

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

ORDER NO. 01-158

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
for
EDOCO
(Carson Facility)
(NPDES NO. CA0002941)**

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

1. Edoco (hereinafter Edoco or Discharger) discharges wastes under Waste Discharge Requirements contained in Order No. 94-012 adopted by this Regional Board on February 28, 1994. Order No. 94-012 serves as the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit with an expiration date of January 10, 1999.
2. Edoco has filed with this Regional Board a report of waste discharge (ROWD) and has applied for renewal of its waste discharge requirements and NPDES permit for the discharge of wastes to surface water.

Description of Facility

3. Edoco operates a facility at 22039 South Westward Avenue in Carson, California that blends, packs, and distributes chemicals for concrete repair and/or construction. Figure 1 shows the location of the facility and the Dominguez Channel.
4. Raw/bulk materials used in the operation include various types of mineral spirits, petroleum hydrocarbons, resins, copolymers, polyols, and acids. Some of these chemicals are listed as hazardous materials. Bulk/raw materials and finished products are stored under roofed areas or in containment areas. During rains, packaging is limited to covered areas. No pesticides, herbicides, or soil conditioners are applied to planted areas. Figure 2 shows the schematic diagram of the facility and the outfalls.
5. Wastes discharged to surface water include storm water runoff from the facility and single-pass non-contact cooling water. Due to the limited capacity of the wastewater treatment plant, the discharge of these wastes into the sanitary sewer is restricted.

Description of the Waste Discharges and Outfalls

6. Edoco intermittently discharges storm water runoff and single-pass non-contact cooling water into an open storm drain adjacent to the facility along the north side of San Diego Freeway. The waste then flows to Dominguez Channel, a water of the United States, near Wilmington Avenue, within the Dominguez Channel estuary.

The discharge is through 3 discharge points described as below:

Discharge Serial No. 001 (Latitude 33°49'32", Longitude 118°13'36") discharges single pass non-contact cooling water (maximum 5,330 gallons per day) and up to 4.6 million gallons per day (mgd), after the first 0.1 inches of rainfall, of storm water runoff that may pick up pollutants from the 76,000 square feet of the material storage and manufacturing areas. The storm water runoff is treated with a 650-gallon clarifier prior to discharge. The ROWD describes the discharge as below:

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Maximum Values</u>	<u>Average Values</u>
Oil and grease	mg/L	8.0	1.33
Total suspended solids	mg/L	37	20
Benzene	µg/L	840	140
Phenols	µg/L	120	45
Chromium	µg/L	500	83
Copper	µg/L	140	23
Silver	µg/L	110	18
Zinc	µg/L	360	206

All other priority pollutants were reported as non-detected.

Discharge Serial No. 002 (Latitude 33°49'32", Longitude 118°13'32") discharges up to 3.024 mgd of storm water runoff that may pick up pollutants from the 90,000 square feet of the material storage buildings, the finished goods area, the backup power supply and fuel storage area, the maintenance and equipment storage building, and the office building. The discharge is also treated with a 650-gallon clarifier. The ROWD describes the discharge as below:

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Maximum Values</u>	<u>Average Values</u>
Oil and grease	mg/L	6.3	2.76
Total suspended solids	mg/L	53	29
Benzene	µg/L	1420	236
Toluene	µg/L	1180	305
Phenols	µg/L	140	45
Chromium	µg/L	470	78
Nickel	µg/L	2270	378
Silver	µg/L	110	18
Zinc	µg/L	340	158

All other priority pollutants were reported as non-detected.

Discharge Serial No. 003 (Latitude 33°49'32", Longitude 118°13'28") discharges storm water runoff from the 40,000-square-foot parking areas and areas in front of the office.

7. All other industrial wastes, sanitary wastes, and the first 0.1 inches of rainfall from Discharge Serial No. 001 are discharged into the sanitary sewer system.
8. During the period from January 1997 to October 2000, the Discharger had a number of violations. These violations include arsenic (1 time), cadmium (2 times), chromium (3 times), lead (2 times), nickel (8 times), silver (2 times), benzene (1 time), and toluene (1 time). The Discharger investigated and determined that the source was from the offsite storm water runoff that flowed into the facility. Concrete berms/gutters were constructed to divert the flows. However, subsequent samplings still showed trace metals. Edoco was investigating the source(s), one indication is the atmospheric depository. Corrective measures will be taken when the source is identified.

The above mentioned violations are being evaluated for appropriate enforcement action.

Storm Water Management

9. In conformance with the Board Order No. 94-012, Edoco has developed and implemented a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP was prepared in accordance with the Attachment A of the general NPDES permit for storm water discharges associated with industrial activity [State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) Order No. 97-03-DWQ, NPDES Permit No. CAS000001].
10. All storage tanks for bulk materials and process vessels are located in containment areas. Finished products are stored in areas that drain to various sumps and away from the storm water flow. All spills are immediately cleaned up. Two oil/water interceptors were installed at the Outfalls Nos. 001 and 002 to treat the storm water runoff and to catch spills, if they occur, before entering the storm drain. Edoco also installed a number of spill sumps to collect spilled oil and curing compounds. These sumps are periodically pumped out and the wastes are hauled away to a legal disposal point.

Watershed Management Approach and Total Maximum Daily Loads

11. The Regional 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, enhance, and restore water quality and beneficial uses. To achieve this goal, the watershed management approach integrates the Regional Board's many diverse programs, particularly Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), to better assess cumulative impacts of pollutants from all point and non-point sources to more efficiently develop watershed-specific solutions that balance the environmental and economic impacts within a watershed. The TMDLs will establish waste load allocations (WLAs) and load allocations (LAs) for point and non-point sources, and will result in achieving water quality standards for the waterbody.
12. The Dominguez Channel flows from El Segundo through Hawthorne, Torrance, Gardena, Carson, and Wilmington to the East Basin of the Los Angeles Harbor. The channel is concrete-lined above Vermont Avenue, approximately where the estuary

begins. Dominguez Channel receives discharges from highly developed and industrialized areas.

13. The Dominguez Channel estuary is classified as impaired in the 1998 State Board's California 303 (d) List. The pollutants of concern, detected in the channel water and sediment, and in the fish tissue, are listed below:

- In sediment: chromium, lead, zinc, dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT), and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).
- In fish tissue: lead, aldrin, benthic community effects, Chem A [refers to the sum of aldrin, dieldrin, chlordane, endrin, heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide, HCH (including lindane), endosulfan, and toxaphene], chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, and PCBs.
- In water column: copper, lead, ammonia, and coliform.

The TMDL development for the Dominguez Channel watershed is scheduled for fiscal year 2003-2004 beginning with coliform. The TMDL development for the remaining 303(d)-listed pollutants is not scheduled within the life time of this permit. The TMDL will include WLAs for the 303 (d)-listed pollutants. When each TMDL is complete, the Board will adopt a water quality-based effluent limitation (WQBEL) consistent with the corresponding WLA. If authorized, a time schedule may be included in a revised permit to require compliance with the final WQBEL.

14. Until the TMDLs and the corresponding WQBELs are adopted, State and Federal antibacksliding and antidegradation policies require that Regional Board actions ensure that the waterbody will not be further degraded. The antibacksliding provisions are specified in Sections 303(d)(4) and 402(o) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and in the Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR), Section 122.44(i). Those provisions require a reissued permit to be as stringent as the previous permit with limited exceptions. Section 402(o)(2) outlines six exceptions. One of the antibacksliding exceptions is for technical mistakes or mistaken interpretations of law.

The antidegradation provisions are contained in the Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Water in California (State Board Resolution No. 68-16) on October 28, 1968, and in the federal Antidegradation Policy (40 CFR 131.12) developed under the CWA. Therefore, water quality objectives/criteria specified in the Basin Plan, the California Toxics Rule (CTR), or the effluent limits from the existing permit were used to set the limitations for pollutants that are believed to be present in the effluent and have reasonable potential.

15. Existing WDRs for Edoco contain effluent limitation for arsenic, cadmium, chromium VI, selenium, and benzene that are 50, 10, 50, 10, and 1 µg/l, respectively. The Regional Board staff has concluded that a technical mistake was made in setting the prior limitation for the aforementioned constituents. Specifically, these limitations were improperly derived by the mistaken application of the Municipal and Domestic Water Supply (MUN) beneficial use designation for the receiving water, Dominguez Channel

estuary. As a result, relaxation of the effluent limitation for these constituents is exempt from anti-backsliding. The new effluent limitation for arsenic, cadmium, chromium VI, selenium, and benzene in this Order are water quality-based effluent limitation derived from the California Toxics Rule. The new limitations will protect beneficial uses identified in the Basin Plan and complies with applicable laws, regulations, plans, and policies.

Applicable Plans, Policies, and Regulations

16. On June 13, 1994, the Regional Board adopted a revised *Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties* (Basin Plan). The Basin Plan contains beneficial uses and water quality objectives for the Dominguez Channel Estuary.

Existing: water contact recreation, non-contact water recreation, commercial and sport fishing, estuarine habitat, marine habitat, wildlife habitat, preservation of rare and endangered species, migration of aquatic organisms, and spawning, reproduction, or early development.

Potential: navigation.

17. In May 1974, the State Board adopted a *Water Quality Control Policy for the Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* (Policy). The Policy contains narrative and numerical water quality objectives that were designed to prevent water quality degradation and protect beneficial uses in enclosed bays and estuaries. The Policy also lists principles of management that include the State Board's goal to phase out all discharges (excluding cooling waters), particularly industrial process water, to enclosed bays and estuaries as soon as practicable. The wastes discharged to Dominguez Channel described above are not considered industrial process wastewater for purposes of the Policy.

18. On May 18, 2000, the USEPA promulgated numeric criteria for priority pollutants for the State of California [known as the *California Toxics Rule* (CTR) and codified as 40 CFR part 131.38]. In the CTR, USEPA promulgated criteria that protects the general population at an incremental cancer risk level of one in a million (10^{-6}), for all priority toxic pollutants regulated as carcinogens. The CTR also provides a schedule of compliance not to exceed 5 years from the date of permit issuance for a point source discharge if the Discharger believes and the Regional Board concurs that it is infeasible to promptly comply with the CTR criteria.

19. On March 2, 2000, State 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 was effective on April 28, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated for California by the USEPA through National Toxics Rule (NTR) and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Regional Boards in their basin plans, with the exception of the provision on alternate test procedures for individual discharges that have been approved by the USEPA Regional Administrator. The alternate test procedures provision was effective on May 22, 2000.

The SIP was effective on May 18, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the USEPA through the CTR.

The SIP requires the dischargers' submittal of data sufficient to conduct the determination of priority pollutants requiring WQBELs and to calculate the effluent limitations. The CTR criteria for saltwater or human health for consumption of organisms, whichever is more stringent, are used to develop the effluent limitations in this Order to protect the beneficial uses of the Dominguez Channel estuary.

The issuance of waste discharge requirements for this discharge is exempt from the provisions of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 21100) of Division 13 of the Public Resources Code (CEQA) in accordance with the California Water Code, Section 13389.

Establishment of Effluent Limitations

20. 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(i) and (ii) require that a toxic pollutant be analyzed with respect to its reasonable potential when determining whether a discharge (1) causes, (2) has the reasonable potential to cause, or (3) contributes to the exceedance of a receiving water quality objective. This is done by conducting a reasonable potential analysis (RPA) for each pollutant. If data are not sufficient to do a RPA, a pollutant is subject to interim monitoring requirements.
21. Section 1.3 of the SIP requires that a limit be imposed for a toxic pollutant if:
 - Tier 1: The maximum effluent concentration (MEC) is greater than or equal to the most stringent CTR criteria;
 - Tier 2: The background concentration is greater than the CTR criteria; or,
 - Tier 3: Other available information indicate a reasonable potential.

Section 1.4 of the SIP describes step-by-step procedures to calculate the WQBELs.

22. Monitoring data from January 1997 to October 2000 were used to conduct RPAs for the priority pollutants for which effluent data were sufficient. Since site specific translators are not available, the CTR water quality criteria were adjusted by the USEPA standard conversion factors and used to conduct RPAs. Based on the RPA results, the following pollutants have a reasonable potential and are subject to the effluent limitations: arsenic, cadmium, chromium VI, copper, lead, nickel, silver, zinc, cyanide, benzene, and heptachlor.
23. Effluent limitations for priority pollutants are established pursuant to the procedures described in Section 1.4 of the SIP. Due to lack of data and to prevent further degradation of the impaired Dominguez Channel and to protect its beneficial uses, mixing zones and dilution credits are not allowed in the calculation of the effluent limitations.

24. Effluent limitations are established in accordance with sections 301, 304, 306, and 307 of the federal Water Pollution Control Act, and amendments thereto. These requirements, as they are met, will maintain and protect the beneficial uses of the Dominguez Channel.

Compliance Schedule

25. Monitoring data indicate that the concentrations of copper, chromium, nickel, silver, and zinc are exceeding the CTR water quality criteria. This demonstrates that it is infeasible for the Discharger to achieve immediate compliance with a CTR criterion. The Discharger has requested a compliance schedule of 5 years to comply with the more stringent CTR water quality criteria for these metals.
26. Under 40 CFR 131.38(e)(6), the CTR authorizes the Regional Board to grant a compliance schedule for WQBELs based on CTR criteria for up to five years from the date of permit issuance, reissuance, or modification. The SIP also provides a compliance schedule up to 5 years for WQBELs. Based on the site-specific condition and the type of waste discharge, a 4-year compliance schedule is provided. During the compliance period, the current treatment facility performance or the existing effluent limitations, whichever is more stringent, are imposed as the interim effluent limitations.

Notifications

27. The Regional Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to issue waste discharge requirements for this discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations.
28. The Regional Board, in a public hearing, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge and to the tentative requirements.
29. This Order shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit pursuant to Section 402 of the Federal Clean Water Act or amendments thereto, and shall take effect at the end of ten days from the date of its adoption provided the Regional Administrator, USEPA, has no objections.
30. Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13320, any aggrieved party may seek review of this Order by filing a petition with the State Board. A petition must be sent to the State Water Resources Control Board, P. O. Box 100, Sacramento, California, 95812, within 30 days of adoption of the Order.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Edoco, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, shall comply with the following:

I. DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

A. Discharge Prohibition

1. Waste discharge shall be limited to storm water runoff and single-pass non-contact cooling water only, as proposed.
2. 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, tributaries to Dominguez Channel, or waters of the State are prohibited.

B. Effluent Limitations

1. The discharge from Discharge Serial Nos. 001 and 002 with constituents in excess of the following limits is prohibited:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations^{1/}</u>	
		<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>
pH	pH units	----	>6.5 and <8.5
Temperature	°F	----	100
Settlable solids ^{2/}	ml/L	0.1	0.3
Total suspended solids	mg/L	50	150
Oil and grease	mg/L	10	15
Chlorine residual ^{2/}	mg/L	---	0.1
Arsenic ^{3/}	µg/L	29	59
Cadmium ^{3/}	µg/L	7.6	15
Chromium VI ^{3/}	µg/L	41	83
Copper ^{3/}	µg/L	2.5	5.8
Lead ^{3/}	µg/L	7.0	14
Nickel ^{3/}	µg/L	6.6	14
Selenium ^{3/}	µg/L	57	115
Silver ^{3/}	µg/L	1.1	2.2
Thallium ^{3/}	µg/L	6.3	13
Zinc ^{3/}	µg/L	41	95
Cyanide ^{4/}	µg/L	0.5	1.0
Benzene	µg/L	71	143
Heptachlor ^{4/}	ng/L	0.21	0.42

1/ The mass emission rate (in lbs/day) for each Discharge Serial shall be tabulated using the

concentration limitation and the discharge flow rate measured at the time of discharge.

- 2/ Not applicable to sole discharges of storm water.
- 3/ Discharge limitations for these metals are expressed as total recoverable.
- 4/ Not applicable to sole discharges of single-pass non-contact cooling water.

2. Acute Toxicity Limitations for Discharge Serial Nos. 001 and 002:

- a. The acute toxicity of the effluent shall be such that: (i) the average survival in undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, and (ii) no single test producing less than 70% survival.
- b. If either of the above requirements (Section I.B.2.a.) is not met, then the Discharger shall begin a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) using discharge water kept in reserve for this purpose and implement the Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Workplan, as specified in Requirement I.B.2.c. below. If the toxicity is complex, all phases including confirmatory phases of TIE may not be possible with reserve water, however, the TIE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the sources of toxicity. The TIE will be continued with discharge water from the next discharge event. Once the sources are identified, the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to reduce toxicity to meet the objective.
- c. Initial Investigation TRE Workplan:

The Discharger shall submit within 90 days of the effective date of this permit a copy of the initial investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) workplan (1-2 pages) to the Executive Officer of the Regional Board for approval. If the Executive Officer does not disapprove the workplan within 60 days, the workplan shall become effective, and will be carried out if required under Paragraph I.B.2.b.. The Discharger shall use USEPA manual EPA/600/2-88/070 (industrial) as guidance. This workplan shall describe the steps the Discharger intends to follow if 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 and sources of toxicity, effluent variability, and treatment system efficiency;
- ii. 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 operation of the facility; and,
- iii. If a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) is necessary, an indication of who would conduct the TIE (i.e., an in-house expert or an outside contractor).

3. Compliance schedule for copper, nickel, silver, and zinc:
 - a. The Discharger shall have until October 1, 2005, to comply with the effluent limitations for copper, nickel, silver, and zinc as specified in Section I.B.1 above.
 - b. During the interim period, the Discharger shall comply with the following limitations for copper, nickel, silver, and zinc:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitation Daily Maximum</u>
Copper ^{2/}	µg/L	370
Nickel ^{2/}	µg/L	100
Silver ^{2/}	µg/L	50
Zinc ^{2/}	µg/L	675

1/ The mass emission rate (in lbs/day) for each Discharge Serial shall be tabulated using the interim concentration limit and the discharge flow rate measured at the time of discharge.

2/ Discharge limitations for these metals are expressed as total recoverable.

- c. By October 1, 2002, the Discharger shall submit a workplan for the Executive Officer's approval. The workplan shall, at the minimum, include the investigation and identification of pollutant source(s), proposal of corrective measures, the design and installation of the treatment system, and the timeline for the system testing and startup.
- d. Progress reports shall be submitted quarterly by the first day of the second month following each reporting quarter. The report shall include the progress of the workplan development and its implementation.

C. Receiving Water Limitations

1. The discharge shall not cause any of the following conditions to exist in the receiving waters at any time:
 - a. Floating, suspended or deposited macroscopic particulate matter or foam;
 - b. Alteration of temperature, turbidity, or apparent color beyond present natural background levels;
 - c. Visible, floating, suspended or deposited oil or other products of petroleum origin;
 - d. Bottom deposits or aquatic growths; or,

- e. Toxic or other deleterious substances to be present 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.
2. The discharge shall not cause nuisance, or adversely effect beneficial uses of the receiving water.
3. No discharge shall cause a surface water temperature rise greater than 5°F above the natural temperature of the receiving waters at any time or place.
4. The discharge shall not cause the following limits to be exceeded in the receiving waters at any place within one foot of the water surface:
 - a. The pH shall not be depressed below 6.5 nor raised above 8.5, nor caused to vary from normal ambient pH levels by more than 0.5 units;
 - b. Dissolved oxygen shall not be less than 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; and,
 - c. The fecal coliform concentration shall not exceed a log mean of 200/100 mL (based on a minimum of less than four samples for any 30-day period), nor shall more than 10 percent of total samples during any 30-day period exceed 400/100 mL.
5. The discharge shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standard for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Board or State Board. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to Section 303 of the Clean Water Act, or amendments thereto, the Regional Board will revise and modify this Order in accordance with such standards.

II. REQUIREMENTS

1. The Discharger shall submit within 90 days of the effective date of this Order an updated Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for the Executive Officer's approval. The plan shall be site-specific and shall describe management practices for minimizing storm water from being contaminated, and for preventing contaminated storm water runoff from being discharged directly to waters of the State.
2. Pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 122.42(a), the Discharger must notify the Board as soon as it knows or has reason to believe (1) that it has begun or expected to begin, use or manufacture a toxic pollutant not reported in the permit application, or (2) a discharge of toxic pollutant not limited by this Order has occurred, or will occur, in concentrations that exceed the specified limits in 40 CFR 122.42(a).

III. PROVISIONS

1. This Order includes the attached "Standard Provisions and General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements" (Attachment N) dated March 1, 1999. If there is any conflict between provisions stated hereinbefore and the attached "Standard Provisions"; those provisions stated hereinbefore prevail.
2. This Order includes the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program. If there is any conflict between provisions stated in the Monitoring and Reporting Program and the Standard Provisions, those provisions stated in the former prevail.
3. This Order includes the attached "Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements" (Attachment A).
4. The Discharger must comply with the lawful requirements of municipalities, counties, drainage districts, and other local agencies regarding discharges of storm water to their storm drain systems.
5. Discharge of wastes to any point other than specifically described in this Order and permit is prohibited and constitutes a violation thereof.
6. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable effluent limitations, national standards of performance, toxic, and all federal regulations established pursuant to Sections 208(b), 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307, 316, 403, and 405 of the Federal Clean Water Act and amendments thereto.
7. This Order may be reopened and modified, in accordance with SIP Section 2.2.2, to incorporate new/revised limits based on future submissions of adequate information and data collected by the Discharger.
8. This Order may also be reopened and modified, revoked, and reissued or terminated in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR Parts 122, 124, and 125. Causes for taking such actions include, but are not limited to, implementation of the watershed management approach, application of new minimum limits, failure to comply with any condition of this order and permit, endangerment to human health or the environment resulting from the permitted activity.

IV. EXPIRATION DATE

This Order expires on September 10, 2006.

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

V. RESCISSION

Order No. 94-012, adopted by this Regional Board on February 28, 1994, is hereby rescinded except for enforcement purposes.

I, Dennis A. Dickerson, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on October 25, 2001.

Dennis A. Dickerson
Executive Officer