drainage area, on-site surface water bodies, and areas of soil erosion. The map shall also identify nearby water bodies (such as rivers, lakes, and ponds) and municipal storm drain inlets where the facility's storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges may be received.
- B.** The location of the storm water collection and conveyance system, associated points of discharge, and direction of flow. Include any structural control measures that affect storm water discharges, authorized non-storm water discharges, and run-on. Examples of structural control measures are catch basins, berms, detention ponds, secondary containment, oil/water separators, diversion barriers, etc.
- C.** An outline of all impervious areas of the facility, including paved areas, buildings, covered storage areas, or other roofed structures.
- D.** Locations where materials are directly exposed to precipitation and the locations where significant spills or leaks identified in Section A.6.a.iv. below have occurred.
- E.** Areas of industrial activity. This shall include the locations of all storage areas and storage tanks, shipping and receiving areas, fueling areas, vehicle and equipment storage/maintenance areas, material handling and processing areas, waste treatment and disposal areas, dust or particulate generating areas, cleaning and rinsing areas, and other areas of industrial activity which are potential pollutant sources.

V. List of Significant Materials

The SWPPP shall include a list of significant materials handled and stored at the site. For each material on the list, describe the locations where the material is being stored,

received, shipped, and handled, as well as the typical quantities and frequency. Materials shall include raw materials, intermediate products, final or finished products, recycled materials, and waste or disposed materials.

VI. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources

A. The SWPPP shall include a narrative description of the facility's industrial activities, as identified in Section A.4.e above, associated potential pollutant sources, and potential pollutants that could be discharged in storm water discharges or authorized non-storm water discharges. At a minimum, the following items related to a facility's industrial activities shall be considered:

- 1. Industrial Processes.** Describe each industrial process, the type, characteristics, and quantity of significant materials used in or resulting from the process, and a description of the manufacturing, cleaning, rinsing, recycling, disposal, or other activities related to the process. Where applicable, areas protected by containment structures and the corresponding containment capacity shall be described.
- 2. Material Handling and Storage Areas.** Describe each handling and storage area, type, characteristics, and quantity of significant materials handled or stored, description of the shipping, receiving, and loading procedures, and the spill or leak prevention and response procedures. Where applicable, areas protected by containment structures and the corresponding containment capacity shall be described.
- 3. Dust and Particulate Generating Activities.** Describe all industrial activities that generate dust or particulates that may be deposited within the facility's boundaries and identify their discharge locations; the characteristics of dust and particulate pollutants; the approximate quantity of dust and particulate pollutants that may be deposited within the facility boundaries; and a description of the primary areas of the facility where dust and particulate pollutants would settle.
- 4. Significant Spills and Leaks.** Describe materials that have spilled or leaked in significant quantities in storm water discharges or non-storm water discharges since April 17, 1994. Include toxic chemicals (listed in 40 CFR, Part 302) that have been discharged to storm water as reported on U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Form R, and oil and hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities (see 40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR], Parts 110, 117, and 302).

The description shall include the type, characteristics, and approximate quantity of the material spilled or leaked, the cleanup or remedial actions that have occurred or are planned, the approximate remaining quantity of materials that may be exposed to storm water or non-storm water discharges, and the preventative measures taken to ensure spill or leaks do not reoccur. Such list shall be updated as appropriate during the term of this Permit.

- 5. Non-Storm Water Discharges.** Facility operators shall investigate the facility to identify all non-storm water discharges and their sources. As part of this investigation, all drains (inlets and outlets) shall be evaluated to identify whether they connect to the storm drain system.

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

Non-storm water discharges (other boiler blowdown and boiler condensate permitted under the Order) that contain significant quantities of pollutants or that do not meet the conditions provided in Special Conditions D of the storm water general permit are prohibited by this Permit (Examples of prohibited non-storm water discharges are contact and non-contact cooling water, rinse water, wash water, etc.). Non-storm water discharges that meet the conditions provided in Special Condition D of the general storm water permit are authorized by this Permit. The SWPPP must include BMPs to prevent or reduce contact of non-storm water discharges with significant materials or equipment.

- 6. Soil Erosion.** Describe the facility locations where soil erosion may occur as a result of industrial activity, storm water discharges associated with industrial activity, or authorized non-storm water discharges.

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

VII. Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources

- A.** The SWPPP shall include a narrative assessment of all industrial activities and potential pollutant sources as described in A.6. above to determine:
- 1.** Which areas of the facility are likely sources of pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges, and
 - 2.** Which pollutants are likely to be present in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Facility operators shall consider and evaluate various factors when performing this assessment such as current storm water BMPs; quantities of significant materials handled, produced, stored, or disposed of; likelihood of exposure to storm water or authorized non-storm water discharges; history of spill or leaks; and run-on from outside sources.
- B.** Facility operators shall summarize the areas of the facility that are likely sources of pollutants and the corresponding pollutants that are likely to be present in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

Facility operators are required to develop and implement additional BMPs as appropriate and necessary to prevent or reduce pollutants associated with each pollutant source. The BMPs will be narratively described in Section 8 below.

VIII. Storm Water Best Management Practices

The SWPPP shall include a narrative description of the storm water BMPs to be implemented at the facility for each potential pollutant and its source identified in the site assessment phase (Sections A.6. and 7. above). The BMPs shall be developed and implemented to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Each pollutant and its source may require one or more BMPs. Some BMPs may be implemented for multiple pollutants and their sources, while other BMPs will be implemented for a very specific pollutant and its source.

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

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

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

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

A. Non-Structural BMPs

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

structural BMPs (see Section A.8.b. below). Below is a list of non-structural BMPs that should be considered:

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

B. Structural BMPs.

Where non-structural BMPs as identified in Section A.8.a. above are not effective, structural BMPs shall be considered. Structural BMPs generally consist of structural devices that reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Below is a list of structural BMPs that should be considered:

- 1. Overhead Coverage.** This includes structures that provide horizontal coverage of materials, chemicals, and pollutant sources from contact with storm water and authorized non-storm water discharges.
- 2. Retention Ponds.** This includes basins, ponds, surface impoundments, bermed areas, etc. that do not allow storm water to discharge from the facility.
- 3. Control Devices.** This includes berms or other devices that channel or route run-on and runoff away from pollutant sources.
- 4. Secondary Containment Structures.** This generally includes containment structures around storage tanks and other areas for the purpose of collecting any leaks or spills.
- 5. Treatment.** This includes inlet controls, infiltration devices, oil/water separators, detention ponds, vegetative swales, etc. that reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

IX. Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation

The facility operator shall conduct one comprehensive site compliance evaluation (evaluation) in each reporting period (July 1-June 30). Evaluations shall be conducted within 8-16 months of each other. The SWPPP shall be revised, as appropriate, and the revisions implemented within 90 days of the evaluation. Evaluations shall include the following:

- A.** A review of all visual observation records, inspection records, and sampling and analysis results.
- B.** A visual inspection of all potential pollutant sources for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.
- C.** A review and evaluation of all BMPs (both structural and non-structural) to determine whether the BMPs are adequate, properly implemented and maintained, or whether additional BMPs are needed. A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the SWPPP, such as spill response equipment, shall be included.
- D.** An evaluation report that includes, (i) identification of personnel performing the evaluation, (ii) the date(s) of the evaluation, (iii) necessary SWPPP revisions, (iv)

schedule, as required in Section A.10.e, for implementing SWPPP revisions, (v) any incidents of non-compliance and the corrective actions taken, and (vi) a certification that the facility operator is in compliance with this Permit. If the above certification cannot be provided, explain in the evaluation report why the facility operator is not in compliance with this General Permit. The evaluation report shall be submitted as part of the annual report, retained for at least five years, and signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions V.D.5 of Attachment D.

X. SWPPP General Requirements

- A.** The SWPPP shall be retained on site and made available upon request of a representative of the Regional Water Board and/or local storm water management agency (local agency) which receives the storm water discharges.
- B.** The Regional Water Board and/or local agency may notify the facility operator when the SWPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this Section. As requested by the Regional Water Board and/or local agency, the facility operator shall submit an SWPPP revision and implementation schedule that meets the minimum requirements of this section to the Regional Water Board and/or local agency that requested the SWPPP revisions. Within 14 days after implementing the required SWPPP revisions, the facility operator shall provide written certification to the Regional Water Board and/or local agency that the revisions have been implemented.
- C.** The SWPPP shall be revised, as appropriate, and implemented prior to changes in industrial activities which (i) may significantly increase the quantities of pollutants in storm water discharge, (ii) cause a new area of industrial activity at the facility to be exposed to storm water, or (iii) begin an industrial activity which would introduce a new pollutant source at the facility.
- D.** The SWPPP shall be revised and implemented in a timely manner, but in no case more than 90 days after a facility operator determines that the SWPPP is in violation of any requirement(s) of this Permit.
- E.** When any part of the SWPPP is infeasible to implement due to proposed significant structural changes, the facility operator shall submit a report to the Regional Water Board prior to the applicable deadline that (i) describes the portion of the SWPPP that is infeasible to implement by the deadline, (ii) provides justification for a time extension, (iii) provides a schedule for completing and implementing that portion of the SWPPP, and (iv) describes the BMPs that will be implemented in the interim period to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Such reports are subject to Regional Water Board approval and/or modifications. Facility operators shall provide written notification to the Regional Water Board within 14 days after the SWPPP revisions are implemented.
- F.** The SWPPP shall be provided, upon request, to the Regional Water Board. The SWPPP is considered a report that shall be available to the public by the Regional Water Board under Section 308(b) of the Clean Water Act.

ATTACHMENT H – STATE WATER BOARD MINIMUM LEVELS (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 State Water Board and become effective. The following tables (Tables 2a - 2d) present MLs for four major chemical groupings: volatile substances, semi-volatile substances, inorganics, and pesticides and PCBs.

Table 2a - VOLATILE SUBSTANCES*	GC	GCMS
1,1 Dichloroethane	0.5	1
1,1 Dichloroethylene	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	2.0	5
Acrylonitrile	2.0	2
Benzene	0.5	2
Bromoform	0.5	2
Methyl Bromide	1.0	2
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.5	2
Chlorobenzene	0.5	2
Chlorodibromo-methane	0.5	2
Chloroethane	0.5	2
Chloroform	0.5	2
Chloromethane	0.5	2
Dichlorobromo-methane	0.5	2
Dichloromethane	0.5	2
Ethylbenzene	0.5	2
Tetrachloroethylene	0.5	2
Toluene	0.5	2
Trans-1,2 Dichloroethylene	0.5	1
Trichloroethene	0.5	2
Vinyl Chloride	0.5	2

*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 2b - SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES*	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
Benzo (a) Anthracene	10	5		
1,2 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	2	2		
1,2 Diphenylhydrazine		1		
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene	1	5		

Table 2b - SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES*	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
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		
Benzo (b) Fluoranthene		10	10	
3-Methyl-Chlorophenol	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		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		
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	

Table 2b - SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES*	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
Phenol **	1	1		50
Pyrene		10	0.05	

* With the exception of phenol by colorimetric technique, the normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1,000; therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance multiplied by 1,000.

** Phenol by colorimetric technique has a factor of 1.

Table 2c – INORGANICS*	FAA	GFAA	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

* 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 – PCBs*	GC
4,4'-DDD	0.05
4,4'-DDE	0.05
4,4'-DDT	0.01
a-Endosulfan	0.02
alpha-BHC	0.01
Aldrin	0.005
b-Endosulfan	0.01
Beta-BHC	0.005
Chlordane	0.1
Delta-BHC	0.005
Dieldrin	0.01
Endosulfan Sulfate	0.05
Endrin	0.01
Endrin Aldehyde	0.01
Heptachlor	0.01
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.01
Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	0.02
PCB 1016	0.5

Table 2d – PESTICIDES – PCBs*	GC
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

* 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.

Techniques:

GC - Gas Chromatography

GCMS - Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry

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

ATTACHMENT I – LIST OF PRIORITY POLLUTANTS

CTR Number	Parameter	CAS Number	Suggested Analytical Methods
1	Antimony	7440360	1
2	Arsenic	7440382	1
3	Beryllium	7440417	1
4	Cadmium	7440439	1
5a	Chromium (III)	16065831	1
5a	Chromium (VI)	18540299	1
6	Copper	7440508	1
7	Lead	7439921	1
8	Mercury	7439976	1
9	Nickel	7440020	1
10	Selenium	7782492	1
11	Silver	7440224	1
12	Thallium	7440280	1
13	Zinc	7440666	1
14	Cyanide	57125	1
15	Asbestos	1332214	1
16	2,3,7,8-TCDD	1746016	1
17	Acrolein	107028	1
18	Acrylonitrile	107131	1
19	Benzene	71432	1
20	Bromoform	75252	1
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	56235	1
22	Chlorobenzene	108907	1
23	Chlorodibromomethane	124481	1
24	Chloroethane	75003	1
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether	110758	1
26	Chloroform	67663	1
27	Dichlorobromomethane	75274	1
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	75343	1
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	107062	1
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	75354	1
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	78875	1
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene	542756	1
33	Ethylbenzene	100414	1
34	Methyl Bromide	74839	1
35	Methyl Chloride	74873	1
36	Methylene Chloride	75092	1
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345	1
38	Tetrachloroethylene	127184	1
39	Toluene	108883	1
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	156605	1
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556	1
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005	1

CTR Number	Parameter	CAS Number	Suggested Analytical Methods
43	Trichloroethylene	79016	†
44	Vinyl Chloride	75014	†
45	2-Chlorophenol	95578	†
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	120832	†
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	105679	†
48	2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	534521	†
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	51285	†
50	2-Nitrophenol	88755	†
51	4-Nitrophenol	100027	†
52	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	59507	†
53	Pentachlorophenol	87865	†
54	Phenol	108952	†
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88062	†
56	Acenaphthene	83329	†
57	Acenaphthylene	208968	†
58	Anthracene	120127	†
59	Benzidine	92875	†
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	56553	†
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	50328	†
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	205992	†
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	191242	†
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	207089	†
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	111911	†
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	111444	†
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	108601	†
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	117817	†
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	101553	†
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	85687	†
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	91587	†
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	7005723	†
73	Chrysene	218019	†
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	53703	†
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95501	†
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541731	†
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467	†
78	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91941	†
79	Diethyl Phthalate	84662	†
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	131113	†
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	84742	†
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121142	†
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606202	†
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	117840	†
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122667	†
86	Fluoranthene	206440	†

CTR Number	Parameter	CAS Number	Suggested Analytical Methods
87	Fluorene	86737	1
88	Hexachlorobenzene	118741	1
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	87863	1
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77474	1
91	Hexachloroethane	67721	1
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	193395	1
93	Isophorone	78591	1
94	Naphthalene	91203	1
95	Nitrobenzene	98953	1
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62759	1
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	621647	1
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	86306	1
99	Phenanthrene	85018	1
100	Pyrene	129000	1
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821	1
102	Aldrin	309002	1
103	alpha-BHC	319846	1
104	beta-BHC	319857	1
105	gamma-BHC	58899	1
106	delta-BHC	319868	1
107	Chlordane	57749	1
108	4,4'-DDT	50293	1
109	4,4'-DDE	72559	1
110	4,4'-DDD	72548	1
111	Dieldrin	60571	1
112	alpha-Endosulfan	959988	1
113	beta-Endosulfan	33213659	1
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	1031078	1
115	Endrin	72208	1
116	Endrin Aldehyde	7421934	1
117	Heptachlor	76448	1
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	1024573	1
119	PCB-1016	12674112	1
120	PCB-1221	11104282	1
121	PCB-1232	11141165	1
122	PCB-1242	53469219	1
123	PCB-1248	12672296	1
124	PCB-1254	11097691	1
125	PCB-1260	11096825	1
126	Toxaphene	8001352	1

¹ Pollutants shall be analyzed using the methods described in 40 CFR Part 136.

**ATTACHMENT J – SUMMARY OF REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS AND
CALCULATIONS OF EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS**

Fact Sheet Attachment J
 Reasonable Potential Analysis and Calculation of Effluent Limits (Per Sections 1.3 and 1.4 of SIP)
 Discharge Point 003

CTR#	Parameters	Reason	HUMAN HEALTH CALCULATIONS				AQUATIC LIFE CALCULATIONS							LIMITS		Comment	
			Organisms only		Saltwater / Freshwater / Basin Plain		ECA acute multiplier (pL7)	LTA acute	ECA chronic multiplier	LTA chronic	Lowest LTA	AMEL multiplier 95	MDEL multiplier 99	MDEL aq life	Lowest AMEL		Lowest MDEL
			AMEL hh = ECA = C th O only	MDEL/AMEL multiplier	MDEL hh	MDEL/AMEL multiplier											
1	Antimony	MEC-C & B is ND															
2	Arsenic	MEC-C & B<=C															
3	Beryllium	No Criteria															
4	Cadmium	MEC-C & B is ND															
5a	Chromium (III)	No Criteria															
5b	Chromium (VI)	MEC-C & B<=C															
6	Copper	MEC-C	2.01		2.01												
7	Lead	MEC-C	2.01		2.01												
8	Mercury	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND	4600		9228.47012												
9	Nickel	B-C & P amount detected in effluent															
10	Selenium	MEC-C & B is ND															
11	Silver	MEC-C & B is ND															
12	Thallium	MEC-C & B is ND															
13	Zinc	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND															
14	Cyanide	No Criteria															
15	Azides	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND															
16	3,3',7,7'-TCDD	MEC-C & B is ND															
17	Acrylonitrile	MEC-C & B is ND															
18	Acrylonitrile	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND															
19	Bromoforn	MEC-C & B<=C															
20	Bromoforn	MEC-C & B is ND															
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	MEC-C & B is ND															
22	Chlorobenzene	MEC-C & B is ND															
23	Chlorobromomethane	MEC-C & B is ND															
24	Chloroethane	MEC-C & B is ND															
25	2-Chloroethylethyl ether	No Criteria															
26	Chloroform	No Criteria															
27	Dichlorobromomethane	MEC-C & B is ND															
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	No Criteria															
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	MEC-C & B is ND															
30	1,1-Dichloroethane	MEC-C & B is ND															
31	1,2-Dichloroethane	MEC-C & B is ND															
32	1,3-Dichloropropene	MEC-C & B is ND															
33	1,3-Dichloropropene	MEC-C & B is ND															
34	Ethylbenzene	MEC-C & B is ND															
35	Methyl Bromide	MEC-C & B is ND															
36	Methylene Chloride	MEC-C & B is ND															
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	MEC-C & B is ND															
38	Tetrachloroethene	MEC-C & B is ND															
39	Toluene	MEC-C & B is ND															
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethene	MEC-C & B is ND															
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	No Criteria															
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	MEC-C & B is ND															
43	Trichloroethene	MEC-C & B is ND															
44	Vinyl Chloride	MEC-C & B is ND															
45	2-Chlorophenol	MEC-C & B is ND															
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	MEC-C & B is ND															
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	MEC-C & B is ND															
48	4,6-dinitro-o-resol (aka 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol)	MEC-C & B is ND															
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	MEC-C & B is ND															
50	2-Nitrophenol	No Criteria															
51	4-Nitrophenol	No Criteria															
52	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol (aka p-chloro-m-resol)	No Criteria															
53	Pentachlorophenol	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C & B<=C															
54	Phenol	MEC-C & B is ND															
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND															
56	Acenaphthene	MEC-C & B is ND															
57	Acenaphthylene	No Criteria															
58	Anthracene	MEC-C & B is ND															
59	Benidine	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND															
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND															
61	Benzo(b)Pyrene	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND															
62	Benzo(d)Fluoranthene	ud; effluent ND, MDL>C & B<=C															
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	No Criteria															

Fact Sheet Attachment J
 Reasonable Potential Analysis and Calculation of Effluent Limits (Per Sections 1.3 and 1.4 of SIP)
 Discharge Point 003

CTR#	Parameters	Reason	HUMAN HEALTH CALCULATIONS				AQUATIC LIFE CALCULATIONS						LIMITS		Comment	
			Organisms only		Saltwater / Freshwater / Basin Plan		MDEL hh	MDEL aq life	MDEL multiplier 99	AMEL aq life	Lowest LTA	Lowest AMEL	Lowest MDEL	Recommendation		
			AMEL hh = ECA = C th O only	MDEL/AMEL multiplier	ECA acute multiplier (p.2)	LTA acute										ECA chronic multiplier
64	Benzo(a)fluoranthene	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND													No Limit	
65	Bis(2-Chlorophenoxy)Methane	No Criteria													No Limit	
66	Bis(2-Chlorovinyl)Ether	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND													No Limit	
67	Bis(2-Chloropropoxy)Ether	MEC<C & B is ND													No Limit	
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyloxy)Phthalate	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND													No Limit	
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	No Criteria													No Limit	
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	MEC<C & B<=C													No Limit	
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	MEC<C & B is ND													No Limit	
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	No Criteria													No Limit	
73	Chrysene	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C & B<C													No Limit	
74	1-Benzofuran	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND													No Limit	
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	MEC<C & B is ND													No Limit	
76	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	MEC<C & B is ND													No Limit	
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	MEC<C & B is ND													No Limit	
78	3,3-Dichlorobenzene	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND													No Limit	
79	Diethyl Phthalate	MEC<C & B<=C													No Limit	
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	MEC<C & B is ND													No Limit	
81	D-n-Butyl Phthalate	MEC<C & B is ND													No Limit	
82	2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND													No Limit	
83	5,8-Dinitrochlorobenzene	No Criteria													No Limit	
84	1,2-Dioxy Phthalate	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND													No Limit	
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	No Criteria													No Limit	
86	Fluoranthene	MEC<C & B<=C													No Limit	
87	Fluoranthene	MEC<C & B<=C													No Limit	
88	Hexachlorobenzene	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND													No Limit	
89	Hexachlorobenzene	MEC<C & B is ND													No Limit	
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	MEC<C & B is ND													No Limit	
91	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	MEC<C & B is ND													No Limit	
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND													No Limit	
93	Isophthalene	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND													No Limit	
94	Naphthalene	No Criteria													No Limit	
95	Nitrobenzene	MEC<C & B is ND													No Limit	
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND													No Limit	
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND													No Limit	
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	MEC<C & B is ND													No Limit	
99	Phenanthrene	No Criteria													No Limit	
100	Pyrene	MEC<C & B<=C													No Limit	
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	No Criteria													No Limit	
102	Aldrin	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND													No Limit	
103	alpha-BHC	MEC<C & B is ND													No Limit	
104	beta-BHC	MEC<C & B is ND													No Limit	
105	gamma-BHC	MEC<C & B is ND													No Limit	
106	delta-BHC	No Criteria													No Limit	
107	Chlordane	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND													No Limit	
108	4,4'-DDT	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND													No Limit	
109	4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT)	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND													No Limit	
110	4,4'-DDD	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND													No Limit	
111	Dieldrin	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND													No Limit	
112	alpha-Endosulfan	MEC<C & B is ND													No Limit	
113	beta-Endosulfan	MEC<C & B is ND													No Limit	
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	MEC<C & B is ND													No Limit	
115	Endrin	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND													No Limit	
116	Endrin Aldehyde	MEC<C & B is ND													No Limit	
117	Hepachlor	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND													No Limit	
118	Hepachlor Epoxide	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND													No Limit	
119-120	PCBs sum (P)	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND													No Limit	
126	Toxaphene	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND													No Limit	

Notes:
 U# = Undetermined due to lack of data
 Ue = Undetermined due to lack of CTR We
 C = Water Quality Criteria
 B = Background receiving water data

CTR#	Parameters	Units	CV	MEC	CTR Water Quality Criteria (ug/L)			Organisms only	TMDL (WLA)	Lowest C	MEC >= Lowest C	Tier 1 - Need limit?	B Available (Y/N)?	Are all B data points non-detects (Y/N)?	If all data points ND Enter the min detection limit (MDL) (ug/L)	Enter the pollutant B max conc (ug/L)	If all B is ND, is MDL > C?	If B > C, effluent limit required?	Tier 3 - other info.
					Freshwater	Saltwater	Human Health for consumption of:												
1	Antimony	ug/L					4300.00		4300.00	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	
2	Arsenic	ug/L				36.00			36.00	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
3	Beryllium	ug/L								No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	N					No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
4	Cadmium	ug/L				9.36			9.36	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
5a	Chromium (III)	ug/L								No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	N					No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
5b	Chromium (VI)	ug/L				50.35			50.35	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
6	Copper	ug/L	0.6			3.10			3.73	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	TMDL
7	Lead	ug/L	0.6			8.10			8.52	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	TMDL
8	Mercury	ug/L	0.6			Reserved			0.051	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
9	Nickel	ug/L	0.6			7.14			8.28	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
10	Selenium	ug/L							7.14	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
11	Silver	ug/L								No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	N					No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
12	Thallium	ug/L							6.30	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	TMDL
13	Zinc	ug/L	0.6			81.00			85.60	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
14	Cyanide	ug/L				1.00			1.00	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	TMDL
15	Asbestos	Fibers/L								No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	N					No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
16	2,3,7,8 TCDD	ug/L	0						0.000000014	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
17	TCDD Equivalents	ug/L							0.000000014	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
18	Acrolein	ug/L							780	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
19	Acrylonitrile	ug/L							0.66	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
20	Benzene	ug/L							71.0	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
21	Bromoform	ug/L							360.0	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
22	Carbon Tetrachloride	ug/L							4.4	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
23	Chlorobenzene	ug/L							21000	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
24	Chlorodibromomethane	ug/L							34	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
25	Chloroethane	ug/L							34.00	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
26	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	ug/L							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	N					No Criteria	No Criteria
27	Chloroform	ug/L							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	N					No Criteria	No Criteria
28	Dichlorobromomethane	ug/L							46.00	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
29	1,1-Dichloroethane	ug/L							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	N					No Criteria	No Criteria
30	1,2-Dichloroethane	ug/L							99.00	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
31	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ug/L							3.20	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
32	1,2-Dichloropropane	ug/L							39.00	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
33	1,3-Dichloropropane	ug/L							1700	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
34	Ethylbenzene	ug/L							29000	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
35	Methyl Bromide	ug/L							4000	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
36	Methylene Chloride	ug/L							1600.0	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ug/L							11.00	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
38	Tetrachloroethylene	ug/L							8.9	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
39	Toluene	ug/L							20000	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	ug/L							140000	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ug/L							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	N					No Criteria	No Criteria
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ug/L							42	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
43	Trichloroethylene	ug/L							81	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
44	Vinyl Chloride	ug/L							525	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
45	2-Chlorophenol	ug/L							400	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	ug/L							790	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	ug/L							2300	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
48	4,6-dinitro-o-resol (aka 2-methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol)	ug/L							765.0	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	ug/L							14000	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
50	2-Nitrophenol	ug/L							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	N					No Criteria	No Criteria
51	4-Nitrophenol	ug/L							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	N					No Criteria	No Criteria
52	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol (aka P-chloro-m-resol)	ug/L							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	N					No Criteria	No Criteria
53	Penta-chlorophenol	ug/L							7.90	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
54	Phenol	ug/L							460000	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	ug/L							6.5	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
56	Acenaphthene	ug/L							2700	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
57	Acenaphthylene	ug/L							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	N					No Criteria	No Criteria
58	Anthracene	ug/L							110000	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
59	Benzidine	ug/L							0.00054	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	ug/L							0.0490	N		N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria

CTR#	Parameters	Units	CV	MEC	CTR Water Quality Criteria (ug/L)		TMDL (WLA)	Lowest C	MEC >= Lowest C	Tier 1 - Need limit?	B Available (Y/N)?	Are all B data points non-detects (Y/N)?	If all data points ND Enter the min detection limit (MDL) (ug/L)	Enter the detected pollutant B max conc (ug/L)	If all B is ND, is MDL > C?	If B > C, effluent limit required?	Tier 3 - other info.
					Freshwater C acute = C chronic CWC tot = CCC tot	Saltwater C acute = C chronic CWC tot = CCC tot											
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	ug/L			0.049			0.0490	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	ug/L			0.049			0.0490	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
63	Benzo(g,h,i)Perylene	ug/L			No Criteria			No Criteria	N							No Criteria	No Criteria
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	ug/L			0.049			0.0490	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Meth	ug/L			No Criteria			No Criteria	N							No Criteria	No Criteria
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	ug/L			1.4			170000	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)E	ug/L			5.9			5.9	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalat	ug/L			No Criteria			No Criteria	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl E	ug/L			5200			5200	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
70	Buylbenzyl Phthalate	ug/L			4300			4300	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	ug/L			No Criteria			No Criteria	N							No Criteria	No Criteria
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl E	ug/L			0.049			0.0490	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
73	Chrysene	ug/L			0.049			0.0490	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
74	Dibenz(a,h)Anthracene	ug/L			0.049			0.0490	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L			17000			17000	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L			2600			2600	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L			2600			2600	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
78	3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	ug/L			0.077			0.08	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
79	Diethyl Phthalate	ug/L			120000			120000	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	ug/L			2900000			2900000	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	ug/L			12000			12000	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	ug/L			9.10			9.10	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	ug/L			No Criteria			No Criteria	N							No Criteria	No Criteria
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	ug/L			No Criteria			No Criteria	N							No Criteria	No Criteria
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	ug/L			0.54			0.540	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
86	Fluoranthene	ug/L			370			370	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
87	Fluorene	ug/L			14000			14000	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
88	Hexachlorobenzene	ug/L			0.00077			0.00077	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	ug/L			50			50.00	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ug/L			17000			17000	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
91	Hexachloroethane	ug/L			8.9			8.9	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	ug/L			0.049			0.0490	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
93	Isophorone	ug/L			600			600.0	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
94	Naphthalene	ug/L			No Criteria			No Criteria	N							No Criteria	No Criteria
95	Nitrobenzene	ug/L			1900			1900	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	ug/L			8.10			8.10000	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
97	N-Nitrosod-n-Propylamine	ug/L			1.40			1.40	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	ug/L			16			16.0	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
99	Phenanthrene	ug/L			No Criteria			No Criteria	N							No Criteria	No Criteria
100	Pyrene	ug/L			11000			11000	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ug/L			No Criteria			No Criteria	N							No Criteria	No Criteria
102	Aldrin	ug/L			1.30			0.00014	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
103	alpha-BHC	ug/L			0.013			0.0130	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
104	beta-BHC	ug/L			0.046			0.046	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
105	gamma-BHC	ug/L			0.063			0.063	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
106	delta-BHC	ug/L			No Criteria			No Criteria	N							No Criteria	No Criteria
107	Chlordane	ug/L			0.00059			0.00059	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
108	4,4'-DDT	ug/L			0.09			0.00059	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
109	4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT)	ug/L			0.13			0.00059	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
110	4,4'-DDD	ug/L			0.00059			0.00059	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
111	Dieldrin	ug/L			0.00084			0.00084	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
112	alpha-Endosulfan	ug/L			0.00014			0.00014	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
113	beta-Endosulfan	ug/L			240			0.0087	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	ug/L			240			0.0087	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
115	Endrin	ug/L			240			240	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
116	Endrin Aldehyde	ug/L			0.81			0.0023	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
117	Heptachlor	ug/L			0.81			0.81	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	ug/L			0.00021			0.00021	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
119-125	PCBs sum (2)	ug/L			0.00011			0.00011	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
126	Toxaphene	ug/L			0.00017			0.00017	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	
127		ug/L			0.00075			0.00075	N							No detected value of B. Step 7	

Notes:
 Ud = Undetermined due to lack of data
 Uc = Undetermined due to lack of CTR Water Quality Criteria
 C = Water Quality Criteria
 B = Background receiving water data

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 Filename: TMDL Limits-2

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 Final RPA output (Perm Attach.)

CTR#	Parameters	RPA Result - Need Limit?	Reason	HUMAN HEALTH CALCULATIONS				AQUATIC LIFE CALCULATIONS						LIMITS		Comment	
				AMEL hh = ECA = C hh O only	MDEL/AMEL multiplier	MDEL hh	ECA acute multiplier (p.7)	LTA acute	ECA chronic multiplier	LTA chronic	Lowest LTA	AMEL multiplier 95	AMEL multiplier 99	MDEL multiplier aq life	MDEL multiplier aq life		Lowest AMEL
1	Animony	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
2	Arsenic	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
3	Beryllium	Uc	No Criteria													No Limit	
4	Cadmium	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
5a	Chromium (III)	Uc	No Criteria													No Limit	
5b	Chromium (VI)	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
6	Copper	TMDL	TMDL	2.01	2.01	0.32	0.32	0.53	1.97	1.55	3.06	3.11	6.13527	6.97	6.14	Permit Limit	
7	Lead	TMDL	TMDL	2.01	2.01	0.32	0.32	0.53	4.49	1.55	6.97	3.11	13.9812	6.97	13.99	Permit Limit	
8	Mercury	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
9	Nickel	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
10	Selenium	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
11	Silver	Uc	No Criteria													No Limit	
12	Thallium	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
13	Zinc	TMDL	TMDL	2.01	2.01	0.32	0.32	0.53	45.16	1.55	70.11	3.11	140.651	70.11	140.65	Permit Limit	
14	Cyanide	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
15	Asbestos	Uc	No Criteria													No Limit	
16	2,3,7,8 TCDD	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
17	TCDD Equivalents	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
18	Acrylonitrile	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
19	Benzene	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
20	Bromofom	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
22	Chlorobenzene	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
23	Chlorodibromomethane	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
24	Chloroethane	Uc	No Criteria													No Limit	
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	Uc	No Criteria													No Limit	
26	Chloroform	Uc	No Criteria													No Limit	
27	Dichlorobromomethane	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	Uc	No Criteria													No Limit	
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
33	Ethylbenzene	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
34	Methyl Bromide	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
35	Methyl Chloride	Uc	No Criteria													No Limit	
36	Methylene Chloride	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
38	Tetrachloroethylene	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
39	Toluene	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Uc	No Criteria													No Limit	
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
43	Trichloroethylene	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
44	Vinyl Chloride	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
45	2-Chlorophenol	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol (aka 2-methyl-4-hydroxytoluene)	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
48	Dinitrophenol	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
50	2-Nitrophenol	Uc	No Criteria													No Limit	
51	4-Nitrophenol	Uc	No Criteria													No Limit	
52	3-Methyl-4-chlorophenol (aka p-chloro-m-resol)	Uc	No Criteria													No Limit	
53	Pentachlorophenol	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
54	Phenol	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
56	Acenaphthene	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
57	Acenaphthylene	Uc	No Criteria													No Limit	
58	Anthracene	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
59	Benzidine	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
60	Benz(a)Anthracene	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	

CTR#	Parameters	RPA Result - Need Limit?	Reason	HUMAN HEALTH CALCULATIONS				AQUATIC LIFE CALCULATIONS						LIMITS		Recommendation	Comment
				AMEL hh = ECA - C hh O only	MDEL/AMEL multiplier	MDEL hh	ECA acute multiplier (p.7)	LTA acute	ECA chronic multiplier	LTA chronic	Lowest LTA	AMEL multiplier 95	AMEL multiplier 99	MDEL multiplier aq life	Lowest AMEL		
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
63	Benzo(g,h,i)Perylene	Uc	No Criteria													No Limit	
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Meth	Uc	No Criteria													No Limit	
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Et	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalat	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl E	Uc	No Criteria													No Limit	
70	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalat	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl E	Uc	No Criteria													No Limit	
73	Chrysene	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
74	Dibenz(a,h)Anthracene	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
78	3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
79	Diethyl Phthalate	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	Uc	No Criteria													No Limit	
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	Uc	No Criteria													No Limit	
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
86	Fluoranthene	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
87	Fluorene	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
88	Hexachlorobenzene	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadie	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
91	Hexachloroethane	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
93	Isophorone	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
94	Naphthalene	Uc	No Criteria													No Limit	
95	Nitrobenzene	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
97	N-Nitrosod-n-Propylamir	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
99	Phenanthrene	Uc	No Criteria													No Limit	
100	Pyrene	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Uc	No Criteria													No Limit	
102	Alcitrin	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
103	alpha-BHC	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
104	beta-BHC	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
105	gamma-BHC	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
106	delta-BHC	Uc	No Criteria													No Limit	
107	Chlordane	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
108	4,4'-DDT	TMDL	TMDL	0.00059	2.01	0.00118										Permit Limit	
109	4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT)	Ud	No effluent data & no B													Permit Limit	
110	4,4'-DDD	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
111	Dieldrin	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
112	alpha-Endosulfan	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
113	beta-Endosulfan	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
115	Endrin	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
116	Endrin Aldehyde	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
117	Heptachlor	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	
119-125	PCBs sum (2)	TMDL	TMDL	0.00017	2.01	0.00034										Permit Limit	
126	Toxaphene	Ud	No effluent data & no B													No Limit	

Notes:
 Ud = Undetermined due to lack c
 Uc = Undetermined due to lack o
 C = Water Quality Criteria
 B = Background receiving water