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

CI-4424

ORDER NO. 98-052

NPDES NO. CA0055531

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR City of Burbank, Public Works Department (Burbank Water Reclamation Plant and Steam Power Plant)

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

Regulation of Discharge

1. The City of Burbank (hereafter City or Discharger) discharges wastes from the Burbank Water Reclamation Plant and Steam Power Plant under Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) contained in Order No. 96-050 adopted by this Regional Board on July 15, 1996, and amended on April 13, 1998 to incorporate new chloride limits. Order No. 96-050 as amended also serves as the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit (NPDES No. CA0055531).

2. The Regional Board is implementing a Watershed Management Approach to address water quality protection in the Los Angeles Region. Pursuant to this Regional Board's watershed initiative framework, the Upper Los Angeles River Watershed is the targeted watershed for the fiscal year 1997-1998. Accordingly, the WDRs and NPDES permits for the facilities that discharge wastes to the Upper Los Angeles River (including the Burbank Water Reclamation Plant and Steam Power Plant) are being reviewed to consider and/or incorporate issues relating to the Watershed Management Approach. As a result of the review, this new Order is prepared to replace the Order No. 96-050 adopted on July 15, 1996.

Description of the Facility and Waste Discharges

3. The City of Burbank, Public Works Department owns the Burbank Water Reclamation Plant located at 2 West Chestnut Street, Burbank, California. The Burbank Water Reclamation Plant is a tertiary wastewater treatment plant, that treats municipal wastewater from domestic, commercial, and industrial sources. The treatment design capacity of the plant is 9 million gallons per day (mgd). In 1997, the average annual flow was 5.33 mgd. The Burbank Water Reclamation Plant discharges the treated wastewater to Burbank Western Wash.

4. The treatment system at the Burbank Water Reclamation Plant consists of comminution, primary clarification, activated sludge biological process, secondary clarification, filtration, chlorination, and de-chlorination.

5. Sludge generated from the Burbank Water Reclamation Plant is returned to the City of Burbank sewer system for transport to and treatment at the City of Los Angeles' Hyperion Treatment Plant. The influent to the water reclamation plant can be diverted/bypassed to the Hyperion Treatment Plant during periods of emergency.

6. The treated effluent (reclaimed water) from the water reclamation plant is used as cooling tower make-up water for the Burbank Steam Power Plant located at 164 West Magnolia Boulevard, Burbank and operated by the City's Public Service Department.

   A portion of the treated effluent is also used for landscape irrigation and is regulated separately under Order No. 91-101, adopted by this Board on September 11, 1991. Surplus reclaimed water together with the wastewater from the Burbank Steam Power Plant is discharged to the Burbank Western Wash.

7. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Regional Board have classified the discharge from the Burbank Water Reclamation Plant and Steam Power Plant as a major discharge.

Discharge Outfalls and Types

8. The Burbank Water Reclamation Plant discharges the treated wastewater via two discharge points (one from the Burbank Water Reclamation Plant and the other from the Burbank Steam Power Plant) to the Burbank Western Wash. The Burbank Western Wash is tributary to Los Angeles River, a water of the United States, at a point near Riverside Drive, above the estuary.

9. Discharge Serial No. 001 (from the Burbank Steam Power Plant side) is located at the Burbank Western Wash at Olive Street (Latitude: 34° 10' 42" and Longitude: 118° 18' 44"). Wastewater discharged from the Discharge Serial No. 001 consists of (about 4.33 MGD):

   a. Surplus effluent from the Burbank Water Reclamation Plant and Steam Power Plant cooling tower blowdown

      Depending upon the reclaimed water availability, potable water supplied by the Metropolitan Water District and/or groundwater wells may be used as make-up water for the cooling tower.

b. Reverse osmosis-demineralizer and water softener unit effluent

Effluent wastewater from the Burbank Steam Power Plant's reverse osmosis-demineralizer (ROD) and water softener units is also discharged into the cooling tower water system. Potable water influent for the ROD and water softener units is from the same source as the portable water for the cooling towers.

c. Storm water

Storm water from the Burbank Steam Power Plant is drained via an on-site drainage system which connects to the discharge point (001).

d. Boiler drainage

Boiler drainage is discharged via an on-site drainage system to the discharge point (001). Boiler drainage consists of water from the equipment packing glands, condensate, and boiler blowdown from the Magnolia plant and the Olive plant, which are two of the main plants in the Burbank Steam Power Plant.

10. Discharge Serial No. 002 (from the Burbank Water Reclamation Plant side) is located at the Burbank Western Wash near Burbank Boulevard (Latitude: 34° 10' 58" and Longitude: 118° 18' 58"). Discharge from the Burbank Water Reclamation Plant side consists of overflow when gravity line capacity to the Burbank Steam Power Plant is exceeded (about 0.89 MGD).

Discharge Quality

11. In 1997, the average annual removal of BOD and total suspended solids has been 96.2% and 97.8%, respectively. The median daily total coliform was less than 2 MPN/100 ml in the effluent.

12. The characteristics of the effluent in 1997 are as follows:

Constituent	Unit	Annual Average	Maximum Monthly Avg.
Temperature	°F	71	--
BOD_5 20°C	mg/L	8.0	--
Suspended solids	mg/L	3.2	--
Settleable solids	ml/L	<0.1	<0.1
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	--	583

Watershed Approach

13. This Regional Board has implemented a Watershed Management Approach to address water quality protection in the Los Angeles Region. The objective is to provide a comprehensive and integrated strategy resulting in water resource protection, enhancement, and restoration while balancing economic and environmental impacts within a hydrologically-defined drainage basin or watershed. The Management Approach emphasizes cooperative relationships between regulatory agencies, regulated community, environmental groups, and other stakeholders in the watershed to achieve the greatest environmental improvements with the resources available. This Order fosters the implementation of this approach by protecting beneficial uses in the watershed and requiring the City to participate in the implementation of a regional monitoring program.

14. Pursuant to this Regional Board's watershed initiative framework, the Los Angeles River Watershed Management Area is the targeted watershed for fiscal years 1997-1999. The Los Angeles River watershed encompasses an area of about 825 square miles. Of those, approximately 324 square miles are covered by forest and open space land within the Angeles National Forest, the Santa Monica Mountains, the Verdugo Mountains and Griffith Park in the Upper watershed. The rest of the watershed is highly developed. The urban area in the upper watershed consists mostly of residential and commercial areas, while the area in the lower watershed consists of industrial, residential and commercial areas.

Waste Discharge Requirements and their Bases

Basin Plan

15. On June 13, 1994, this Regional Board adopted a revised *Water Quality Control Plan, Los Angeles Region: Basin 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 Los Angeles River.

Beneficial Uses

16. The beneficial uses of the receiving water are:

Los Angeles River upstream of Figueroa Street - Hydrologic Unit 405.21

Existing: ground water recharge; contact and non-contact water recreation; warm freshwater habitat; wildlife habitat; and wetland habitat.

Potential: municipal and domestic supply[1]; and industrial service supply.

Los Angeles River downstream of Figueroa Street - Hydrologic Unit 405.15

Existing: ground water recharge; contact[2] and non-contact water recreation; and warm freshwater habitat.
Potential: municipal and domestic supply[1]; and industrial service supply.

Los Angeles River downstream of Figueroa Street - Hydrologic Unit 405.12

Existing: ground water recharge; contact[2] and non-contact water recreation; warm freshwater habitat; marine habitat; wildlife habitat; and rare, threatened, or endangered species.
Potential: municipal and domestic supply[1]; industrial service supply; industrial process supply; migration of aquatic organisms; spawning, reproduction, and/or early development; and shellfish harvesting[2].

Los Angeles River Estuary - Hydrologic Unit 405.12

Existing: industrial service supply; navigation; contact and non-contact water recreation; commercial and sport fishing; estuarine habitat; marine habitat; wildlife habitat; rare, threatened, or endangered species[3]; migration of aquatic organisms[4]; spawning, reproduction, and/or early development[4]; and wetland habitat.
Potential: shellfish harvesting.

The requirements in this order are intended to protect designated beneficial uses and enhance the water quality of the watershed.

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1 Municipal and domestic supply designations under State Water Resources Control Board Order No. 88-63 and Regional Board Resolution No. 89-003.

2 Access prohibited by Los Angeles County Department of Public Works.

3 One or more rare species utilize all ocean, bays, estuaries, and coastal wetlands for foraging and/or nesting.

4 Aquatic organisms utilize all bays, estuaries, lagoons, and coastal wetlands, to a certain extent, for spawning and early development. This may include migration into areas which are heavily influenced by freshwater inputs.

Pollutants of Concern and Impairments

17. The 1996 State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB) *Water Quality Assessment Report* identified the water quality condition of water bodies in the Los Angeles Region. In the Los Angeles River, the following beneficial uses were determined to be either impaired or threatened to be impaired: aquatic life, contact and non-contact recreation. The report also identified that the quality of the water is impacted by bacteriological contamination (coliform count), heavy metals (lead and silver), ammonia, nitrogen, nutrients (algae), oil, pH, total dissolved solids, chloride, turbidity, trash, scum, and odor.

Human Health

18. There is public contact in the downstream areas of the receiving water; therefore, the quality of wastewater discharged to the Los Angeles River must be such that no public health hazard is created.

Nutrients

19. The Federal Clean Water Act requires that each state provides a list of impaired surface waters (303(d) list). Water bodies on the 303(d) list must have Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) established.

The Los Angeles River is included in the 303(d) list due to ammonia and nitrogen pollution. The Regional Board has conducted a TMDL which assessed the extent of the ammonia and total nitrogen problem and sources in the Los Angeles River during dry weather conditions. The TMDL identified proposed future effluent limits for the existing POTWs which will result in achievement of Basin Plan objectives in the river. The study did not specifically address Burbank Western Channel, but the impacts from the Burbank Water Reclamation Plant and Steam Power Plant were measured at the confluence of Burbank Western Channel and the Los Angeles River.

The proposed future effluent limits for the Burbank Water Reclamation Plant and Steam Power Plant:

Ammonia-N	10 mg/L

The Discharger will have until the year 2002 to: (a) meet the Basin Plan objective by making the necessary adjustments/improvements to meet the above limits, or (b) conduct studies leading to an approved site specific objective for ammonia which may be adopted by the Regional Board by June 14, 2002.

20. Phosphorus also contributes to the algae growth in the Los Angeles River, this permit contains provisions to monitor the amount of phosphorous that the Burbank Water Reclamation Plant and Steam Power Plant discharges into the Los Angeles River.

Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether

21. Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) is a major component of gasoline and has been detected in drinking water wells throughout California. The threat to human health from MTBE is being evaluated at this time by the USEPA and the California Department of Health Services.

Toxic Constituents

22. Numeric toxic constituent limitations are prescribed for this discharge pursuant to the narrative water quality objective in the Basin Plan for toxic constituents and 40 CFR part 122.44. The numeric toxic limitations are based on Basin Plan Objectives, USEPA's Water Quality Criteria, and the National Toxics Rule.

For toxic constituents that have not been consistently detected in the effluent and have been determined to have no reasonable potential for causing or contributing to excursions in water quality objectives, no numerical limitations are prescribed. Instead, a narrative limit to comply with all water quality requirements is provided in lieu of such numerical limitations.

Performance Goals

23. The Regional Board has implemented the Water Quality Task Force[5] recommendations on the use of performance goals, rather than performance-based limits, when appropriate. The use of performance goals is intended to minimize pollutant loadings and at the same time maintain the incentive for future voluntary improvement of water quality wherever feasible, without fear of being punished with more stringent limits based on improved performance. This Order contains performance goals.

The performance goals require the Discharger to maintain its treatment efficiency while recognizing normal variations in treatment plant operations, influent quality, and sampling and analytical techniques. This approach, however, does not address substantial changes in operations that may occur in the future and could affect the quality of the treated effluent. As such, this Order provides that performance goals

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[5] *Working Together for an Affordable Clean Water Environment.* A final report presented to the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region by Water Quality Advisory Task Force, September, 1993.

may be modified by the Executive officer, if warranted. The listed effluent performance goals are not enforceable limitations or standards.

24. The performance goals prescribed in this Order are based on the following:

(a) For pollutants which have been detected in the effluent, the performance goal of a constituent is statistically set at the 95th percentile confidence level of the January 1993 through December 1997 monitoring data. Therefore, it is expected that one sample in twenty may exceed the goal during normal plant operation in the long-term.

(b) For other pollutants whose monitoring data have consistently showed nondetectable levels, or which have been occasionally detected at levels less than the Practical Quantitation Levels (PQL), the effluent quality performance goals are set at the PQL. The PQL is determined by multiplying the USEPA published method detection limit or the Discharger's method detection limit approved by the Executive Officer with the factor five (5) for carcinogens and ten (10) for non-carcinogens.

State and Federal Regulations

25. Effluent limitations, toxic, and pretreatment effluent standards, established pursuant to Sections 208(b), 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 307, 403, and 405 of the Federal Clean Water Act and amendments thereto, are applicable to this discharge.

26. Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 403, the City developed and implemented a USEPA-approved industrial wastewater pretreatment program. This Order requires proper implementation of the pretreatment program.

27. Section 402(p) of the Federal Clean Water Act, as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, requires NPDES permits for storm water discharges. Pursuant to this requirement, in 1990, the USEPA promulgated 40 CFR Part 122.26 which established requirements for storm water discharges under NPDES program. To facilitate compliance with federal regulations, in 1992, the State Water Resource Control Board issued a statewide general permit [NPDES No. CAS000001, reissued on April 17, 1997] to regulate storm water discharges associated with industrial activity. The Burbank Water Reclamation Plant and Steam Power Plant is covered by that general permit and its requirements are incorporated in this Order by reference.

28. The requirements contained in this Order were derived using best professional judgement and are based on the Basin Plan, Federal and State plans, policies, guidelines; and, as they are met, will be in conformance with the goals of the aforementioned water quality control plans, water quality criteria, and will protect and maintain existing and potential beneficial uses of the receiving water.

29. The issuance of waste discharge requirements for this discharge is exempt from the provisions of Chapter 3 (commencing with §21100, et. seq.), Division 13, Public Resources Code pursuant to California Water Code §13389.

30. The Environmental Protection Agency promulgated Effluent Guidelines and Standards for the "Steam Electric Power Generating Point Source Category" on November 19, 1982. These regulations became effective on January 3, 1983, and prescribe effluent limitations for various inplant waste streams including cooling tower blowdown.

The Regional Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to renew waste discharge requirements for this discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations.

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

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

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the City of Burbank, as operator of the Burbank Water Reclamation Plant and Steam Power Plant, 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. Effluent Limitations

1. Wastes discharged shall be limited to treated municipal wastewater, cooling tower blowdown, boiler drainage, ROD and water softener effluent, and storm water only, as proposed.

2. The discharge of an effluent with constituents in excess of the following limits is prohibited:

(a) Conventional and nonconventional pollutants:

		Discharge Limitations[1]		
Constituent	Units	Monthly Average	7-Day Average[2]	Daily Maximum[3]
BOD_5 20°C	mg/L	20	30	45
	lbs/day[4]	1,500	2,250	3,380
Suspended solids	mg/L	15	40	45
	lbs/day[4]	1,125	3,000	3,380
Oil and grease	mg/L	10	--	15
	lbs/day[4]	750	--	1,125
Settleable solids	ml/L	0.1	--	0.3
Cyanide	µg/L	5.2	--	22
Total residual chlorine	mg/L	--	--	0.1[8]
Total phosphates	mg/L	--	--	5
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	--	--	950
	lbs/day[4]	--	--	71,350
Chloride	mg/L	--	--	190
	lbs/day[4]	--	--	14,300
Sulfate	mg/L	--	--	300
	lbs/day[4]	--	--	22,540
Boron	mg/L	--	--	1.5
Fluoride	mg/L	--	--	2.0
Barium	mg/L	--	--	1.0
Detergents (as MBAS)	mg/L	--	--	0.5
Nitrite-N	mg/L	--	--	1

		Discharge Limitations[1]		
Constituent	Units	Monthly Average	7-Day Average[2]	Daily Maximum[3]
Nitrite + Nitrate-N	mg/L	--	--	8
Aluminum	µg/L	--	--	1000
Iron	µg/L	--	--	300
Manganese	µg/L	--	--	50

(b) Toxic pollutants (metals):

		Discharge Limitations[1]	
Constituent	Units	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum[3]
Arsenic[7]	µg/L	--	50
Cadmium[5,7]	µg/L	1	3.7
Chromium (VI)[6,7]	µg/L	10	15
Copper[5,7]	µg/L	11	17
Lead[7]	µg/L	2.5[5]	15
Mercury[7]	µg/L	0.012	2.1
Nickel[7]	µg/L	--	100
Selenium[7]	µg/L	5	20
Silver[5,7]	µg/L	--	3.4
Zinc[5,7]	µg/L	100	110

(c) Toxic pollutants (organics):

		Discharge Limitations[1]	
Constituent	Units	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum[3]
Endrin	µg/L	0.0023	0.18
Lindane	µg/L	0.08	0.2
1,4-dichlorobenzene	µg/L	--	5
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate	µg/L	--	4
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	--	0.5
Chloroform	µg/L	--	100
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	--	700
Toluene	µg/L	--	150
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	--	5
Methylene chloride	µg/L	--	5
Bromoform	µg/L	--	100
Bromodichloromethane	µg/L	--	100
Dibromochloromethane	µg/L	--	100
2,4-D	µg/L	--	70
2,4,5-TP Silvex	µg/L	--	10

Footnotes to discharge limitations:

[1] If the constituent limit is less than the method detection limit, compliance with the constituent limit shall be based on the PQL (Practical Quantitation Level). PQL shall be determined by multiplying the USEPA method detection limit (MDL) shown in Attachment 1 or the Discharger's performance MDL approved by the

Executive Officer, with the factors five (5) for carcinogens or ten (10) for noncarcinogens.

[2] As defined in Standard Provisions, Attachment N.

[3] The daily maximum effluent concentration limit shall apply to both flow weighted 24-hour composite samples and grab samples, as specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment T).

[4] The mass emission rates are based on the plant design flow rate of 9 mgd.

[5] Concentrations corresponded to a total hardness of 100 mg/L and water effect ratio of 1.0. For other conditions where total hardness exceeds 100 mg/l, the limits can be calculated by following 40 CFR §131.6(b)(2) and/or a water effect ratio study according to USEPA guidance documents and/or state protocols, if applicable.

[6] The discharger has the option to meet the hexavalent chromium limitations with a total chromium analysis. However, if the total chromium level exceeds the hexavalent chromium limitation, it will be considered a violation unless an analysis has been made for hexavalent chromium in replicate sample and the result shows within the hexavalent chromium limits.

[7] Concentration expressed as total recoverable.

[8] Only apply to Discharge Serial No. 001.

3. In addition to the above effluent limits, the discharge of cooling tower and boiler blowdown from the Burbank Steam Power Plant in excess of the following limits is prohibited:

(a) The quantity of pollutants discharged in cooling tower and boiler blowdown shall not exceed the quantity determined by multiplying the flow times the concentration listed below:

		Discharge Limitations[1]	
Constituent	Units	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum
Free Available Chlorine	mg/l	0.2	0.5
Chromium	mg/L	--	0.2
Zinc	mg/L	--	1.0
Priority pollutants[9]	µg/L	Non-detectable	

[9] Contained in chemicals added for maintenance of cooling tower, boiler, and reverse osmosis demineralizer and water softener units, except chromium and zinc.

(b) Neither free available chlorine nor total residual chlorine may be discharged from any unit for more than two hours in any one day and not more than one unit in any plant may discharge free available or total residual chlorine at any one time.

(c) There shall be no discharge of polychlorinated biphenyl compounds.

(d) 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. This requirement is not applicable to products used for lawn and agricultural purposes. Discharge of chlorine for disinfection in plant potable and service water system and in sewage treatment is authorized.

(e) Discharge of any waste resulting from the combustion of toxic or hazardous wastes to any waste stream which ultimately discharges to waters of the United States is prohibited, unless specifically authorized elsewhere in this permit.

(f) The discharger shall notify the Executive Officer in writing no later than six months prior to planned discharge of any chemical, other than chlorine or other product previously reported to the Executive Officer, which may be toxic to aquatic life. Such notification shall include:

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

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

4. The pH of wastes discharged shall at all times be within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.

5. The temperature of wastes discharged shall not exceed 100°F.

6. Radioactivity of the wastes discharged shall not exceed the limits specified in Title 22, Chapter 15, Article 5, Section 64443, of the California Code of Regulations, or subsequent revisions.

7. The arithmetic mean of BOD_5 20°C and suspended solids values, by weight, for effluent samples collected in a period of 30 consecutive calendar days shall not exceed 15 percent of the arithmetic mean of values, by weight, for influent samples collected at approximately the same time during the same period.

8. The wastes discharged to water courses shall at all times be adequately disinfected. For the purpose of this requirements, the wastes shall be considered adequately disinfected if the median number of coliform organisms at some point in the treatment process does not exceed 2.2 per 100 milliliters, and the number of coliform organisms does not exceed 23 per 100 milliliters in more than one sample within any 30-day period. The median value shall be determined from the bacteriological results of the last seven (7) days for which analysis has been completed. Samples shall be collected at a time when wastewater flow and characteristics are most demanding on treatment facilities and disinfection processes.

9. The wastes discharged to water courses shall have received treatment equivalent to that of filtered wastewater. Filtered wastewater means an oxidized and coagulated wastewater that has been passed through natural undisturbed soils or filter media, such as sand or diatomaceous earth, so that the turbidity of the filtered wastewater does not exceed any of the followings: (a) a daily average of 2 Nephelometric turbidity units (NTUs); and (b) 5 NTUs more than 5 percent of the time (72 minutes) during any 24 hour period.

   "Oxidized wastewater" means wastewater in which the organic matter has been stabilized, is nonputrescible, and contains dissolved oxygen. "Coagulated wastewater" means oxidized wastewater in which colloidal and finely divided suspended matter have been destabilized and agglomerated upstream of a filter by the addition of suitable floc-forming chemicals.

10. Acute Toxicity Limitation:

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

    If the acute toxicity limitation is violated three consecutive months, the Discharger shall conduct a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE). 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 objective

11. To protect underlying ground water basins, ammonia shall not be present in the wastes discharged at levels that, when oxidized to nitrate, pose a threat to ground water quality.

B. Effluent Quality Performance Goals

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

The discharger shall make best efforts to maintain the following effluent quality goals. Exceedance of any goal shall trigger an investigation by the Discharger on the causes of the exceedance. The Discharger shall report to the Regional Board on a quarterly basis any exceedance of these effluent quality goals. If exceedance of any particular goal persists on two succeeding quarterly monitoring periods, the second quarterly report shall contain the results of the Discharger's investigation including, but not be limited to, the description of the exceedance, cause(s) of the exceedance, and proposed corrective measures, if necessary.

The Executive Officer may modify any of the performance goals upon demonstration by the discharger that the change is warranted.

		Effluent Quality Performance Goals[1]	
Constituent	Units	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum
BOD_5 20°C	mg/L	9	--
Suspended solids	mg/L	5	--
Aluminum	mg/L	--	0.5
Barium	mg/L	--	0.1
Chloroform	µg/L	--	18
Bromodichloromethane	µg/L	--	18
Dibromochloromethane	µg/L	--	13
Nitrobenzene	µg/L	--	57
Phenol	µg/L	--	182
2,4-chlorophenol	µg/L	--	111
Toluene	µg/L	--	82
Bromoform	µg/L	--	13
2,4-D	µg/L	--	3.5
Remaining priority pollutants (Attachment 1)	µg/L	--	PQL[2]

8. The wastes discharged shall not contain biostimulatory substances in concentrations that promote aquatic growth to the extent that such growth causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses of the receiving waters.

9. The wastes discharged shall not cause the receiving waters to contain any substance in concentrations that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.

10. The wastes discharged shall not alter the color of the receiving waters; create a visual contrast with the natural appearance of the water; nor cause aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the receiving waters.

11. The wastes discharged shall not degrade surface water communities and populations, including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.

12. The wastes discharged shall not result in problems due to breeding of mosquitos, gnats, black flies, midges, or other pests.

13. The wastes discharged shall not result in visible floating particulates, foams, and oil and grease in the receiving waters.

14. The wastes discharged shall not contain any individual pesticide or combination of pesticides in concentrations that adversely affect beneficial uses of the receiving waters. There shall be no increase in pesticide concentrations found in bottom sediments or aquatic life.

15. The wastes discharged shall not alter the natural taste, odor, and color of fish, shellfish, or other surface water resources used for human consumption.

16. The wastes discharged shall not increase the turbidity of the receiving waters to the extent that such an increase causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.

17. To protect aquatic life, ammonia in receiving waters shall not exceed concentrations specified in Tables 3-2 and 3-4 of the Basin Plan (Attachment 2) as a result of the wastes discharged, subject to the following conditions:

    The Discharger will have until the year 2002 to: (a) make the necessary adjustments/improvements to meet these objectives, or (b) conduct studies leading to an approved less restrictive site specific objective for ammonia which may be adopted by the Regional Board by June 14, 2002. If it is determined that there is an immediate threat or impairment of beneficial uses due to ammonia, the objectives in Tables 3-2 and 3-4 of Attachment 2 shall apply and the timing of compliance will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

(ii) Enforce the pretreatment requirements under 40 CFR 403.5 and 403.6;

(iii) Implement the programmatic functions as provided in 40 CFR 403.8 (f) (2); and

(iv) Provide the requisite funding of personnel to implement the pretreatment program as provided in 40 CFR 403.8 (f) (3).

E. The Discharger shall submit annually a report to the Regional Board, the SWRCB, and the USEPA Region 9, describing the discharger's pretreatment activities over the previous twelve months. In the event the Discharger is not in compliance with any conditions or requirements of this permit, then the Discharger will also include the reasons for noncompliance and state how and when the Discharger shall comply with such conditions and requirements. This annual report is due on March 1 of each year and shall contain, but not be limited to, the information required in the attached Requirements for Pretreatment Annual Report (Attachment P) or approved revised version thereof.

III. REQUIREMENTS AND PROVISIONS

A. This order includes the attached Standard Provisions and General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (Standard Provisions) (Attachment N). If there is any conflict between provisions stated herein and the Standard Provisions, those provisions stated herein prevail.

B. This Order includes the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment T). If there is any conflict between provisions stated in Monitoring and Reporting Program and the Standard Provisions, those provisions stated in the former prevail.

C. The Discharger shall comply with the requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board's General NPDES Permit No. CAS000001 and Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities (Order No. 97-03-DWQ) (Attachment S).

D. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable water quality objectives for the Los Angeles River, including the toxic criteria in 40 CFR Part 131.36.

E. The Discharger shall provide standby or emergency power facilities and/or storage capacity or other means so that in the event of plant upset or outage due to power failure or other causes, the discharge of raw or inadequately treated sewage does not occur.

F. This Order may be modified, in accordance with the provisions set forth in 40 CFR Parts 122 and 124, to include requirements for the implementation of the watershed management approach.

G. This Order may also be modified, revoked, and reissued or terminated in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR Parts 122.44, 122.62 to 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 and permit, endangerment to human health, or the environment resulting from the permitted activity.

H. Discharge of wastes to any point other than specifically described in this order and permit is prohibited and constitute a violation thereof.

I. The Discharger shall protect the facility from inundation which could occur as a result of a flood having a predicted frequency of once in 100 years.

J. For biosolids management, the Discharger must comply with all requirements of 40 CFR Parts 257, 258, 501, and 503, including all monitoring, record keeping, and reporting requirements.

Since the State of California, hence the Regional Board, has not been delegated the authority to implement the sludge program, enforcement of the sludge requirements contained in this Order and permit shall be the sole responsibility of EPA.

K. This permit may be modified according to 40 CFR Part 122.62 if new regulations are adopted by the State of California, including the Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (California Toxics Rule) and implementation policies (State's Toxics Standards Implementation Policy).

IV. EXPIRATION DATE

This Order expires on May 10, 2003.

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. 96-050, adopted by this Regional Board on July 15, 1996, is hereby rescinded, except for enforcement purposes.

I, Dennis 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 June 29, 1998.

DENNIS DICKERSON
Executive Officer