

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

ORDER NO. 96-044

NPDES NO. CA0056294

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
CITY OF THOUSAND OAKS
(Hill Canyon Wastewater Treatment Plant)

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

1. The City of Thousand Oaks (hereinafter the City or Discharger) discharges municipal and industrial wastewater from the Hill Canyon Wastewater Treatment Plant (HCWTP) under waste discharge requirements contained in Order No. 93-016 (NPDES No. CA0056294) adopted by this Regional Board on April 5, 1993.
2. The City has filed a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) and has applied for renewal of its waste discharge requirements and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.
3. The HCWTP, located at 9600 Santa Rosa Road, Camarillo, is a tertiary wastewater treatment plant with a design capacity of 10.8 million gallons per day (mgd). Treatment consists of comminution, aerated grit removal, primary sedimentation, primary flow equalization, conventional activated sludge biological secondary treatment, secondary clarification, multi-media filtration, chlorination, and dechlorination.

Sludge is treated by anaerobic digestion, dewatered by belt press, and air dried on lined sludge drying beds. Dried sludge is hauled by Yakima Compost Co., Inc., and applied to land owned by the Buttonwillow Land and Cattle Co., at Buttonwillow, Kern County, California.

Figures 1 and 2 show the location of the plant and the schematic of wastewater flow.

4. HCWTP discharges tertiary treated municipal and industrial wastewater into North Fork Arroyo Conejo, a tributary of Conejo Creek, through Discharge Serial No. 005 (Latitude 34° 12' 38", Longitude 118° 55' 12"). Seventy percent of the total flow of Conejo Creek originates from HCWTP. During storm events, HCWTP discharges non-contaminated storm water into North Fork Arroyo Conejo through Discharge Serial No. 001 (Latitude 34° 13' 21", Longitude 118° 55' 17"), Discharge Serial No. 002 (Latitude 34° 13' 17", Longitude 118° 55' 17"), and Discharge Serial No. 003 (Latitude 34° 13' 06", Longitude 118° 55' 21"); and into South Fork Arroyo Conejo through Discharge Serial No. 004 (Latitude 34° 12' 53", Longitude 118° 55' 14"). North Fork Arroyo Conejo and South Fork Arroyo Conejo are tributaries to Calleguas Creek, a water of the United States, above the Calleguas Creek estuary and Mugu Lagoon, and is part of the Calleguas Creek Watershed Management Area.

May 9, 1996
Revised: May 28, 1996

5. The City has developed a phased wastewater capital improvement program. The 15-year program was formulated to provide for the construction of the most critical facilities in the first phase, construction of primary regulatory compliance related facilities in the second phase, and construction of expansion and other replacement facilities in the third and final phase. Projects include nitrification and denitrification, UV disinfection, additional secondary clarification, additional filtration, gravity belt thickening, belt press dewatering, power generation and distribution, and other projects to expand its treatment facility to a design capacity of 14.0 MGD.

6. The ROWD describes the 1995 discharge as follows:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Annual Average</u>	<u>Lowest Monthly Avg.</u>	<u>Highest Monthly Avg.</u>
Flow	mgd	9.078	8.435	10.890
pH	pH units	---	6.7	7.1
Temperature	°F	70	68	72
BOD	mg/L	5.5	4.0	7.2
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	611	591	635
Suspended solids	mg/L	5.1	3.8	6.7
Settleable solids	mL/L	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1

7. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Regional Board have classified this discharge as a major discharge.

8. HCWTP does not have water reuse requirements currently, but has investigated the feasibility of reuse for agriculture irrigation, and has submitted an application for water rights to the State Board.

9. The Board adopted a revised Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties on June 13, 1994. The plan contains beneficial uses and water quality objectives for the North and South Forks of Arroyo Conejo and other tributaries of Calleguas Creek, and for the Arroyo Santa Rosa ground water basin.

10. The beneficial uses of the receiving waters are:

(Arroyo Conejo: Hydro Unit 403.64)

- potential: municipal and domestic water supply;
- existing: groundwater recharge, freshwater replenishment, contact and non-contact water recreation, warm freshwater habitat, and wildlife habitat;

(Conejo Creek: Hydro Unit 403.12)

- potential: municipal and domestic water supply;
- existing: industrial service supply, industrial process supply, agricultural supply, groundwater recharge, contact and non-contact water recreation, warm freshwater habitat, and wildlife habitat;

(Calleguas Creek: Hydro Unit 403.12)

- potential: municipal and domestic water supply;
- existing: industrial service supply, industrial process supply, agricultural supply, groundwater recharge, contact and non-contact water recreation, warm freshwater habitat, and wildlife habitat;

(Calleguas Creek Estuary: Hydro Unit 403.11)

- potential: navigation, water contact recreation;
- existing: non-contact water recreation, commercial and sport fishing, estuarine habitat, wildlife habitat, preservation of rare, threatened or endangered species, migration of aquatic organisms, spawning, reproduction, and/or early development, and wetland habitat.

11. The 1996 State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB) Water Quality Assessment (WQA) identified the water quality conditions of water bodies in the state. Within the Calleguas Creek Watershed the following water bodies are classified as impaired waterbodies: Mugu Lagoon, tributaries from duck ponds to Mugu lagoon, Calleguas Creek (Estuary to Arroyo Las Posas), Revlon Slough and Beardsley Channel/Wash, Conejo Creek/ Arroyo Conejo North Fork, Arroyo Las Posas, and Arroyo Simi. Impaired waters do not support beneficial uses.

Water quality problems associated with this watershed are: sedimentation, pesticides, nitrogen, nitrate and nitrite, algae, total dissolved solids (TDS), chloride, sulfate, ammonia, metals, and organic chemicals. Known and/or suspected pollution sources include: urban and agricultural runoff, septic tanks, abandoned wells, seawater intrusion, mining operations, and storm water.

12. During 1995, the chloride concentrations of the final effluent ranged from 108 mg/L to 132 mg/L (annual average 127 mg/L). The daily maximum chloride limitation in Order 93-016 was 150 mg/L. On March 26, 1990, the Board adopted Resolution No. 90-004, which stated that because of the long term drought in California, the Board would temporarily not enforce the chloride limit where violations were primarily due to increased chloride concentrations in imported water. The Discharger has been in consistent compliance their permit limit for chloride; however, they have requested to continue coverage under Resolution No. 90-004.
13. There is public contact in the downstream areas; hence, the quality of treated effluents discharged to Calleguas Creek and its tributaries must be such that no health hazard is created.
14. Due to high ammonia concentrations currently present in the effluent, the Discharger may not be able to comply at all times with the acute toxicity limitation of 90 percent average survivals nor with the chronic toxicity objective of 1.0 TUC without modifications in the treatment process.

To achieve full compliance, the City proposes to build full nitrification and denitrification facilities at the HCWTP. In January 1995, the City completed their Preliminary Plan. The project will proceed in accordance with the following schedule:

<u>Implementation Steps</u>	<u>Scheduled Date</u>
Complete Final plan	June 1998
Begin construction	October 1998
End construction	January 2002

The City may elect to undertake studies to support development of a site-specific objective for ammonia for the receiving waters. Such studies would be conducted such that there will be no delay on planned implementation of nitrification/denitrification facilities.

15. For the ultimate design capacity of 14.0 MGD, the City of Thousand Oaks prepared a Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR) and a Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (FSEIR) in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resource Code Section 21000 et seq.). The FSEIR addressed potential effects of the discharge on downstream surface waters, groundwaters, and flooding.
16. On January 6, 1987, the Thousand Oaks City Council adopted and passes Resolution No. 87-1 that certifies the FEIR and FSEIR. The adoption of the resolution remained uncontested during the 30-day legal challenge period that followed.
17. The expansion project is in conformance with the City's growth plan that projects an ultimate population of 139,000 (in the year 2020). The population will require about 14 MGD of wastewater treatment capacity. The project is in conformance with the Ventura County Air Quality Management Plan.
18. EIRs identified the following significant impacts to receiving waters introduced by the expansion project:
 - i) The increase discharge will further improve the mineral quality of receiving water by introducing an effluent with lower total dissolved solids, sulfate, and chloride concentrations. Effluent nitrate concentrations are a magnitude higher than those found in the receiving water; however, these still remain below requirements and have not degraded the groundwater downstream of the plant;
 - ii) During low flow conditions, the increased discharge would: 1) continue to support riparian vegetation, reducing channel capacity, 2) affect levee stability by continuing to support the borrowing animal population inhibiting the banks, and wetting the earthen levees, 3) contribute to the difficulty and cost of channel maintenance by continuing and perhaps increasing channel wetness and vegetation, and 4) contribute to the elevated groundwater levels by percolation through the creek bed;
 - iii) As an indirect effect, the expanded facility would accommodate further urbanization in the City of Thousand Oaks. This would result in a 270 cfs to 720 cfs (0.8 to 2.2 percent) increase in the 100-year flood flow at the State Hospital gage on Calleguas Creek. The cumulative impact of urbanization throughout the

Calleguas Creek Watershed will increase 100-year flood flows by about 9 percent (3,000 cfs at the State Hospital gage);

- iv) The increased discharge would impact erosion sediment deposition in the same magnitudes as those above for peak discharges.
19. With the adoption of Resolution No. 87-1, the City of Thousand Oaks has implemented all mitigation measures identified in the FEIR and FSEIR either as stated or by alternative means. Considering the nature of the discharge (tertiary treated effluent) and the beneficial uses of the creek, the discharge requirements as they are met, would adequately address and reduce potential water quality impacts to negligible levels.
 20. HCWTP filed a Notice of Termination (NOT) on June 28, 1993. The storm water requirements of the general NPDES permit, for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity, were incorporated into Order No. 93-016 and will be incorporated into this Order. HCWTP implements a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to comply with the storm water requirements.
 21. Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 403, the City developed and have implemented a USEPA approved industrial wastewater pretreatment program. In April 1995, the City completed an evaluation of their local limits. The final report, submitted in September 1995, proposed local limits for Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium (total), Chromium (hexavalent), Copper, Lead, Nickel, Silver, Zinc, Chloroform, Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, and Halomethanes.
 22. The requirements contained in this Order are based on the Basin Plan, other Federal and State plans, policies, guidelines, and best engineering judgement, and, as they are met, will be in conformance with the goals of the aforementioned water quality control plans and will protect and maintain existing beneficial uses of the receiving water.
 23. The Discharger's monitoring data during 1990-1995 consistently showed high effluent quality. As a measure of plant performance, effluent quality performance goals are listed in this Order. This approach requires the Discharger to measure its treatment efficiency, while recognizing normal variations in treatment plant operations, influent quality, and sampling and analytical techniques. However, this approach does not address substantial changes in plant operations that may occur in the future and could affect the quality of the treated effluent. As such, the performance goals may be modified by the Executive Officer, if warranted. The listed effluent performance goals are not an enforceable limitation or standard.
 24. 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 (California Environmental Quality Act) in accordance with Water Code Section 13389.

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.

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 Section 402 of the Federal Clean Water Act or amendments thereto, and shall take effect at the end of ten days from the date of its adoption, provided the Regional Administrator, USEPA, has no objections.

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

I. DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations

1. Waste discharged shall be limited to treated municipal wastewater only, as proposed.
2. The discharge of an effluent from Discharge Serial No. 005 with constituents in excess of the following limits is prohibited:
 - a. Conventional and nonconventional pollutants:

Discharge Limitations

<u>Constituents</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>30-Day Average</u> ^{1/}	<u>7-Day Average</u> ^{1/}	<u>Daily Maximum</u> ^{2/}
Settleable Solids	mL/L	0.1	---	0.3
BOD ₅ (20°C)	mg/L	20	30	---
	lbs/day ^{3/}	1,800	2,700	---
Suspended Solids	mg/L	15	40	---
	lbs/day ^{3/}	1,350	3,600	---
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	---	15
	lbs/day ^{3/}	900	---	1,350
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	---	---	850
	lbs/day ^{3/}	---	---	76,500

<u>Constituents</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>30-Day Average</u> ^{1/}	<u>7-Day Average</u> ^{1/}	<u>Daily Maximum</u> ^{2/}
Sulfate	mg/L	----	----	250
	lbs/day ^{3/}	----	----	22,500
Chloride ^{4/}	mg/L	----	----	150
	lbs/day ^{3/}	----	----	13,500
Boron	mg/L	----	----	1.0
	lbs/day ^{3/}	----	----	90
Fluoride	mg/L	----	----	1.6
	lbs/day ^{3/}	----	----	140
Total residual chlorine ^{5/}	mg/L	----	----	0.1
	lbs/day	----	----	9
Detergents (as MBAS)	mg/L	----	----	0.5
	lbs/day ^{3/}	----	----	45
Nitrate N plus Nitrite N	mg/L	----	----	10
	lbs/day ^{3/}	----	----	900

^{1/} As defined in Standard Provisions, Attachment N.

^{2/} Except for grab samples, the daily maximum effluent concentration limit shall apply to flow-weighted 24-hour composite samples.

^{3/} Based on the plant design flow rate of 10.8 mgd. During events such as storms in which the flow exceeds the design capacity, the mass discharge rate limitations will be tabulated using the concentration limits and the actual flow rates.

^{4/} In accordance with the Resolution 90-004, the chloride limitation shall not be considered to be violated unless the effluent concentrations of chlorides exceed 250 mg/L or water supply concentrations plus 85 mg/L, whichever is less.

^{5/} Total residual chlorine concentrations in excess of up to 0.3 mg/L shall not be considered in violation of this requirement provided the total duration of such excursions do not exceed 15 minutes during any 24-hour period. Peaks in excess of 0.3 mg/L lasting less than one minute while changing sulfur dioxide tanks shall not be considered in violation of this requirement.

b. Toxic pollutants:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u> <u>30-day Average</u> ^{6/}
Arsenic	µg/L	50 ^{7/}
	lbs/day ^{3/}	4.5

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>	
		<u>30-day Average</u> ^{6/}	
Barium	mg/L	1 ^{7/}	
	lbs/day ^{3/}	90	
Cadmium	μg/L	5 ^{7/}	
	lbs/day ^{3/}	0.45	
Chromium (VI) ^{8/}	μg/L	50 ^{7/}	
	lbs/day ^{3/}	4.5	
Copper	mg/L	1 ^{7/}	
	lbs/day ^{3/}	90	
Iron	μg/L	300 ^{7/}	
	lbs/day ^{3/}	27	
Lead	μg/L	50 ^{7/}	
	lbs/day ^{3/}	4.5	
Mercury	μg/L	2 ^{7/}	
	lbs/day ^{3/}	0.18	
Nickel	μg/L	100 ^{7/}	
	lbs/day ^{3/}	9	
Selenium	μg/L	50 ^{7/}	
	lbs/day ^{3/}	4.5	
Silver	μg/L	100 ^{7/}	
	lbs/day ^{3/}	9	
Zinc	mg/L	5 ^{7/}	
	lbs/day ^{3/}	450	
Antimony	μg/L	6 ^{7/}	
	lbs/day ^{3/}	0.54	
Cyanide	μg/L	5.2 ^{9/}	
	lbs/day ^{3/}	0.47	
Endrin ^{10/}	μg/L	2	
	lbs/day ^{3/}	0.18	
Lindane	μg/L	0.2	
	lbs/day ^{3/}	0.018	

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>	
		<u>30-day Average</u> ^{6/}	
Chlordane	$\mu\text{g/L}$	0.1	
	lbs/day ^{3/}	0.009	
Methoxychlor	$\mu\text{g/L}$	40	
	lbs/day ^{3/}	3.6	
Toxaphene	$\mu\text{g/L}$	3	
	lbs/day ^{3/}	0.27	
Dieldrin	$\mu\text{g/L}$	2.5	
	lbs/day ^{3/}	0.23	
Endosulfan	$\mu\text{g/L}$	0.22	
	lbs/day ^{3/}	0.02	
Heptachlor	$\mu\text{g/L}$	0.01	
	lbs/day ^{3/}	0.0009	
Hexachlorocyclohexane	alpha $\mu\text{g/L}$	0.7	
	beta $\mu\text{g/L}$	0.3	
	gamma $\mu\text{g/L}$	0.2	
Pentachlorophenol	$\mu\text{g/L}$	1	
	lbs/day ^{3/}	0.09	
Tributyltin	$\mu\text{g/L}$	0.026	
	lbs/day ^{3/}	0.0023	
Aluminum	mg/L	1	
	lbs/day ^{3/}	90	
Manganese	$\mu\text{g/L}$	50	
	lbs/day ^{3/}	4.5	
4-chloro-3-methylphenol	mg/L	3	
	lbs/day ^{3/}	270	
1,2-dichlorobenzene	$\mu\text{g/L}$	600	
	lbs/day ^{3/}	54	
1,3-dichlorobenzene	$\mu\text{g/L}$	600	
	lbs/day ^{3/}	54	

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u> <u>30-day Average</u> ^{6/}
1,4-dichlorobenzene	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day ^{3/}	5 0.45
2,4-dichlorophenol	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day ^{3/}	93 8.4
Dichloromethane	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day ^{3/}	5 0.45
Halomethanes ^{11/} Chloroform	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day ^{3/}	100 9
Tetrachloroethylene	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day ^{3/}	5 0.45
Heptachlor epoxide	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day ^{3/}	0.01 0.0009
Fluoranthene	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day ^{3/}	300 27
Phenol	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day ^{3/}	300 27
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day ^{3/}	2.1 0.19
Toluene	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day ^{3/}	150 13
Aldrin	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day ^{3/}	3 0.27
Benzene	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day ^{3/}	1 0.09
2,4-D	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day ^{3/}	70 6.3
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day ^{3/}	50 4.5
PAHs	$\mu\text{g/L}$ lbs/day ^{3/}	0.0028 0.0003

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- 6/ Compliance may be determined from a single analysis or from the average of the initial analysis and three additional analyses taken one week apart once the results of the initial analysis are obtained.
- 7/ Based on total recoverable metals. These limits may be modified to total dissolved metals if the Discharger requests and has conducted a study on the water-effect ratio (WER) according to USEPA guidance document and/or state protocols, if applicable.
- 8/ The Discharger may, at his option, meet this limitation as total chromium.
- 9/ The recovery of free cyanide from metal complexes must be comparable to that achieved by Standard Methods 412 F, G, and H (Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater; Joint Editorial Board, American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, and Water Pollution Control Federation [Water Environment Federation]; most recent edition).
- 10/ ENDRIN shall mean the sum of endrin and endrin aldehyde.
- 11/ HALOMETHANES shall mean the sum of bromoform, chloroform, bromomethane, chloromethane, chlorodibromomethane, and dichlorobromomethane.
3. Radioactivity of the wastes discharged shall not exceed the limits specified in Title 22, Chapter 15, Article 5, Section 64443, of the California Code of Regulations, or subsequent revisions.
4. The arithmetic mean of BOD₅ (20°C) and suspended solids values, by weight, for effluent samples collected in a period of 30 consecutive calendar days shall not exceed 15 percent of the arithmetic mean of values, by weight, for influent samples collected at approximately the same time during the same period.
5. The wastes discharged to water courses shall at all times be adequately disinfected. For the purpose of this requirement, the wastes shall be considered adequately disinfected if the median number of coliform organisms at some point in the treatment process does not exceed 2.2 per 100 milliliters, and the number of coliform organisms does not exceed 23 per 100 milliliters in more than one sample within any 30-day period. The median value shall be determined from the bacteriological results of the last seven (7) days for which analysis have been completed. Samples shall be collected at a time when wastewater flow and characteristics are most demanding on treatment facilities and disinfection processes.
6. The wastes discharged to water courses shall have received treatment equivalent to that of filtered wastewater. Filtered wastewater means oxidized and coagulated wastewater which 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 (a) a daily average of 2 Nephelometric turbidity units (NTU's), (b) and does not exceed 5 NTU's 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.

7. Acute Toxicity Limitation:

- a. 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.
- b. If the discharge consistently exceeds the acute toxicity limitation, a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) is required. The TIE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the source(s) of toxicity. Once the source of toxicity is identified, the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps necessary to reduce toxicity to the required level. However, prior to January 2002, toxicity in excess of the limits above due solely to ammonia shall not be considered a violation of these requirements.

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

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

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Effluent Quality Performance Goals</u>	
		<u>30-day Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	10 ^{11/}	---
Suspended solids	mg/L	5.8 ^{11/}	---
Aluminum	µg/L	---	104 ^{11/}
Antimony	µg/L	---	1.1 ^{11/}
Barium	µg/L	---	41 ^{11/}

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Effluent Quality Performance Goals</u>	
		<u>30-day Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>
Chromium	µg/L	---	43.9 ^{11/}
Copper	µg/L	---	67 ^{11/}
Iron	µg/L	---	150 ^{11/}
Lead	µg/L	---	40 ^{11/}
Manganese	µg/L	---	44 ^{11/}
Nickel	µg/L	---	68 ^{11/}
Silver	µg/L	---	38 ^{11/}
Zinc	µg/L	---	106 ^{11/}
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	µg/L	---	1.0 ^{11/}
Chloroform	µg/L	---	7.6 ^{11/}
Bromodichloromethane	µg/L	---	3.9 ^{11/}
Dibromochloromethane	µg/L	---	4.1 ^{11/}
Phenol	µg/L	---	82 ^{11/}
Remaining priority pollutants	µg/L	---	PQL ^{12/}

^{11/} Numerical effluent quality performance goals were derived statistically using effluent performance data for the period of 1990 through 1994. Effluent values (X_i) are assumed to be lognormally distributed. The use of logarithmic transformation equation, Y_i = Ln (X_i), results in effluent values (Y_i) that are normally distributed. Effluent quality performance goals are determined by the equation:

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

where X_{.95} = discharge effluent quality performance goal at the 95th percentile of the normal distribution.

u_n = mean of the distribution of the average of n values transformed.

Z_{.95} = z-value from the Table of Areas under the Standard Normal Curve: equal to 1.645 at 95 percent.

σ_n = standard deviation of the distribution of the average of n values transformed.

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

^{12/} PQL (Practical Quantitation Limit) shall be determined by multiplying the USEPA published method detection limit (MDL) (Attachment 1) or the Discharger's MDL approved by the Executive Officer with the factor five (5) for carcinogens and ten (10) for non-carcinogens.

III. RECEIVING WATER REQUIREMENTS

A. Receiving Water Limitations

1. The temperature of the receiving water at any time or place and within any given 24-hour period shall not be increased by more than 5°F (or above 70°F if the ambient receiving water temperature is less than 60°F) as a result of the waste discharged.

2. The pH of the receiving water shall not be depressed below 6.5 or raised above 8.5 as a result of wastes discharged. Ambient pH levels shall not be changed more than 0.5 units from natural conditions as a result of wastes discharged.
3. The dissolved oxygen in the receiving water shall not be depressed below 5 mg/L as a result of the wastes discharged.
4. The wastes discharged shall not contain substances that result in increases in the BOD which adversely affect beneficial uses of the receiving water.
5. 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.
6. The wastes discharged shall not cause the receiving waters to contain any substance in concentrations that adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
7. The wastes discharged shall not degrade surface water communities and populations, including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.
8. The wastes discharged shall not result in problems due to breeding of mosquitos, gnats, black flies, midges, or other pests.
9. The wastes discharged shall not result in visible floating particulates, foams, and oil and grease in the receiving water.
10. 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 concentration found in bottom sediments or aquatic life.
11. The wastes discharged shall not alter the natural taste, odor, and color of fish, shellfish, or other surface water resources used for human consumption.
12. In order to protect aquatic life, ammonia in receiving water shall not exceed concentrations specified in Tables 3-2 and 3-4 of the Basin Plan (Attachment 2) as a result of the wastes discharged, subject to the following conditions:

The Discharger will have up to 8 years following the adoption of the Basin Plan (i) to make the necessary adjustments/improvements to meet these objectives; or (ii) to conduct studies leading to an approved, less restrictive, site specific objective for ammonia. If it is determined that there is an immediate threat or impairment of beneficial uses due to ammonia, the objectives in Tables 3-2 and 3-4 of Attachment 2 shall apply and the timing of compliance will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

13. In order to protect underlying groundwater basins, ammonia shall not be present at levels that, when oxidized, to nitrate, pose a threat to groundwater.

B. Receiving Water Quality Objective

There shall be no chronic toxicity in ambient waters as a result of wastes discharged.

If the chronic toxicity in the receiving water downstream of the discharge point consistently exceeds 1.0 TU_c in a critical life stage test, the Discharger shall determine if the cause of the exceedance is the wastes discharged. If it is determined that the wastes discharged caused the exceedance, 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.

IV. SLUDGE REQUIREMENTS

For biosolids management, the Discharger must comply with all requirements of 40 CFR Parts 257, 258, 501, and 503, including all monitoring, recordkeeping, 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 USEPA.

V. PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

1. This Order includes the discharger's pretreatment program as previously submitted to this Regional Board. Any change to the program shall be reported to the Regional Board and USEPA in writing and shall not become effective until approved by the Executive Officer and the USEPA Regional Administrator.
2. The Discharger shall implement and enforce its approved pretreatment program. The Discharger shall be responsible and liable for the performance of all pretreatment requirements contained in Federal Regulations 40 CFR Part 403 including subsequent regulatory revisions thereof. Where Part 403 or subsequent revision places mandatory actions upon the City as Control Authority but does not specify a timetable for completion of the actions, the Discharger shall complete the required actions within six months from the effective date of this Order or the effective date of Part 403 revisions, whichever comes later. For violations of pretreatment requirements, the Discharger shall be subject to enforcement actions, penalties, fines, and other remedies by the Regional Board, USEPA, or other appropriate parties, as provided in the Clean Water Act. The Regional Board or USEPA may initiate enforcement action against an industrial user for non-compliance with acceptable standards and requirements as provided in the Clean Water Act and/or the California Water Code.

3. The Discharger shall enforce the requirements promulgated under Sections 307(b), 307(c), 307(d), and 402(b) of the Federal Clean Water Act. The discharger shall require industrial users subject to the Federal Categorical Standards to achieve compliance no later than the date specified in those requirements or, in the case of a new industrial user, upon commencement of the discharge.
4. The Discharger shall perform the pretreatment functions as required in Federal Regulations 40 CFR Part 403 including, but not limited to:
 - a. Implement the necessary legal authorities as provided in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(1);
 - b. Enforce the pretreatment requirements under 40 CFR 403.5 and 403.6;
 - c. Implement the programmatic functions as provided in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2); and
 - d. Provide the requisite funding of personnel to implement the pretreatment program as provided in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(3).
5. The Discharger shall submit annually a report to the Regional Board, the State Board, and the Environmental Protection Agency, 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 non-compliance 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 3), or any approved revised version thereof.

VI. REQUIREMENTS AND PROVISIONS

1. Discharge of wastes to any point other than specifically described in this Order and permit is prohibited and constitutes a violation thereof.
2. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable effluent limitations, national standards of performance, toxic and pretreatment effluent standards, and all federal regulations established pursuant to Sections 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307, 316 and 405 of the Clean Water Act and amendments thereto.
3. This Order includes the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment T). If there is any conflict between provisions stated in the Monitoring and Reporting Program and the Standard Provisions, those provisions stated in the Monitoring and Reporting Program prevail.

4. 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 hereinbefore and the attached "Standard Provisions", those provisions attached hereinbefore prevail.
5. This Order includes the attached "Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan" (Attachment A).
6. 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 cause, discharge of raw or inadequately treated sewage does not occur.
7. 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.
8. This Order may be modified, revoked, and reissued or terminated in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR Parts 122.44, 122.62, 122.63, 122.64, 125.62, and 125.64.

VII. EXPIRATION DATE

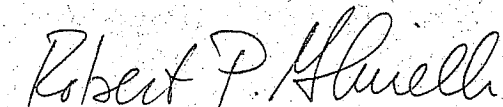
This Order expires on May 10, 2001.

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

VIII. RESCISSION

Order No. 93-016, adopted by this Board on April 5, 1993, is hereby rescinded.

I, Robert P. Ghirelli, 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 10, 1996.



ROBERT P. GHIRELLI, D.Env.
Executive Officer