CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION
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June 19, 1995

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WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS - CITY OF LOS ANGELES, LOS ANGELES-GLENDALE WATER RECLAMATION PLANT (NPDES NO. CA0053953, CI 5675)

Our letter dated May 4, 1995, transmitted tentative waste discharge requirements for your discharge of tertiary treated wastewater to the Los Angeles River.

Pursuant to Division 7 of the California Water Code, this Regional Board at a public hearing held on June 12, 1995, reviewed the tentative requirements, considered all factors in the case, and adopted Order No. 95-075 (copy attached)* relative to this waste discharge. This Order serves as a permit under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and expires on May 10, 2000. Pursuant to 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 122.21(d) and Section 2235.2, Title 23, California Code of Regulations, the discharger is required to file a complete application for a new permit at least 180 days before the expiration date, if the discharge should to continue beyond that date.

You are required to implement the "Monitoring and Reporting Program" on the effective date of Order No. 95-075. All monitoring reports should be sent to the Regional Board, **ATTN: Technical Support Unit**.

Please reference all technical and monitoring reports to our Compliance File No. 5675. We would appreciate it if you would not combine other reports, such as progress or technical, with your monitoring reports but would submit each type of report as a separate document.

* As the Board adopted the tentative requirements without changes in the attachments, we are only sending the final copies of these attachments to the addressee. For those on the mailing list, please refer to the attachments previously sent to you. However, copies of these documents will be furnished upon request.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (213) 266-7594 or Ann Zaszkodna at (213) 266-7599.

WINNIE D. JESENA, P.E.
Senior Water Resource
Control Engineer

Enclosures

cc: Enclosure - Order only unless otherwise indicated.
Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, Permit Section (W-5-1)
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services, Division of Ecological Services
NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service
Mr. Jorge Leon, Office of Chief Counsel, State Water Resources Control Board
Mr. John Youngerman, Division of Water Quality, State Water Resources Control Board
State Department of Fish and Game, Marine Resources, Region 5
California Coastal Commission, South Coast District
Los Angeles County, Department of Public Works, Waste Management Division
City of Los Angeles , Bureau of Engineering, Wastewater Systems Engineering Division
City of Los Angeles, Department of Water and Power
City of Burbank
City of Glendale
ULARA Watermaster
Water Replenishment District of Southern California
Friends of the Los Angeles River
Heal the Bay (Order with attachments)

/AZ

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

ORDER NO. 95-075
NPDES NO. CA0053953

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
CITY OF LOS ANGELES
(LOS ANGELES-GLENDALE WATER RECLAMATION PLANT)

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

1. The City of Los Angeles (hereinafter City or Discharger) discharges waste from the Los Angeles-Glendale Water Reclamation Plant (hereinafter LA-Glendale Plant) under waste discharge requirements contained in Order No. 90-044 adopted by this Regional Board on March 26, 1990. This Order serves as the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit (NPDES No. CA0053953).

2. The City has filed a report of waste discharge and has applied for renewal of its waste discharge requirements and NPDES permit for discharge of wastes to surface waters.

3. The City operates the LA-Glendale Plant, a tertiary wastewater treatment plant jointly owned by the City of Los Angeles and the City of Glendale, as one of the upstream plant of the City's Hyperion Treatment System. The plant has a treatment design capacity of 20 million gallons per day (mgd). The plant treats municipal wastewater from domestic, commercial, and industrial sources. The plant is located at 4600 Colorado Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, and discharges the treated wastewater to the Los Angeles River, a water of the United States, at a point about 1,400 feet downstream of Colorado Street (latitude 34°8'25", longitude 118°17'24"), above the tidal prism. Figure 1 shows the location map of the plant.

4. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Regional Board have classified the discharge from the LA-Glendale Plant as a major discharge.

5. The wastewater treated at the LA-Glendale Plant is generated from the Cities of Glendale, Burbank, Los Angeles, and La Canada-Flintridge, and is taken by the LA-Glendale Plant from the North Outfall Sewer line. In case of plant operational problems or a need for plant shutdown, wastewater can be diverted back to the North Outfall Sewer which flows to the

Hyperion Treatment Plant for treatment. Similarly, during emergency conditions elsewhere in the Hyperion Treatment System, the LA-Glendale Plant may be able to process flows in excess of 20 mgd for short time periods without exceeding effluent limitations.

6. Treatment at the LA-Glendale Plant consists of bar screening, primary sedimentation, biological treatment using activated sludge with fine pore aeration, secondary clarification, coagulation, mixed dual media filtration, chlorination and dechlorination. Sludge from the primary and secondary processes, as well as wastes from other sidestreams, are returned to the North Outfall Sewer line for treatment at the Hyperion Treatment Plant. The grit and solids separated by screening are sent to a landfill.

7. The characteristics of the treated wastewater in 1993, as indicated in the discharger's Report of Waste Discharge, are as follows:

Constituent	Unit	Annual Average
Flow	mgd	19.9
pH	pH units	7.4
Temperature	^{0}F	75.0
$BOD_5 20^{0}C$	mg/l	6.9
Suspended solids	mg/l	2.0
Settleable solids	ml/l	<0.1
Total dissolved solids	mg/l	752.0

8. A portion of the treated wastewater is used for irrigation, dust control in construction sites, and as cooling water. The reuse of treated wastewater is regulated under water reclamation requirements which are contained in a separate order adopted by this Regional Board (Order No. 86-16).

9. The discharge is subject to USEPA's regulations promulgated pursuant to Section 304(l) of the Clean Water Act, and to implement USEPA's "Policy for the Development of Water Quality-based Permit Limitations for Toxic Pollutants" (49 FR 9016, dated March 9, 1984). These regulations prescribe biological and other laboratory testing procedures and toxicity limits, particularly for chronic toxicity.

10. Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 403, the City developed and have implemented an approved industrial wastewater pretreatment program.

11. The USEPA promulgated toxics criteria for states that are not in compliance with Section 303(c)(2)(B) of the Clean Water Act (40 CFR Part 131.36). These criteria supersede any criteria adopted by the State, except when State regulations contain criteria which are more stringent for a particular use, in which case the State's criteria will continue to apply. Discharge from the LA-Glendale Plant is subject to the USEPA's toxics criteria.

12. Effluent limitations, national standards of performance, toxic and pretreatment effluent standards, established pursuant to Sections 208(b), 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307, and 405 of the Federal Clean Water Act and amendments thereto are applicable to this discharge to navigable waters and tributaries thereto.

13. Pursuant to Section 402(p) of the Clean Water Act and 40 CFR Parts 122, 123, and 124, the State Water Resource Control Board adopted a general NPDES permit to regulate stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity (State Board Order No. 91-13-DWQ adopted in November 1991, amended by Order No. 92-12-DWQ adopted in September 1992). Stormwater discharges from the LA-Glendale Plant are subject to requirements under this general permit.

14. The Board adopted an updated Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region on June 13, 1994 (Basin Plan). The Basin Plan contains water quality objectives for the Los Angeles River.

15. The beneficial uses of the receiving water are:

<u>Existing:</u>	contact and non-contact water recreation, wildlife and warm freshwater habitats, groundwater recharge, and wetland.
<u>Potential:</u>	municipal and domestic water supply, and industrial service supply.

16. 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.

17. The requirements contained in this Order were derived using best professional judgment and are based on the Basin Plan, Federal and State plans, policies, quidelines; 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.

18. No numerical limits are prescribed for toxic constituents that are consistently not detected in the effluent. A narrative limit to comply with all water quality objectives, including those specified in 40 CFR Part 131.36, is provided in lieu of such numerical limits. However, if a toxic constituent has a limit in the current waste discharge requirements (Order No. 90-044), a limit for that constituent is prescribed in this Order.

19. Since the late 1980 drought years, some dischargers in the Los Angeles Region have been unable to meet the chloride effluent limit contained in their waste discharge requirements. This situation resulted primarily from high levels of chloride in imported water supplies and increased water conservation efforts. To address the compliance concerns of these dischargers, the Regional Board in 1990 adopted a chloride resolution (Resolution No. 90-004) which prescribes interim chloride limits for those dischargers that meet certain criteria. In February 1995, the Regional Board extended the chloride resolution until the chlorides in the water supply return to the pre-drought levels to a maximum of two years.

    The City has applied and been approved for coverage under the chloride resolution for discharges from the LA-Glendale Plant. In 1993, chloride levels in the discharge ranged from 155 to 200 mg/l; chloride limit in this Order (as in previous waste discharge requirements) is 150 mg/l.

20. Based on existing effluent data, the LA-Glendale Plant effluent may not be able to consistently meet the limit for bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate. This Order contains interim limit and provision dealing with this constituent.

21. The Discharger's monitoring data from 1989 through 1994 consistently showed high effluent quality. To maintain the level of plant performance, effluent quality performance goals are prescribed in this Order. This approach requires the discharger to maintain 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, this Order provides that the performance goals may be modified, by the Executive Officer, if warranted.

    For pollutants which have been routinely detected in the effluent, the performance goals were statistically set at the 95th percentile of the 1989 through 1994 performance data. Therefore, it is expected that one sample in twenty may exceed the goal in the long term.

    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.

22. 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 in accordance with California Water Code Section 13389.

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 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 of the USEPA has no objections.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the City of Los Angeles, as operator of the LA-Glendale 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 tertiary treated municipal wastewater only, as proposed.

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

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

		Discharge Limitations[1]		
Constituent	Units	30-Day Average[2]	7-Day Average[2]	Daily Maximum[3]
BOD_5 20°C	mg/l	20	30	45
	lbs/day	3,340	5,000	7,500
Oil and grease	mg/l	10	--	15
	lbs/day	1,670	--	2,500
Settleable solids	ml/l	0.1	--	0.2
Suspended solids	mg/l	15	40	45
	lbs/day	2,500	6,670	7,500
Total residual chlorine	mg/l	--	--	0.1[4]

Constituent	Unit	Discharge Limitations[1] Daily Maximum[3]
Barium	mg/l	1.0
	lb/day	170
Boron	mg/l	1.5
	lbs/day	250
Total dissolved solids	mg/l	950
	lbs/day	158,600
Chloride	mg/l	150[5]
	lbs/day	25,000
Fluoride	mg/l	1.6
	lbs/day	300
Sulfate	mg/l	300
	lbs/day	50,100
Nitrite plus nitrate nitrogen	mg/l	8
	lbs/day	1,340

Toxic Pollutants

Constituent	Unit	Discharge Limitations[1] 30-Day Average[6]
Arsenic[7]	µg/l	50
	lb/day	8.34
Cadmium[7]	µg/l	5
	lb/day	0.83
Chromium (VI)[7,8]	µg/l	50
	lb/day	8.34
Lead[7]	µg/l	50
	lb/day	8.34
Mercury[7]	µg/l	2
	lb/day	0.33

Constituent	Unit	Discharge Limitations[1] 30-Day Average[6]
Nickel[7]	µg/l	100
	lb/day	16.68
Selenium[7]	µg/l	10
	lb/day	1.67
Silver[7]	µg/l	50
	lb/day	8.34
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	µg/l	4[9]
	lb/day	0.67
Endrin[10]	µg/l	0.2
	lb/day	0.033
Lindane	µg/l	0.2
	lb/day	0.033
Methoxychlor	µg/l	40
	lb/day	6.67
Toxaphene	µg/l	3
	lb/day	0.50
2,4-D	µg/l	70
	lb/day	11.67
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	µg/l	10
	lb/day	1.67
DDT[11]	µg/l	0.1
	lb/day	0.017
PAHs[12]	µg/l	0.2
	lb/day	0.033
PCBs[13]	µg/l	0.5
	lb/day	0.083
Benzene	µg/l	1
	lb/day	0.167

Constituent	Unit	Discharge Limitations[1] 30-Day Average[6]
Chloroform	µg/l	100
	lb/day	16.68
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/l	5
	lb/day	0.83

Footnotes to discharge limitations:

[1] The mass emission rates are based on the plant design flow rate of 20 mgd.

[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.

[4] Total residual chlorine concentration peaks in excess of 0.1 mg/l are allowed; however, they shall not exceed 0.3 mg/l and shall not last more than 15 minutes during any 24-hour period.

[5] While Resolution No. 90-004 is in effect, the interim chloride limitation shall be 250 mg/l or water supply concentrations plus 85 mg/l, whichever is less.

[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 converted to total dissolved upon request by the Discharger and only after it has conducted a study on the water-effect ratio (WER) according to the USEPA guidance document (and/or State protocols, if available).

[8] 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.

[9] This limit shall be in effect after the City has conducted studies to identify the sources of pollutant, implemented all reasonable measures to reduce this pollutant in the effluent, and the limit has been determined to be achievable; otherwise, site specific objectives, if warranted, may be prescribed. The work plan and schedule for the study(ies) shall be approved by the Executive Officer and shall be submitted in writing within 60 days of the effective date of this Order. While the aforementioned studies are being conducted, the City shall comply with the interim limit of 46 µg/l for bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate.

[10] Endrin shall mean the sum of endrin and endrin aldehyde.

[11] DDT shall mean the sum of the p,p' and o,p' isomers of DDT, DDD, and DDE.

[12] PAHs (polynuclear, aromatic hydrocarbons) shall mean the sum of acenaphtylene, anthracene, 1,2-benzanthracene, 3,4-benzofluoranthene, benzo [k] fluoranthene, 1,12-benzoperylene, benzo[a]pyrene,chrysene, dibenzo[ah]anthracene, fluorene, ideno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, phenanthrene, and pyrene.

[13] PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) shall mean the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260.

4. 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.

5. 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 mililiters, and the number of coliform organisms does not exceed 23 per 100 mililiters 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 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 following: (a) a daily average of 2 Nephelometric turbidity units (NTUs); (b) 5 NTUs more than 5 percent of the time during any 24 hour period for which the daily average is calculated; and (c) 10 NTUs at any time.

During storm events when the plant is treating more than 10% in excess of its treatment design capacity to minimize the potential of overflows in the sewage collection system downstream of the plant, the turbidity of the filtered wastewater shall not exceed any of the following: (a) a daily

average of 5 NTUs; (b) the exceedance from the daily average of 2 NTUs shall not last more than 24 hours after the end of the storm event; and 10 NTUs at any time.

"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.

NTU means a measurement of turbidity as determined by the ratio of the intensity of light scattered by the sample to the intensity of incident light using approved laboratory methods.

7. 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 effluent limitation is consistently violated, the discharger shall conduct a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE). The TRE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the source of toxicity. Once the sources are identified, the discharger shall take all reasonable steps to reduce toxicity to the required level.

B. Effluent Quality Performance Goals

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. If the exceedance of any goal becomes chronic, the Executive Officer may require the Discharger to implement corrective measures.

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

EFFLUENT QUALITY PERFORMANCE GOALS

Constituent	Units	30-day Average	Daily Maximum[1]
$BOD_5 20^0C$	mg/l	15	--
Suspended solids	mg/l	5	--
Arsenic	µg/l	--	11
Chromium (Total)	µg/l	--	8
Copper	µg/l	--	39
Iron	µg/l	--	200
Lead	µg/l	--	15
Nickel	µg/l	--	105
Silver	µg/l	--	3
Zinc	µg/l	--	122
Cyanide	µg/l	--	55
Toluene	µg/l	--	2
Ethylbenzene	µg/l	--	1
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/l	--	3
1,1,2,2-Tetra-chloroethane	µg/l	--	1
Dichloromethane	µg/l	--	34
Chloroform	µg/l	--	33
Halomethanes[3]	µg/l	--	22
Remaining priority pollutants (Attachment 1)	µg/l	--	PQL[2]

Footnotes to effluent quality performance goals:

[1] Numerical effluent quality performance goals were derived statistically using effluent performance data from January 1989 through June 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 using the mean (u_n) and the standard deviation (σ_n) of the distribution of the average using the equation:

$$x_{95th} = \exp\ [\ u_n + (Z_{.95})\ \sigma_n)\ ]$$

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

u_n = Mean distribution of the average (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 average transformed.

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

[2] PQL (Practical Quantitation Level) 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.

[3] Halomethanes means the sum of bromoform, bromomethane, chloromethane, chlorodibromomethane, and dichlorobromomethane.

C. 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 wastes 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.

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 residual chlorine in the receiving water shall not exceed 0.1 mg/l as a result of the wastes discharged.

5. The fecal coliform concentration in the receiving water shall not exceed a log mean of 200/100 ml (based on a minimum of not less than four samples for any 30-day period), nor shall more than 10 % of total samples during any 30-day period exceed 400/100 ml as a result of the wastes discharged.

6. The wastes discharged shall not produce concentrations of toxic substances in the receiving water that are toxic to or cause detrimental physiological responses in human, animal, or aquatic life.

7. The wastes discharged shall not contain substances that result in increases in the BOD which adversely affect the

beneficial uses of the receiving waters.

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.

D. Receiving Water Objectives

1. 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 up to 8 years following the adoption of this Order 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. 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.

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

3. There shall be no chronic toxicity in ambient waters as a result of the waste 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 waste discharged. If it is determined that the waste discharged caused the exceedance, the Discharger shall conduct a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE). The TRE 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.

II. PRETREATMENT REQUIREMENTS

A. 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.

B. 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 Discharger 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 the 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.

C. 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 cause 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.

D. The Discharger shall perform the pretreatment functions as required in 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).

E. The Discharger shall submit annually a report to the Regional Board, the State Board, 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. This Order include the requirements of the California State Water Resources Control Board's General NPDES permits for discharges of storm water associated with industrial activity (Order No. 91-13-DWQ, as amended by Order No. 92-12DWQ, Attachment S-1).

The Discharger must develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) in accordance with Attachment S-2 (Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan) within 90 days of the effective date of this Order. If the Discharger has already developed a SWPPP pursuant to the requirements in Order No. 91-13-DWQ, as amended, the Discharger shall be considered in compliance with this requirement and shall continue implementing said SWPPP.

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 Part 122 and 124, to include requirements for the implementation of the watershed protection 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.

IV. EXPIRATION DATE

This Order expires on May 10, 2000.

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

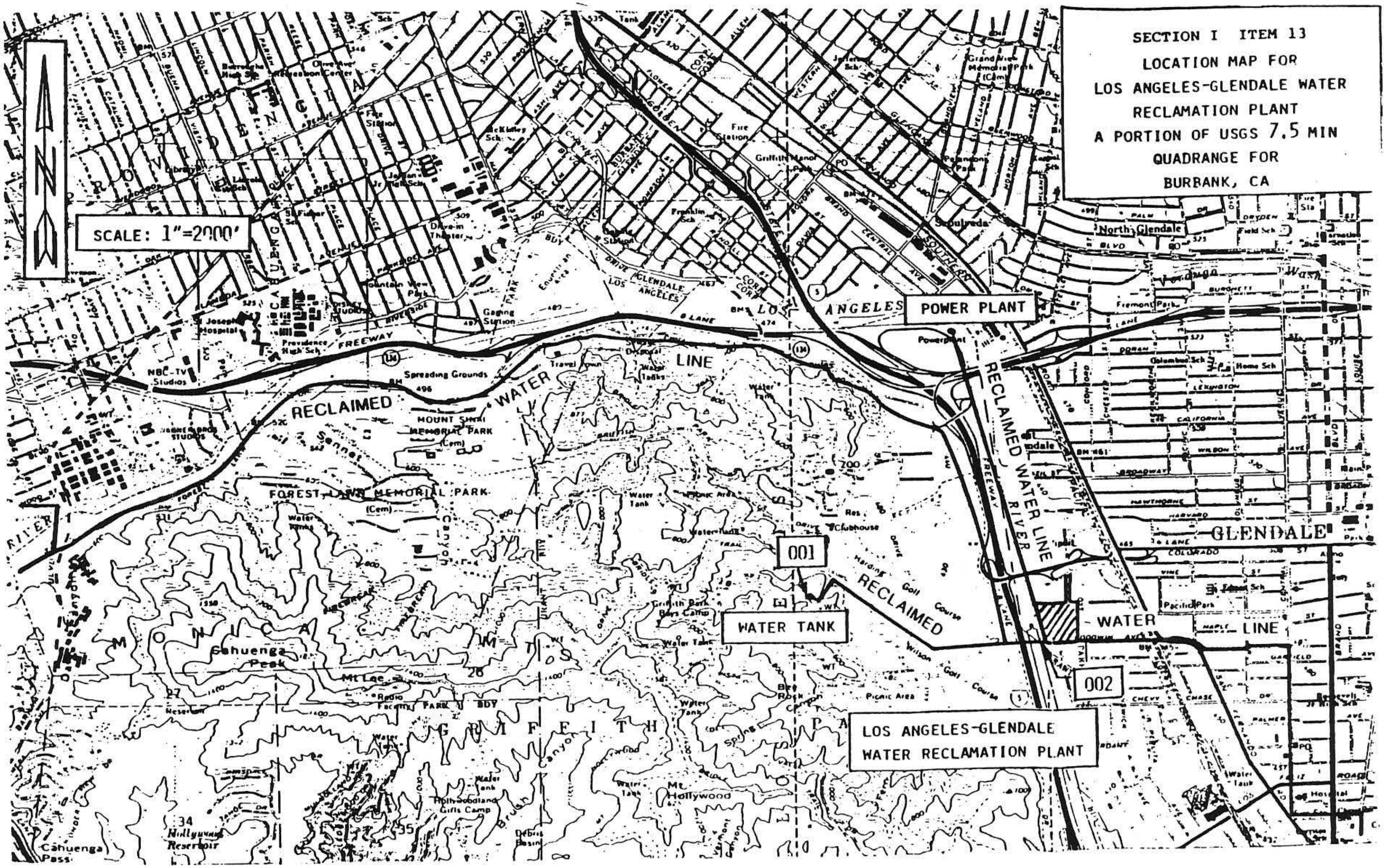
Order No. 90-044, adopted by this Regional Board on March 26, 1990, is hereby rescinded, except for enforcement purposes.

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 12, 1995.

Robert P. Ghirelli

ROBERT P. GHIRELLI, D.Env.
Executive Officer
GLN/AZ

FIGURE 1


SECTION I ITEM 13
LOCATION MAP FOR
LOS ANGELES-GLENDALE WATER
RECLAMATION PLANT
A PORTION OF USGS 7.5 MIN
QUADRANGE FOR
BURBANK, CA
SCALE: 1"=2000'
POWER PLANT
RECLAIMED WATER LINE
RECLAIMED WATER LINE
RECLAIMED WATER LINE
001
002
WATER TANK
LOS ANGELES-GLENDALE
WATER RECLAMATION PLANT
GLENDALE
LOS ANGELES
RIVER
FREEWAY
FOREST LAWN MEMORIAL PARK
MOUNT SINAI MEMORIAL PARK
Spreading Grounds
Cahuenga Peak
Mt Hollywood
Hollywood Reservoir
Cahuenga Pass
NBC-TV Studios
North Glendale
Griffith Park Boys Camp

ATTACHMENT "T"

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM NO. CI-5675
FOR
CITY OF LOS ANGELES
(LOS ANGELES-GLENDALE WATER RECLAMATION PLANT)

ORDER No. 95-075
NPDES NO. CA0053953

I. Reporting and Monitoring Requirements

A. The Discharger shall implement this monitoring program on the effective date of this Order. All monitoring reports shall be submitted monthly, by the first day of the second month following each monthly sampling period. The first monitoring report under this Program is due by September 1, 1995, covering the monitoring period of July 1995.

B. Quarterly monitoring report shall be performed during the months of February, May, August, and November. Semi-annual monitoring shall be performed during the months of February and August. Annual monitoring shall be performed during the month of February.

C. Laboratory analyses - all chemical, bacteriological, and toxicity analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Department of Health Services Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Progarma (ELAP) or approved by the Executive Officer. A copy of laboratory certification shall be provided each time a new and/or renewal is obtained from ELAP.

D. Water/wastewater samples must be analyzed within allowable holding time limits as specified in 40 CFR Part 136.3. All QA/QC items must be run on the same dates when samples were actually analyzed. The City shall make available for inspection and/or submit the QA/QC documentation upon request by Board staff.

E. For the purpose of reporting compliance with numerical limitations or performance goals, analytical data shall be reported with an actual numerical value or "nondetected (ND)" with the method detection limit (MDL) indicated for the particular analytical method used. The maximum allowed MDLs are those published by the USEPA (Attachment 1 of the Order).

The Discharger shall not use a method detection limit higher than that published by the USEPA unless the Discharger can

demonstrate that a particular detection limit is not attainable and obtains approval for a higher detection limit from the Executive Officer.

F. For parameters where both 30-day average and maximum limits are specified but where the monitoring frequency is less than four times a month, the following procedure shall apply;

1. Initially, not later than the first week of the second month after the adoption of this Order, a respresentative sample shall be obtained of each waste discharge at least once per week for at least four consecutive weeks and until compliance with the 30-day average limit has been demonstrated. Once compliance has been demonstrated, sampling and analyses shall revert to the frequency specified.

2. If an analytical result is greater than the 30-day average limit, the sampling frequency shall be increased (within one week of receiving the laboratory results) to a minimum of once weekly at equal intervals until at least four consecutive weekly samples have been obtained and compliance with the 30-day average limit has been demonstrated again and the Discharger has set forth for the approval of the Executive Officer a program which ensures future compliance with the 30-day average limit.

G. By April 1 of each year, the Discharger shall submit an annual report to the Board. The report shall contain both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous calendar year. The data shall be submitted to the Regional Board Office on hard copy and on 3 1/2" or 5 1/4" computer diskette. Submitted data must be IBM compatible, preferably using Lotus 123, dBase, or Quattro Pro software. In addition, the discharger shall discuss the compliance record and the corrective actions taken or planned which may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with waste discharge requirements.

H. The discharger shall inform the Regional Board well in advance of any construction activity proposed that can potentially affect compliance with applicable requirements.

II. Regional Monitoring Program.

A. Pursuant to the Code of Federal Regulations [40 CFR & 122.41 (j) and & 122.48 (b)], the monitoring program for a discharger receiving a NPDES permit must determine compliance with NPDES permit terms and conditions, and demonstrate that State water quality standards are met.

B. Since compliance monitoring focuses on the effect of the point source discharge, it is not designed to assess impacts from other sources of pollution (e.g., non-point source runoff, aerial fallout) nor to evaluate the current status of important ecological resources on a regional basis.

C. The Regional Board is planning to develop and implement a comprehensive monitoring program for each Watershed in the Region. The goal is to establish a regional program to address public health concerns, monitor trends in natural resources and habitats, assess regional impacts for all contaminant sources, and assure protection of beneficial uses.

D. Substantial changes to the compliance monitoring program for the City will be required to fulfill the goals of regional monitoring, while retaining the compliance monitoring component required to evaluate the potential impacts from the NPDES discharge. Revisions to the City's program will be made under the direction of USEPA and the Regional Board as necessary to accomplish this goal, and may include a reduction or increase in the number of parameters to be monitored, the frequency of monitoring, or the number, and size of samples collected.

E. Until such time when a regional monitoring program is developed, the City shall implement the following monitoring program.

III. Influent Monitoring Requirements
(Footnotes of pages 9,10,11)

Influent monitoring is required to;

a. Determine compliance with NPDES permit conditions and water quality standards
b. Assess treatment plant performance
c. Assess the effectiveness of the pretreatment program

Sampling stations shall be established at each point of inflow to the sewage treatment plant and shall be located upstream of any in-plant return flows and where representative samples of the influent can be obtained. The date and time of sampling shall be reported with the analytical results.

Samples for influent $BOD_5 20^oC$ and suspended solids shall be obtained on the same day that effluent $BOD_5 20^oC$ and suspended solids samples are obtained to demonstrate percent removal. Similarly, sampling of other constituents shall also be coordinated with effluent sampling.

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Analysis
Flow	mgd	recorder/totalizer	continuous[1]
pH	pH units	grab	daily
Suspended solids	mg/l	24-hour composite	weekly
$BOD_5 20^oC$	mg/l	24-hour composite	weekly
Phenols			
chlorinated	µg/l	24-hour composite	semiannually
non-chlorinated	µg/l	grab	semiannually
Cyanide	µg/l	grab	semiannually
Volatile organics compounds	µg/l	grab	semiannually
Remaining EPA priority pollutants (excluding asbestos, Attachment 1)	µg/l	24-hour composite	semiannually

IV. Effluent Monitoring Requirements
(Footnotes on pages 9,10,11)

Effluent monitoring is required to:

- determine compliance with NPDES permit conditions,
- identify operational problems and improve plant performance,
- provide information on wastewater characteristics and flows for use in interpreting water quality and biological data.

An effluent sampling station shall be established for each point of discharge and shall be located downstream of any in-plant return flows where representative samples of the effluent (after receiving all treatment) can be obtained. Effluent samples may be obtained at a single station provided that station is representative of the effluent quality at all

discharge points. Any changes in sampling station locations shall be approved by the Executive Officer.

The following shall constitute the effluent monitoring program:

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Analysis
Total waste flow	mgd	recorder	continuous[1]
Turbidity[1]	NTU	recorder	continuous[1]
Total residual chlorine	mg/l	recorder	continuous[1]
Temperature	°F	grab	daily
pH	pH units	grab	daily
Settleable solids	ml/l	grab	daily
Suspended solids	mg/l	24-hour composite	daily
Total coliform[2]	MPN or CFU/100 ml	grab	daily
Oil and grease	mg/l	grab	weekly
BOD_5 20°C	mg/l	24-hour composite	weekly
Total dissolved solids	mg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Sulfate	mg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Chloride	mg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Ammonia nitrogen	mg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Nitrate nitrogen	mg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Nitrite nitrogen	mg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Organic nitrogen	mg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Total nitrogen	mg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Boron	mg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Fluoride	mg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Detergents (as MBAS)[3]	mg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Barium	µg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Iron	µg/l	24-hour composite	monthly
Cyanide	µg/l	grab	monthly
Endrin[4]	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Lindane	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Methoxychlor	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Toxaphene	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
2,4-D	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
DDT[5]	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
PAHs[6]	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
PCBs[7]	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
Halomethanes	µg/l	grab	quarterly
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly[8]

Constituent	Units	Type of Sample	Minimum Frequency of Analysis
Phenols			
chlorinated	µg/l	24-hour composite	quarterly
non-chlorinated	µg/l	grab	quarterly
Volatile organics compounds	µg/l	grab	quarterly
Acute toxicity[9]	TU_a	24-hour composite	annually
Chronic toxicity[10]	TU_c	24-hour composite	monthly
Radioactivity[11]	pCi/l	24-hour composite	semiannually
Pesticides[12]	µg/l	24-hour composite	semiannually
Remaining EPA priority pollutants (excluding asbestos, Attachment 1)	µg/l	24-hour composite	semiannually

V. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements

a. Receiving water stations shall be established at the following locations:

Station Number	Los Angeles River Stations
R-4	Los Angeles River (214 feet upstream from the discharge point)
R-5	Los Angeles River (850 feet downstream from the discharge point)
R-6	Los Angeles River (downstream from the discharge point at trail sign and River Ridge Stables boarding facility gate extended)

To obtain representative samples, at each station, samples may be collected within 50 feet upstream or downstream from the designated point.

b. The following analyses, which constitute the receiving water monitoring program, shall be conducted on grab samples obtained at Stations R-4, R-5, and R-6:

Constituent	Units	Minimum Frequency of Analysis
pH	pH units	weekly
Temperature	°F	weekly
Dissolved oxygen	mg/l	weekly
Total residual chlorine	mg/l	weekly
Total coliform	MPN or CFU/100ml	weekly
Turbidity	NTU	quarterly
Total dissolved solids	mg/l	quarterly
Conductivity	µmhos/cm	quarterly
Chloride	mg/l	quarterly
Sulfate	mg/l	quarterly
Nitrate nitrogen	mg/l	quarterly
Nitrite nitrogen	mg/l	quarterly
Ammonia nitrogen	mg/l	quarterly
Organic nitrogen	mg/l	quarterly
Total nitrogen	mg/l	quarterly
Total phosphate (as P)	mg/l	quarterly
Detergents (as MBAS)[3]	mg/l	quarterly
BOD_5 20°C	mg/l	quarterly
Total organic carbon	mg/l	quarterly
Oil and grease	mg/l	quarterly
Chronic toxicity[10]	TU_c	quarterly
Arsenic	µg/l	semiannually
Cadmium	µg/l	semiannually
Total chromium	µg/l	semiannually
Copper	µg/l	semiannually
Lead	µg/l	semiannually
Mercury	µg/l	semiannually
Nickel	µg/l	semiannually
Zinc	µg/l	semiannually
Cyanide	µg/l	semiannually
Phenolic compounds	µg/l	semiannually
Aldrin and dieldrin	µg/l	semiannually
Endrin[4]	µg/l	semiannually
HCH	µg/l	semiannually
Chlordane	µg/l	semiannually
Lindane	µg/l	semiannually
Toxaphene	µg/l	semiannually
DDTs[5]	µg/l	semiannually
PCBs[7]	µg/l	semiannually
PAHs[6]	µg/l	semiannually
Acute toxicity[9]	TU_a	annually

c. At the same time the receiving waters are sampled, observations shall be made in the reach bounded by Station Nos. R-4 and R-6, and a log shall be maintained thereof. Attention shall be given to the presence and extent, or absence of:

i. oil, grease, scum, or solids of waste origin
ii. sludge deposits
iii. discoloration of surface waters
iv. algal blooms
v. odors
vi. foam
vii. any unusual occurrences

The following shall also be noted in the log:

i. date and time of observation
ii. weather conditions
iii. estimate of flow
iv. exact sampling location

Copies of the above log shall be submitted with the monitoring reports.

d. At the same time the receiving waters are sampled, observations shall be made of the flow, if any, emanating from the storm drain that is tied into the final effluent surge chamber, and a log shall be maintained thereof. Attention shall be given to the presence and extent, or absence of:

i. oil, grease, scum, or solids of waste origin
ii. colored or odorous materials
iii. any unusual wastes like garbage, floating solids, foam, etc.

An estimate of the flow rate shall also be reported.

Copies of the above log shall be submitted with the monitoring reports.

e. In the event of a spill or bypass of raw or partially treated sewage into the Los Angeles River system, total and fecal coliform analyses shall be made on grab samples collected at all potentially affected downstream receiving water stations and at least one unaffected upstream receiving water station.

Coliform samples shall be collected at each station on the date of the spill or bypass, and daily on each of the following four days.

f. Receiving water samples shall not be taken during or within 48 hours following the flow of rainwater runoff into the Los Angeles River system.

g. Receiving water sampling and observations need not be performed during period of no discharge to surface waters.

h. Storm drain flow observations need not be performed during periods of no discharge to surface waters.

VI. Footnotes to Influent, Effluent, and Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements

[1] Where continuous monitoring of a constituent is required, the following shall be reported:

Total waste flow - Total daily flow and peak daily flow (24-hour basis);

Total chlorine residual - maximum daily value (24-hour basis);

Turbidity - Maximum daily value, total amount of time each day that turbidity exceeded five (5) turbidity units, the flow-proportioned average daily value.

[2] Coliform and turbidity samples shall be obtained at some point in the treatment process at a time when wastewater flow and characteristics are most demanding on the treatment facilities, filtration, and disinfection procedures.

[3] Methylene blue active substances

[4] Endrin shall mean the sum of endrin and endrin aldehyde.

[5] DDT shall mean the sum of the p,p' and o,p' isomers of DDT, DDD, and DDE.

[6] PAHs (polynuclear, aromatic hydrocarbons) shall mean the sum of acenaphtylene, anthracene, 1,2-benzanthracene, 3,4-benzofluoranthene, benzo [k] fluoranthene, 1,12-benzoperylene, benzo[a]pyrene,chrysene, dibenzo[ah]anthracene, fluorene, ideno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, phenanthrene, and pyrene.

[7] PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) shall mean the sum of chlorinated biphenyls whose analytical characteristics resemble those of Aroclor-1016, Aroclor-1221, Aroclor-1232, Aroclor-1242, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and Aroclor-1260.

[8] Monitoring shall be on a monthly basis while the City is under an interim limit; or until such time that the Executive Officer has determined that sufficient data have been collected to warrant reduction in monitoring frequency.

[9] By methods specified in "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluent to Freshwater and Marine Organisms" (March 1985, EPA/600/4-85/013). Submission of bioassay results should include the information noted on pages 45 through 49 of the "Methods" where appropriate. The fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas) shall be used as the test species.

In lieu of conducting the standard acute toxicity test with fathead minnow, the Discharger may elect to report the results from the first 48 hours of the chronic toxicity test as acute toxicity test results.

Except with prior approval from this Regional Board (Executive Officer) or USEPA, ammonia shall not be removed from the bioassay samples. The wastewater used for the toxicity test shall be analyzed for ammonia, and the result, along with an interpretation, shall be submitted with the toxicity data. If the test result is greater than the permit limitation, parallel tests of 100% effluent without ammonia removal and 100% effluent with ammonia removed shall be conducted.

[10] Initial screening shall be conducted using a minimum of three test species with approved test protocols to determine the most sensitive test organism for chronic toxicity testing. The initial screening process shall be conducted for a minimum of three months, but not to exceed five months, to account for potential variability of the effluent/receiving water. If possible, the test species used during the screening process should include a fish, an invertebrate and an aquatic plant.

After the initial screening period, chronic toxicity testing may be limited to the most sensitive test species. However, the initial screening process shall be repeated annually, with a minimum of three test species with approved test protocols, to ensure use of the most sensitive species for chronic toxicity testing.

Dilution and control waters for the effluent should be obtained from an unaffected area of the receiving waters. Standard dilution water may be used if the above source exhibits toxicity greater than 1.0 TUc. The sensitivity of the test organisms to a reference toxicant shall be determined concurrently with each batch of bioassay tests and reported with the test results.

Chronic toxicity shall be expressed and reported as toxic units, where:

$$TUc = 100/NOEC$$

The No Observable Effect Concentration (NOEC) is expressed as the maximum percent effluent/receiving water that causes no observable effect on a test organism, as determined by the result of a critical life stage toxicity test.

Except with prior approval from this Regional Board (Executive Officer) or USEPA, ammonia shall not be removed from the bioassay samples. The wastewater used for the toxicity test shall be analyzed for ammonia, and the result, along with an interpretation, shall be submitted with

the toxicity data. If the test result is greater than the permit limitation, parallel tests or 100% effluent without ammonia removal and 100% effluent with ammonia removed shall be conducted.

[11] Radioactivity determinations of gross and net beta activity, in picocuries per liter, shall be made within 48 hours following preparation of composite samples. The overall efficiency of the counting system, size of sample and counting time shall be such that radioactivity can be determined to a sensitivity of ten picocuries per liter with a 95% confidence limit not to exceed 50 picocuries per liter.

[12] Pesticides are, for purposes of this Order, those six constituents referred to in 40 CFR Part 125.58 (m) (demeton, guthion, malathion, mirex, methoxychlor, and parathion).

VI. Hauling Report

A monthly report shall be provided, noting the moisture content, weight, and volume of screenings, sludges, grit, and other solids removed from wastewater. The point(s) from which these wastes were obtained and the disposal sites to which waste solids were transported should be specified in the monthly reports.

This requirement does not cover those wastes that are routinely returned to the North Outfall Sewer line for downstream treatment at Hyperion Treatment Plant.

VII. Stormwater Monitoring and Reporting

The City shall implement the attached Storm Water Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment T-1).

Ordered by:

Robert P. Ghirelli

ROBERT P. GHIRELLI, D.Env.
Executive Officer

Date: June 12, 1995

LMJ/AZ

ORDER NO. 95-075
NPDES NO. CA0053953

Attachments

Attachment 1	Pollutants Method Detection Limits
Attachment 2	Concentration for Ammonia
Attachment "N"	Standard Provisions, General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements
Attachment P	Pretreatment Reporting Requirements
Attachment S-1	Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharge of Storm Water
Attachment S-2	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
Attachment T	Monitoring and Reporting Program
Attachment T-1	Stormwater Monitoring and Reporting Program

ATTACHMENT 1
POLLUTANTS METHOD DETECTION LIMITS

A. USEPA PRIORITY POLLUTANTS	USEPA		TYPE *
	METHOD	MDL (µg/l)	
METALS AND CYANIDE			
Antimony	7062	1	NC
Arsenic	3114B	2	C
Barium	208.2	2	NC
Berrylium	210.2	0.2	C
Cadmium	200.7	4	NC
Chromium	200.7	7	NC
Cobalt	219.2	1	
Copper	200.7	6	NC
Lead	239.1	100	NC
Mercury	245.1	0.2	NC
Nickel	200.7	15	NC
Selenium	3114B	2	NC
Silver	272.1	0.2	NC
Thallium	279.2	1	NC
Zinc	200.7	2	NC
Cyanide			NC
VOLATILE COMPOUNDS			
Acrolein	603	0.6	NC
Acrylonitrile	603	0.5	C
Benzene	602	0.2	C
Bromoform	601	0.2	C
Bromodichloromethane	601	0.1	
Carbon Tetrachloride	601	0.12	C
Chlorobenzene (Monochlorobenzene)	602	0.2	NC
Chlorodibromomethane			C
Chloroethane	601	0.52	
Chloroform	601	0.05	C
Chloromethane	601	0.08	
Dibromochloromethane	601	0.09	
Dichlorobromomethane			C
Ethylbenzene	602	0.2	NC
Methylene Chloride	601	0.25	C
Methyl Bromide	601	1.15	C
Methyl Chloride	601	0.08	C
Tetrachloroethylene	601	0.03	C
Toluene	602	0.2	NC
Trichloroethylene	601	0.12	C
Vinyl Chloride	601	0.18	C
1,1-Dichloroethane	601	0.07	
1,1-Dichloroethylene	601	0.13	C
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	601	0.03	NC
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	601	0.02	C
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	601	0.03	C
1,2-Dichloroethane	601	0.03	C

* C - Carcinogen
NC - Noncarcinogen

ATTACHMENT 1
POLLUTANTS METHOD DETECTION LIMITS

A. USEPA PRIORITY POLLUTANTS (con't)	USEPA		TYPE *
	METHOD	MDL (µg/l)	
1,2-Dichloropropane	601	0.04	C
1,2-Dichloropropylene			
1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	601	0.1	NC
1,3-Dichloropropylene	601	0.34	NC
2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether	601	0.13	
ACID COMPOUNDS			
2-Chlorophenol	625	3.3	NC
Pentachlorophenol	625	3.6	C
Phenol	625	1.5	NC
2-Nitrophenol	625	3.6	
2,4-Dichlorophenol	625	2.7	NC
2,4-Dimethylphenol	625	2.7	NC
2,4-Dinitrophenol	625	42	NC
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	625	2.7	NC
4-Nitrophenol	625	2.4	
4,6-Dinitro-O-Cresol (4,6-Dinitro-2-Methylphenol)			NC
4-Methylphenol (p-cresol)			NC
3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol (P-Chloro-M-Cresol)	625	3	NC
BASE/NEUTRAL COMPOUNDS			
Acenaphthene	625	1.9	NC
Benzidine	625	4.4	C
Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	625	5.3	NC
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	625	5.7	C
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	625	5.7	NC
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	625	2.5	C
Bis(Chloromethyl)Ether			C
Butyl Benzyl Phthalate	625	2.5	NC
Diethyl Phthalate	625	2.2	NC
Dimethyl Phthalate	625	1.6	NC
Di-N-Butyl Phthalate	625	2.5	NC
Di-N-Octyl Phthalate	625	2.5	
Fluoranthene	625	2.2	NC
Hexachlorobenzene	625	1.9	C
Hexachlorobutadiene	625	0.9	C
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene			NC
Hexachloroethane	625	1.6	C
Isophorone	625	2.2	NC
Naphthalene	625	1.6	NC
Nitrobenzene	625	1.9	NC
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	625	0.15	C
N-Nitrosodi-N-Propylamine	625		C
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	625	1.9	C
TCDD			

* C - Carcinogen
NC - Noncarcinogen

ATTACHMENT 1
POLLUTANTS METHOD DETECTION LIMITS

A. USEPA PRIORITY POLLUTANTS (con't)	USEPA		TYPE *
	METHOD	MDL (µg/l)	
Total PAHS			
Acenaphthylene		1.9	C
Anthracene	625	1.9	C
Benzo(A)Anthracene	625	7.8	C
Dibenzo(A,H)Anthracene (1,2,5,6-Dibenzanthracene)	625	2.5	C
Benzo(B)Fluoranthene	625	4.8	C
Benzo(K)Fluoranthene	625	2.5	C
Benzo(GHI)Perylene (1,12-Benzoperylene)	625	4.1	C
Benzo(A)Pyrene	625	2.5	C
Chrysene	625	2.5	C
Fluorene	625	1.9	C
Indeno(1,2,3-CD)Pyrene	625	3.7	C
Phenanthrene	625	5.4	C
Pyrene	625	1.9	C
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	625	1.9	NC
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	625		C
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	625	1.9	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	625	1.9	NC
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	625	4.4	C
2-Chloronaphthalene	625	1.9	
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	625	5.7	C
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	625	1.9	
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	625	16.5	C
4-BromoPhenyl Phenyl Ether	625	1.9	
4-ChloroPhenyl Phenyl Ether	625	4.2	
PESTICIDES AND PCBs			
4,4'-DDD	625	2.8	C
4,4'-DDE	625	5.6	C
4,4'-DDT	625	4.7	C
Aldrin	608	0.004	C
Alpha-BHC	608	0.003	C
Alpha-Endosulfan	608	0.014	NC
Beta-BHC	608	0.006	C
Beta-Endosulfan	608	0.004	NC
Chlordane	608	0.014	C
Delta-BHC	608	0.009	C
Dieldrin	608	0.002	C
Endosulfan Sulfate	608	0.066	NC
Endrin	608	0.006	NC
Endrin Aldehyde	608	0.023	NC
Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	608	0.004	
Heptachlor	608	0.003	C
Heptachlor Epoxide	608	0.083	C

* C - Carcinogen
NC - Noncarcinogen

ATTACHMENT 1
POLLUTANTS METHOD DETECTION LIMITS

A. USEPA PRIORITY POLLUTANTS (con't)	USEPA		TYPE *
	METHOD	MDL (µg/l)	
Total PCBs		65	
PCB-1016			C
PCB-1221			C
PCB-1232			C
PCB-1242	608	0.065	C
PCB-1248			C
PCB-1254			C
PCB-1260			C
Toxaphene		240	C

B. MISCELLANEOUS POLLUTANTS	USEPA		TYPE *
	METHOD	MDL (µg/l)	
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-P-Dioxin			
Asbestos			
Ethylene Dibromide			
1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane			
2,4,5-TP			
Simazine			
2,4-D			
Methoxychlor			
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluroethane			
Trichlorofluromethane			
Xylene			
Bentazon			
Carbofuran			
Barium			
Molinate			
Atrazine			
1,2-Cis-Dichloroethylene			
Thiobencarb			
Glyphosate			
Acetone			
Molybdenum	246.2	1	
Vanadium	286.2	4	
Aluminum	202.2	3	

* C - Carcinogen
NC - Noncarcinogen

Table 3-2. One-hour Average Concentration for Ammonia[1,2] for Waters Designated as WARM (Salmonids or Other Sensitive Coldwater Species Absent).

pH	Temperature, °C				
	0	5	10	15	20
Un-ionized ammonia (mg/liter NH_3)					
6.50	0.0091	0.0129	0.0182	0.026	0.036
6.75	0.0149	0.021	0.030	0.042	0.059
7.00	0.023	0.033	0.046	0.066	0.093
7.25	0.034	0.048	0.068	0.095	0.135
7.50	0.045	0.064	0.091	0.128	0.181
7.75	0.056	0.080	0.113	0.159	0.22
8.00	0.065	0.092	0.130	0.184	0.26
8.25	0.065	0.092	0.130	0.184	0.26
8.50	0.065	0.092	0.130	0.184	0.26
8.75	0.065	0.092	0.130	0.184	0.26
9.00	0.065	0.092	0.130	0.184	0.26
Total ammonia (mg/liter NH_3)					
6.50	35	33	31	30	29
6.75	32	30	28	27	27
7.00	28	26	25	24	23
7.25	23	22	20	19.7	19.2
7.50	17.4	16.3	15.5	14.9	14.6
7.75	12.2	11.4	10.9	10.5	10.3
8.00	8.0	7.5	7.1	6.9	6.8
8.25	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9
8.50	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
8.75	1.47	1.40	1.37	1.38	1.42
9.00	0.86	0.83	0.83	0.86	0.91

1 To convert these values to mg/liter N, multiply by 0.822

2 Source: USEPA, 1986

Table 3-4. Four-day Average Concentration for Ammonia[1,2] for Waters Designated as WARM (Salmonids or Other Sensitive Coldwater Species Absent).

pH	Temperature, °C						
	0	5	10	15	20	25	30
Un-ionized ammonia (mg/liter NH_3)							
6.50	0.0008	0.0011	0.0016	0.0022	0.0031	0.0031	0.0031
6.75	0.0014	0.0020	0.0028	0.0039	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055
7.00	0.0025	0.0035	0.0049	0.0070	0.0099	0.0099	0.0099
7.25	0.0044	0.0062	0.0088	0.0124	0.0175	0.0175	0.0175
7.00	0.0078	0.0111	0.0156	0.022	0.031	0031	0.031
7.75	0.0129	0.0182	0.026	0.036	0.051	0.051	0.051
8.00	0.0149	0.021	0.030	0.042	0.059	0.059	0.059
8.25	0.0149	0.021	0.030	0.042	0.059	0.059	0.059
8.50	0.0149	0.021	0.030	0.042	0.059	0.059	0.059
8.75	0.0149	0.021	0.030	0.042	0.059	0.059	0.059
9.00	0.0149	0.021	0.030	0.042	0.059	0.059	0.059
Total ammonia (mg/liter NH_3)							
6.50	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	1.73	1.23
6.75	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.74	1.23
7.00	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.74	1.23
7.25	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.75	1.24
7.50	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.76	1.25
7.75	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	1.65	1.18
8.00	1.82	1.70	1.62	1.57	1.55	1.10	0.79
8.25	1.03	0.97	0.93	0.90	0.90	0.64	0.47
8.50	0.58	0.55	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.39	0.29
8.75	0.34	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.32	0.24	0.190
9.00	0.195	0.189	0.189	0.195	0.21	0.163	0.133

1 To convert these values to mg/liter N, multiply by 0.822.

2 Source: USEPA, 1992

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

STANDARD PROVISIONS, GENERAL MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. General Requirements

1. Neither the disposal nor any handling of wastes shall cause pollution or nuisance.

2. Wastes discharged shall not contain any substances in concentrations toxic to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life.

3. This discharge shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standards for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Board or the State Water Resources Control Board as required by the Federal Clean Water Act and regulations adopted thereunder. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to Section 303 of the Federal Clean Water Act, and amendments thereto, the Board will revise and modify this Order in accordance with such more stringent standards.

4. Wastes discharged shall not contain visible color,oil or grease, and shall not cause the appearance of color, grease, oil or oily slick, or persistent foam in the receiving waters or on channel banks, walls, inverts or other structures.

5. Wastes discharged shall not increase the natural turbidity of the receiving waters at the time of discharge.

6. Wastes discharged shall not cause the formation of sludge deposits.

7. Wastes discharged shall not damage flood control structures or facilities.

8. Oil or oily material, chemicals, refuse, or other pollutionable materials shall not be stored or deposited in areas where they may be picked up by rainfall and carried off of the property and/or discharged to surface waters. Any spill of such materials shall be contained and removed immediately.

6. The Regional Board, EPA, and other authorized representatives shall be allowed:

   a) Entry upon premises where a regulated facility is located or conducted, or where records are kept under conditions of this Order;

   (b) Access to copy any records that are kept under the conditions of this Order;

   (c) to inspect any facility, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order; and

   (d) To photograph, sample, and monitor for the purpose of assuring compliance with this Order, or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act and the California Water Code.

7. If the discharger wishes to continue an activity regulated by this Order after the expiration date of this Order, the discharger must apply for and obtain a new Order.

8. The discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this Order has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement. If a toxic effluent standard or prohibition is established for toxic pollutant which is present in the discharge authorized herein and such standard or prohibition is more stringent than any limitation upon such pollutant in this Order, the Board will revise or modify this Order in accordance with such toxic effluent standard or prohibition and so notify the discharger.

9. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this Order may be terminated or modified for cause, including, but not limited to:

   (a) Violation of any term or condition contained in this Order;

   (b) Obtaining this Order by misrepresentation, or failure to disclose all relevant facts;

terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the discharger for a modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this Order.

15. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.

16. The discharger shall furnish, within a reasonable time, any information the Regional Board or EPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order. The discharger shall also furnish to the Regional Board, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this Order.

17. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Board shall be signed:

    (a) In the case of corporations, by a principal executive officer at least of the level of vice-president or his duly authorized representative, if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which discharge originates;

    (b) In the case of a partnership, by a general partner;

    (c) In the case of a sole proprietorship, by the proprietor;

    (d) In the case of municipal, state or other public facility, by either a principal executive officer, ranking elected official, or other duly authorized employee.

18. The discharger shall notify the Board of:

    (a) new introduction into such works of pollutants from a source which could be a new source as defined in section 306 of the Federal Clean Water Act, or amendments thereto, if such source were discharging pollutants to the waters of the United States,

    (b) new introductions of pollutants into such works from a source which would be subject to Section 301 of the Federal Clean Water Act, or amendments thereto, if substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into such

and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;

(iii) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application; or

(iv) The level established by the Regional Board in accordance with 40 CFR 122.44(f).

(b) that they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture intermediate or final product or byproduct of any toxic pollutant that was not reported on their application.

23. Bypass (the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility) is prohibited. The Regional Board may take enforcement action against the discharger for bypass unless:

(a) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury or severe property damage. (Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities that causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.);

(b) There were no feasible alternatives to bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated waste, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment down time. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgement to prevent a bypass that could occur during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

(c) The discharger submitted a notice at least ten days in advance of the need for a bypass to the Regional Board.

The discharger may allow a bypass to occur that does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it

violates a waste discharge requirement or a provision of the California Water Code is subject to civil penalties of up to $5,000 per day, $10,000 per day, or $25,000 per day of violation, or when the violation involves the discharge of pollutants, is subject to civil penalties of up to $10 per gallon per day or $25 per gallon per day of violation; or some combination thereof, depending on the violation, or upon the combination of violations.

Violation of any of the provisions of the NPDES program or of any of the provisions of this Order may subject the violator to any of the penalties described herein, or any combination thereof, at the discretion of the prosecuting authority; except that only one kind of penalty may be applied for each kind of violation.

2. The Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) provides that any person who violates a permit condition or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program implementing sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the CWA is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $25,000 per day of such violation. Any person who willfully or negligently violates permit conditions implementing these sections of the CWA is subject to a fine of not less than $2,500 nor more than $25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both. Any person who knowingly violates permit conditions implementing these sections of the CWA is subject to a fine of not less than $5,000, or more than $50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or by both.

3. It shall not be a defense for a discharger in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this Order.

4. The Clean Water Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false material statement, representation, or certification in any application, record, report, or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this Order, or who knowingly falsifies, tampers with, or renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this act, shall upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years per violation, or by both.

7. The discharger shall have, and implement, an acceptable written quality assurance (QA) plan for laboratory analyses. The annual monitoring report required in E-8 shall also summarize the QA activities for the previous year. Duplicate chemical analyses must be conducted on a minimum of ten percent (10%) of the samples, or at least one sample per sampling period, whichever is greater. A similar frequency shall be maintained for analyzing spiked samples.

   When requested by the Board or EPA, the discharger will participate in the NPDES discharge monitoring report QA performance study. The discharger must have a success rate equal to or greater than 80%.

8. Effluent samples shall be taken downstream of any addition to treatment works and prior to mixing with the receiving waters.

9. For parameters where both 30-day average and maximum limits are specified but where the monitoring frequency is less than four times a month, the following procedure shall apply:

   (a) Initially, not later than the first week of the second month after the adoption of this permit, a representative sample shall be obtained of each waste discharge at least once per week for at least four consecutive weeks and until compliance with the 30-day average limit has been demonstrated. Once compliance has been demonstrated, sampling and analyses shall revert to the frequency specified.

   (b) If future analyses of two successive samples yield results greater than 90% of the maximum limit for a parameter, the sampling frequency for that parameter shall be increased (within one week of receiving the laboratory result on the second sample) to a minimum of once weekly until at least four consecutive weekly samples have been obtained and compliance with the 30-day average limit has been demonstrated again and the discharger has set forth for the approval of the Executive Officer a program which ensures future compliance with the 30-day average limit.

E. Reporting Requirements

(a) Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).

(b) If the discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 or as specified in this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR.

(c) Calculations for all limitations that require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order.

7. Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this Order shall be submitted no later than 14 days following, each schedule date.

8. By March 1 of each year, the discharger shall submit an annual report to the Board. The report shall contain both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous year. In addition, the discharger shall discuss the compliance record and the corrective actions taken or planned which may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with the waste discharge requirements.

9. The discharger shall include in the annual report, an annual summary of the quantities of all chemicals, listed by both trade and chemical names, which are used for cooling and/or boiler water treatment and which are discharged.

10. Each monitoring report must affirm in writing that "all analyses were conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the Department of Health Services or approved by the Executive Officer and in accordance with

current EPA guideline procedures or as specified in this Monitoring Program".

11. Each report shall contain the following completed declaration:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or

effective preventive and contingency plans.

(d) Predict the effectiveness of the proposed facilities and procedures and provide an implementation schedule contingent interim and final dates when they will be constructed, implemented, or operational.

This Board, after review of the technical report, may establish conditions which it deems necessary to control accidental discharges and to minimize the effects of such events.

Such conditions may be incorporated as part of this Order, upon notice to the discharger.

15. In the event wastes are transported to a different disposal site during the report period, the following shall be reported in the monitoring report:

(a) Types of wastes and quantity of each type;

(b) Name and address for each hauler of wastes (or method of transport if other than by hauling); and

(c) Location of the final point(s) of disposal for each type of waste.

If no wastes are transported offsite during the reporting period, a statement to that effect shall be submitted.

16. The discharger shall report any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time the discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times and, if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.
The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph:

(a) Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in the Order.

F. Publicly Owned Wastewater Treatment Plant Requirements
(Does not apply to any other type or class of discharger)

1. Publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) must provide adequate notice to the Regional Board of:

   (a) Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger that would be subject to sections 301 or 306 of the Clean Water Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants.

   (b) Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the Order.

   Adequate notice shall include information on the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW as well as any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.

2. The discharger shall file a written report with the Board within 90 days after the average dry-weather waste flow for any month equals or exceeds 75 percent of the design capacity of his waste treatment and/or disposal facilities. The discharger's senior administration officer shall sign a letter which transmits that report and certifies that the policy-making body is adequately informed about it. The report shall include:

   (a) Average daily flow for the month, the date on which the instantaneous peak flow occurred, the rate of that peak flow, and the total flow for that day.

   (b) The discharger's best estimate of when the average daily dry weather flow rate will equal or exceed the design capacity of his facilities.

   (c) The discharger's intended schedule for studies, design, and other steps needed to provide additional capacity for his waste treatment and/or disposal facilities before the waste flow rate equals the capacity of present units.

3. The flow measurement system shall be calibrated at least once per year or more frequently, to ensure continued accuracy.

the duration of discharge, whichever is shorter.

"Composite sample" means, for other than flow rate measurement,

(a) A combination of at least eight individual portions obtained at equal time intervals for 24 hours, or the duration of the discharge, whichever is shorter. The volume of each individual portion shall be directly proportional to the discharge flow rate at the time of sampling;

OR

(b) A combination of at least eight individual portions of equal volume obtained over a 24-hour period. The time interval will vary such that the volume of wastewater discharged between samplings remains constant.

The compositing period shall equal the specified sampling period, or 24 hours, if no period is specified.

3. "Daily discharge" means:

(a) For flow rate measurements, the average flow rate measured during a calendar day or during any 24-hour period reasonably representative of the calendar day for purposes of sampling.

(b) For pollutant measurements, the concentration or mass emission rate measured during a calendar day or during any 24-hour period reasonably representative of the calendar day for purposes of sampling.

4. The "daily discharge rate" shall be obtained from the following calculation for any calendar day:

$$\text{Daily discharge rate} = \frac{8.34}{N} \sum_{1}^{N} (Q_i)(C_i)$$

in which N is the number of samples analyzed in any calendar day, Q_i and C_i are the rate (MGD) and the constituent concentration (mg/l) respectively, which are associated with each of the N grab samples which may be

9. "Heavy metals" are for purposes of this Order, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, silver, nickel, and zinc.

10. "Instantaneous maximum" concentration is defined as the maximum value measured from any single "grab sample."

11. "Median" of an ordered set of values is the value which the values above and below is an equal number of values, or which is the arithmetic mean of the two middle values, if there is no one middle value.

12. "Priority pollutants" are those constituents referred to in 40 CFR 401.15 and listed in the EPA NPDES Application Form 2C, pp. V-3 through V-9.

13. "6-month median" means a moving "median" of daily values for any 180-day period in which daily values represent flow-weighted average concentrations within a 24-hour period. For intermittent discharges, the daily value shall be considered to equal zero for days on which no discharge occurred.

14. "7-day" and "30-day average" shall be the arithmetic average of the values of daily discharge calculated using the results of analyses of all samples collected during any 7 and 30 consecutive calendar day periods, respectively.

15. "Toxic pollutant" means any pollutant listed as toxic under section 307(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act or under 40 CFR 122, Appendix D.

16. "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the discharger. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper action.

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGLES REGION

ATTACHMENT P

PRETREATMENT REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

I. ANNUAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The annual report is due on March 1 of each year and shall contain, but not be limited to, the following information:

1. A summary of analytical results from representative, flow-proportioned, 24-hour composite sampling of the POTW'S influent and effluent for those pollutants USEPA has identified under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act which are known or suspected to be discharge by industrial users. This will consist of an annual full priority pollutant scan, with quarterly samples analyzed only for those pollutants detected in the full scan. The Discharger is not required to sample and analyze for asbestos.

   Sludge shall be sampled during the same 24-hour period and analyzed for the same pollutants as the influent and effluent sampling and analysis. The sludge analyzed shall be a composite sample of a minimum of 12 discrete samples taken at equal time intervals over the 24-hour period. This sampling method is applicable to sludge that is dewatered on site and is immediately hauled off site for disposal. However, if the sludge is dried in drying beds prior to its final disposal, the sludge composite sample must be from 12 discrete samples collected from twelve representative locations of the drying beds. Sludge results shall be expressed in mg/kg dry sludge.

   Wastewater and sludge sampling and analysis shall be performed at a minimum of once per quarter. The Discharger shall also provide any influent, effluent, or sludge monitoring data for nonpriority pollutants which the Discharger believes may be causing or contributing to Interference, Pass-Through, or adversely impacting sludge quality. Sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR Part 136 and amendments thereto.

2. A discussion of Upset, Interference, or Pass-Through incidents, if any, at

the treatment plant which the Discharger knows or suspects was/were caused by industrial users of the POTW system. The discussion shall include the reason(s) why the incident(s) occurred, the corrective action(s) taken and, if known, the name and address of the industrial user(s) responsible. The discussion shall also include a review of the applicable local or federal discharge limitations to determine whether any additional limitations, or changes to existing requirements, may be necessary to prevent Pass-Through, Interference, or noncompliance with sludge disposal requirements.

3. An updated list of the Discharger's significant industrial users (SIUs) including their names and addresses and a list of deletions, additions, and SIU name changes keyed to the previously submitted list. The Discharger shall provide a brief explanation for each deletion. The SIU list shall identify the SIUs subject to Federal Categorical Standards by specifying which set of standards are applicable to each SIU. The list shall also indicate which SIUs are subject to local limitations.

4. The Discharger shall characterize the compliance status of each industrial user, by providing a list or table which includes:

    a. SIU name;

    b. Industrial category;

    c. The type (processes) of wastewater treatment in place;

    d. Number of samples taken by the POTW during the year;

    e. Number of samples taken by the SIU during the year;

    f. Whether, for facilities which have limits for total toxic organics, all needed certificates (if allowed) were provided;

    g. Standards violated during the year (Federal and local, reported separately);

h. Whether the facility was in Significant Noncompliance (SNC), as defined by 40 CFR Part 403.12(f)(2)(vii), at any time in the year (SNC is determined at the beginning of each quarter based on data of the previous six months).

5. A summary of enforcement actions taken during the year, including the type of action, final compliance date, and amount of fines assessed/collected (if any). Proposed actions, if known, should be included.

6. A short description of any significant changes in operating the Pretreatment Program which differ from the previous year including, but not limited to changes concerning: the program's administrative structure; local industrial discharge limitation; monitoring program or monitoring frequencies; legal authority or enforcement policy; funding mechanisms, resource requirements; or staffing levels.

7. A summary of the annual pretreatment budget, including the cost of pretreatment program functions and equipment purchases.

8. A summary of public participation activities to involve and inform the public.

9. A description of any changes in sludge disposal methods and a discussion of any concerns not described elsewhere in the report.

II. QUARTERLY REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The Discharger shall submit quarterly compliance status reports to the USEPA, the State Board, and the Regional Board. The reports shall cover the periods January 1 - March 31, April 1 - June 30, July 1 - September 30, and October 1 -December 31. Each report shall be submitted by the end of the second month following the quarter, except that the report for October 1 - December 31 may be included in the annual report. This quarterly reporting requirement shall start from the first full quarter following issuance of this Order. The reports shall identify:

1. All SIUs which violated any standards or reporting requirements during that quarter;

2. What the violations were (distinguish between categorical and local limits);

3. What enforcement actions were taken; and

4. The status of active enforcement actions from previous periods, including closeouts (facilities under previous enforcement actions which attained compliance during the quarter).

III. REPORT SUBMITTAL AND SIGNATORY

The quarterly and annual reports shall be duly signed pursuant to 40 CFR Part 403.12(j) and shall be sent to the following addresses:

California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region
101 Center Plaza Drive
Monterey Park, CA 91754-2156

Pretreatment Program Manager
Division of Water Quality
State Water Resources Control Board
P.O. Box 944213
Sacramento, CA 94244-2130

Pretreatment and Sludge Section
Water Management Division (W-5-2)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD (STATE WATER BOARD)
WATER QUALITY ORDER NO. 91-13
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)
GENERAL PERMIT NO. CAS00000(

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS (WDRS)
FOR
DISCHARGES OF STORM WATER ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES
EXCLUDING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

The State Water Board finds that:

1. Federal Regulations for storm water discharges were issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on November 16, 1990 (40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 122, 123, and 124). The regulations require specific categories of facilities, which discharge storm water associated with industrial activity (storm water), to obtain a NPDES permit and to implement Best Available Technology Economically Achievable (BAT) and Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology (BCT) to reduce or eliminate industrial storm water pollution.

2. This General Permit (Permit) shall regulate discharges of storm water from specific categories of industrial facilities identified in Attachment 1, excluding discharges covered by existing NPDES permits which already include provisions regulating discharges of storm water, construction activities, or dischargers determined ineligible for coverage by this Permit by the California Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Boards).

3. All dischargers participating in group applications must either obtain coverage under this Permit or apply for an individual permit by October 1, 1992. The State Water Board has elected not to accept EPA's group application approach or to adopt general permits for industrial groups at this time.

4. This Permit does not preempt or supersede the authority of local agencies to prohibit, restrict, or control discharges of storm water to storm drain systems or other watercourses within their jurisdictions, as allowed by State and Federal law.

5. To obtain authorization for continued and future storm water discharge pursuant to this Permit, owners, or operators when the owners does operate the facility (dischargers), must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) and appropriate fee. Unless notified to the contrary, dischargers who submit a NOI and appropriate fee are authorized to discharge storm water under the terms and conditions of this Permit.

6. If an individual NPDES permit is issued to a discharger otherwise subject to this Permit, or an alternative general permit is subsequently adopted, which covers storm water discharges regulated by this Permit, applicability of this Permit to such discharges is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit or the date of approval for coverage under the subsequent general Permit.

7. Effluent limitations, and toxic and effluent standards established in Sections 208(b), 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307, and 403 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended, are applicable to storm water discharges regulated by this Permit.

8. This action to adopt a NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (Public Resources Code Section 21100, et seq.), in accordance with Section 13389 of the California Water Code.

9. The State Water Board adopted the California Ocean Plan on March 22, 1990, and the California Inland Surface Water Plan and Enclosed Bay and Estuaries Plan on April 11, 1991. In addition, the Regional Boards have adopted and the State Water Board has approved Water Quality Control Plans (Basin Plans).

3. Storm water discharges shall not cause or threaten to cause pollution, contamination, or nuisance.

4. Storm water discharges regulated by this Permit shall not contain a hazardous substance equal to or in excess of a reportable quantity listed in 40 CFR Part 117 and/or 40 CFR Part 302.

B. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS:

1. Storm water discharges to any surface or ground water shall not adversely impact human health or the environment.

2. Storm water discharges shall not cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable water quality standards contained in the California Ocean Plan, Inland Surface Water Plan, Enclosed Bays and Estuaries Plan, or the applicable Regional Boards' Basin Plan.

C. PROVISIONS

1. All dischargers must submit an NOI and appropriate fee for each facility covered by this Permit in accordance with Attachment 3: Notice of Intent--General Instructions.

2. All dischargers must develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan for each facility covered by this Permit in accordance with Section A: Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.

3. All dischargers must develop and implement a Monitoring and Reporting Program Plan for each facility covered by this Permit in accordance with Section B: Monitoring Program and Reporting Requirements.

4. Feedlots as defined in 40 CFR Part 412 that are in full compliance with Section 2560 to Section 2565, Title 23, California Code of Regulations (Chapter 15) will be in compliance with all effluent limitations and prohibitions contained in this Permit. Feedlots must comply with any Regional Board WDR or NPDES permit regulating their storm water discharge. Feedlots that comply with Chapter 15, however, must perform monitoring in compliance with the requirements of Provision 4(a) and 13, Section B: Monitoring Program and Requirements.

5. All dischargers must comply with the lawful requirements of municipalities, counties, drainage districts, and other local agencies regarding discharges of storm water to storm drain systems or other water courses under their jurisdiction, including applicable requirements in municipal storm water management programs developed to comply with NPDES permits issued by the Regional Boards to local agencies.

6. All dischargers must comply with the standard provisions and reporting requirements for each facility covered by this Permit contained in Section C: Standard Provisions.

7. This Permit will expire on November 19, 1996. Upon reissuance of the NPDES permit by the State Water Board, the facilities subject to this reissued permit are required to file a revised NOI.

D. REGIONAL BOARD AUTHORITIES

1. Following adoption of this Permit, Regional Boards shall:

   (a) Implement the provisions of this Permit, including, but not limited to, reviewing storm water pollution prevention plans, reviewing group monitoring plans, reviewing monitoring reports, conducting compliance inspections, and taking enforcement actions.

ATTACHMENT S-2

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

1. The discharger shall develop and implement a storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) within 60 days of the Waste Discharge Requirements Order date. The SWPPP shall be designed to comply with BAT/BCT and be certified in accordance with the signatory requirements of Standard Provision B.17. A copy of the SWPPP shall be retained onsite and made available upon request of a representative of the Regional Board and/or local stormwater management agency (local agency) which receives the storm water discharge.

2. The Regional Board and/or local agency may notify the discharger when the SWPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements. Within 30 days of notice, the discharger shall submit a time schedule to the Regional Board and/or local agency in which the changes will be made to meet the minimum requirements. After making the required changes, the discharger shall provide written certification that the changes have been made.

3. The discharger shall amend the SWPPP whenever there is a change in construction, operation, and/or maintenance which may effect the discharge of significant quantities of pollutants to surface water, ground waters, and/or the local agency's storm drain system. The SWPPP should also be amended if it has not achieved the general objectives of controlling pollutants in stormwater discharges.

4. The SWPPP shall provide a description of potential sources which may be expected to add significant quantities of pollutants to storm water discharges, or which may result in non-storm water discharges from the facility. The SWPPP shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

   a. A topographic map (or other map if a topographic map is unavailable), extending one-quarter mile beyond the property boundaries of the facility, showing: the facility, surface water bodies (including springs and wells), and the discharge point where the facility's storm water discharges to a municipal storm drain system or other water body. The requirements of this paragraph may be included in the site map required under the following paragraph if appropriate.

b. A site map showing:

i. The storm water conveyance and discharge structures;

ii. An outline of the storm water drainage areas for each storm water discharge point;

iii. Paved areas and buildings;

iv. Areas of pollutant contact, actual or potential;

v. Location of existing storm water structural control measures (i.e., berms, coverings, etc.);

vi. Surface water locations;

vii. Areas of existing and potential soil erosion; and,

viii. Vehicle service areas.

c. A narrative description of the following:

i. Significant materials that have been treated, stored, disposed, spilled, or leaked in significant quantities in storm water discharge after November 19, 1988;

ii. Materials, equipment, and vehicle management practices employed to minimize contact of significant materials with storm water discharge;

iii. Material loading, unloading, and access areas;

iv. Existing structural and non-structural control measures (if any) to reduce pollutants in storm water discharge;

v. Industrial storm water discharge treatment facilities (if any);

vi. Methods of onsite storage and disposal of significant materials;

vii. Outdoor storage, manufacturing, and processing activities including activities that generate significant quantities of dust or particulates.

d. A list of pollutants that have a reasonable potential to be present in storm water discharge in significant quantities, and an estimate of the annual quantities of these pollutants in storm water discharge.

e. An estimate of the size of the facility (in acres or square feet), and the percent of the facility that has impervious areas (i.e., pavement, buildings, etc.).

f. A list of significant spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous pollutants to storm water that have occurred after November 19, 1988. This shall include:

   i. Toxic chemicals (listed in 40 CFR 372) that have been discharged to storm water as reported on EPA Form R;

   ii. Oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities (see 40 CFR 110, 117 or 302).

g. A summary of existing sampling data (if any) describing pollutants in storm water discharge.

5. The SWPPP shall describe the storm water management controls appropriate for the facility. The appropriate controls shall reflect identified potential sources of pollutants at the facility. The description of the storm water management controls shall include:

   a. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Personnel. Identify specific individuals (and job titles) who are responsible for developing, implementing, and revising the Plan.

   b. Preventive Maintenance. Preventive maintenance involves inspection and maintenance of storm water conveyance system devices (i.e., oil/water separators, catch basins, etc.) and inspection and testing of plant equipment and systems that could fail and result in discharges of pollutants to storm water.

   c. Good Housekeeping. Good housekeeping requires the maintenance of clean, and orderly facility areas that discharge storm water. Material handling areas shall be inspected and cleaned to reduce the potential for pollutants to enter the storm water conveyance system.

d. Spill Prevention and Response. Identification of areas where significant materials can spill into or otherwise enter the storm water conveyance systems and their accompanying drainage points. Specific material handling procedures, storage requirements, clean up equipment and procedures should be identified, as appropriate. Internal reporting procedures for spills of significant materials shall be established.

e. Storm Water Management Practices. Storm water management practices are practices other than those which control the source of pollutants. They include measures such as installing oil and grit separators, diverting storm water into retention basins, etc. Based on assessment of the potential of various sources to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges in significant quantities, additional storm water management practices to remove pollutants from storm water discharge shall be implemented.

f. Sediment and Erosion Prevention. The SWPPP shall identify measures to limit erosion around the storm water drainage and discharge points.

g. Employee Training. Employee training programs shall inform all personnel responsible for implementing the SWPPP. Training should address spill response, good housekeeping, and material management practices. Periodic dates for training should be identified.

h. Inspections. All inspections shall be done by trained personnel. A tracking or follow-up procedure shall be used to ensure appropriate response has been taken in response to an inspection. Inspections and maintenance activities shall be documented and recorded. Inspection records shall be retained for five years.

6. An annual facility inspection shall be conducted to verify that all elements of the SWPPP (i.e., site map, potential pollutant sources, structural and non-structural controls to reduce pollutants in industrial storm water discharge, etc.) are accurate. Observations that require a response (and the appropriate response to the observation) shall be retained as part of the Plan.

7. This SWPPP may incorporate, by reference, the appropriate elements of other program requirements (i.e., Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) plans under Section 311 of the CWA, Best Management Programs under 40 CFR 125.100, etc.).

8. The SWPPP is considered a report that shall be available to the public under Section 308(b) of the CWA.

9. The SWPPP shall include the signature and title of the person responsible for preparation of the SWPPP and include the date of initial preparation and each amendment, thereto.

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

ATTACHMENT

STORMWATER MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

[Note: Based on State Board Order No. 91-13-DWQ as amended by Order No. 92-12-DWQ]

A. OBJECTIVES

The monitoring program shall document the elimination or reduction of specific pollutants resulting from the implementation of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The monitoring program shall be developed and amended, when necessary, to meet the following objectives:

1. Ensure that stormwater discharges are in compliance with the Discharge Prohibitions, Effluent Limitations, and/or Receiving Water Limitations specified in the NPDES permit, State Board Order No. 91-13-DWQ as amended, and 40 CFR Part 423.

2. Ensure practices at the facility to control pollutants in stormwater discharges are evaluated and revised to meet changing conditions.

3. Aid in the implementation of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan.

4. Measure the effectiveness of best management practices (BMPs) in removing pollutants in stormwater discharge.

B. STORMWATER MONITORING PROGRAM

The following shall consist the stormwater monitoring program:

1. Annual Site Inspection

a. Conduct a minimum annual inspection of the facility site to identify areas contributing to a stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity and to evaluate whether measures to reduce pollutant loadings identified in the SWPPP are adequate and properly implemented or whether additional control measures are needed. A record of the annual inspection must include the date of the inspection, the individual(s) who performed the inspection, and the observations.

b. Certify, based on the annual site inspection, that the facility is in compliance with State Board Order No. 91-13-DWQ as amended and its SWPPP. The certification and inspection records must be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions B.17, page N-5; and Section E.11, page N-14, respectively. Any noncompliance shall be reported in accordance with Section C.3 of this monitoring and reporting program.

2. Dry Season Observations

At least twice during the dry season (May through September), the Discharger shall observe and/or test for the presence of non-storm water discharges at all stormwater discharge locations. At minimum, the Discharger shall conduct visual observations of flows to determine the presence of stains, sludges, odors, and other abnormal conditions. Dye tests, TV line surveys, and/or analysis and validation of accurate piping schematics may be conducted, if appropriate. Records shall be maintained of the description of the method used, date of testing, locations observed, and test results.

3. Wet Season Visual Observations

During the wet season (October through April), the Discharger shall conduct visual observations of all storm water discharge locations during the first hour of one storm event per month that produces significant stormwater discharge[1] to observe the presence of floating and suspended materials, oil and grease, discolorations, turbidity, odor, etc.

4. Sample Locations

Samples shall be collected from all locations where storm water is discharged. Samples must represent the quality and quantity of stormwater discharged from the facility. If a facility discharges storm water at multiple locations, the discharger may sample a reduced number of locations if it is established and documented in the monitoring program that stormwater discharges from different locations are substantially identical.

[1] "Significant stormwater discharge" is a continuous discharge of stormwater for approximately one hour or more.

5. Sampling Procedure

Sampling shall consist of a grab sample from a storm event that produces significant stormwater discharge that is preceded by at least three (3) working days of dry weather. The grab sample should be taken during the first thirty minutes of the discharge. If collection of the grab sample during the first 30 minutes is impractical, the grab sample can be taken as soon as practicable thereafter, and the Discharger shall explain in the annual monitoring report why the grab sample could not be taken in the first 30 minutes. The Discharger may select alternative monitoring procedures (e.g., composite sampling) provided the Discharger has submitted the proposed procedures and justification to the Regional Board prior to use. Unless otherwise instructed by the Regional Board, the Discharger may use the alternative monitoring procedures submitted.

6. Sampling and Analysis

During the wet season (October through April), the Discharger (unless exempted per Section b.8 below) shall collect and analyze samples of stormwater discharge from at least two storm events during each wet season which produce significant stormwater discharge.

The Discharger shall establish sampling stations where representative samples of stormwater discharges can be obtained. For each stormwater outfall, the following shall be performed:

a. Estimate or calculate the volume of stormwater discharged from each outfall;
b. Obtained representative samples from each outfall and analyzed for:

    i. pH, total suspended solids (TSS), specific conductance, and total organic carbon (TOC). Oil and grease may be substituted for TOC;
    ii. Analyze for and calculate the mass of any pollutant specified in the appropriate category of 40 CFR Subchapter N; and
    iii. Toxic chemicals and other pollutants that are are likely to be present in stormwater discharge in significant quantities*.

* "Significant quantities" is the volume, concentrations, or mass of a pollutant in storm water that can cause or threaten to cause pollution, contamination, or nuisance; adversely impact human health or the environment; and cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable water quality standards for the receiving water.

7. Toxic Pollutant Analysis Reduction

If toxic chemicals or other pollutants are not detected in significant quantities after two consecutive sampling events, the facility may eliminate that toxic chemical or pollutant from future sampling events. The Discharger may analyze for alternative representative parameters (e.g., whole effluent toxicity) as a substitute for the toxic chemicals and other pollutants identified in Section B.6.b.ii and B.6.b.iii, provided the Discharger submits the alternative monitoring procedures and justification to the Regional Board prior to use. Unless otherwise instructed by the Regional Board, the Discharger may use the alternative monitoring procedures submitted.

8. Sampling and Analysis Exemptions

The Discharger is not required to collect and analyze samples in accordance with Section B.6.b. if the Discharger certifies that the facility meets all of the conditions set forth below in Section B.8.a, if the Discharger obtains the local agency certification described in Section B.8.b, or if the Discharger obtains a Regional Board exemption as described in Section B.8.d. If the Discharger is not required to comply with Section B.6.b monitoring requirements, the Discharger is still required to comply with all other monitoring program and reporting requirements.

a. Self-Certification

The certification must state that areas of industrial activity are not exposed to storm water, including manufacturing, processing, and material handling areas and areas where material handling equipment, raw materials, intermediate products, final products, waste materials, byproducts, and industrial machinery are stored. Exposure includes both direct contact with storm water and the possible release of industrial pollutants into storm water (e.g., spills or leaks). In order to demonstrate that these areas are not exposed to storm water, the following minimum conditions must be met:

i. All illicit (unpermitted) connections to the storm drainage system are eliminated;

ii. All materials must be completely contained at all times;

iii. All unhoused equipment associated with industrial activity is not exposed to storm water; and

iv. All emissions from stacks or air exhaust systems and emission of dust or particulates do not contribute significant quantities of pollutants to storm water discharge.

b. Certification by Local Agency

A local agency which has jurisdiction over the storm sewer system or other water course which receives storm water discharge from the Discharger's facility has certified in writing that the Discharger has developed and implemented an effective Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and should not be required to collect and analyze stormwater samples for pollutants.

c. Submittal of Sampling Exemption Certifications

The Discharger must submit sampling exemption certifications to the Regional Board by August 1 for the following wet season. Unless otherwise instructed by the Regional Board, the Dischargers who file a sampling exemption certification are exempt from Section B.6.b.

d. Exemptions by Regional Water Board

The Regional Board may grant an exemption to Section B.6.b monitoring requirements if it determines that the Discharger has developed and implemented an effective Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and should not be required to collect and analyze storm water samples for pollutants.

9. Visual Observation and Sample Collection Exceptions

a. When the Discharger is unable to collect any of the required samples or perform visual observations due to adverse climatic conditions (drought, extended freeze, dangerous weather conditions, etc.), a description of why the sampling or visual

observations could not be conducted, including documentation of all significant stormwater discharge events, must be submitted along with the annual monitoring report.

b. The Discharger is required to collect samples and perform visual observations only if significant stormwater discharges commence during scheduled facility operating hours[2], or within two hours following scheduled facility operating hours. The Discharger is required to perform visual observations only within daylight hours. If the Discharger does not collect samples or perform visual observations during a significant stormwater discharge due to these exceptions, the Discharger shall include documentation in the annual monitoring report.

10. Standard Methods

All sampling and sample preservation shall be in accordance with the current edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" (American Public Health Association). All monitoring instruments and equipment shall be calibrated and maintained in accordance with manufacturers' specifications to ensure accurate measurements. All analyses must be conducted according to test procedures under 40 CFR Part 136. All metals shall be reported as total metals. All analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the State Department of Health Services or approved by the Executive Officer.

C. RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Records

Records of all stormwater monitoring information and copies of all reports required shall be retained for a period of at least five years from the date of the sample, observation, measurement, or report.

[2] "Scheduled facility operating hours" are the time periods when the facility is staffed to conduct any function related to industrial activity, including routine maintenance, but excluding time periods where only emergency response, security, and/or janitorial services are performed.

These records shall include:

a. The date, place, and time of site inspections, sampling, visual observations, and/or measurements;

b. The individual(s) who performed the site inspections, sampling, visual observations, and/or measurements;

c. Flow measurements or estimates (if required);

d. The date and time of analyses;

e. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;

f. The analytical techniques or methods used and the results of such analyses;

g. Quality assurance/quality control results;

h. Dry season observations and wet season visual observation record (see Sections B.6.b & c);

i. Visual observation and sample collection exception records (see Section B.9);

j. All calibration and maintenance records of on-site instruments used; and

k. All original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation.

2. Annual Report

By July 1 of each year, the Discharger shall submit an annual report on the Stormwater Monitoring Program to the Executive Officer of the Regional Board, and to the local agency (if requested).

The report shall include, but not be limited to, a summary of visual observations and sampling results, the certification required in Section B.1.b, and information required in Sections B.8 and B.9. The report shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions B.17, page N-5; and Section E.11, page N-14. The first annual report is due on July 1, 1995.

3. Noncompliance Reporting

The Dischargers who cannot certify compliance in accordance with Section C.2 above and/or who have had other instances of noncompliance must notify the Regional Board and/or, upon request, the local agency that receives the stormwater drainage. The notifications shall identify the type(s) of noncompliance, describe the actions necessary to achieve compliance, and include a time schedule, subject to the modifications by the Regional Board, indicating when compliance will be achieved. Noncompliance notifications must be submitted within 30 days of identification of noncompliance.