



California Regional Water Quality Control Board

Los Angeles Region



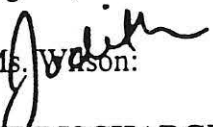
Peter M. Rooney
Secretary for
Environmental
Protection

Internet Address: <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/~rwqcb4>
101 Centre Plaza Drive, Monterey Park, California 91754-2156
Phone (323) 266-7500 FAX (323) 266-7600

Pete Wilson
Governor

July 2, 1998

Ms. Judith A. Wilson, Director
Bureau of Sanitation
Department of Public Works
City of Los Angeles
433 South Spring Street, 4th Floor
Los Angeles, California 90013-1957

Dear Ms.  Wilson:

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS - LOS ANGELES-GLENDALE WATER RECLAMATION PLANT (NPDES PERMIT NO. CA0053953).

Our letter dated May 14, 1998, transmitted the tentative requirements for your waste discharge. Final revisions to the tentative waste discharge requirements were also sent to you on June 11, 1998.

Pursuant to Division 7 of the California Water Code, this Regional Board at a public hearing held on June 15, 1998, reviewed the tentative requirements, considered all factors in the case, and adopted Order No. 98-047 (copy attached) relative to this waste discharge. The order includes the changes described in the Change Sheet (see enclosures) considered during the public hearing and a reopener provision for phosphorus. This Order serves as a permit under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), and expires on May 10, 2003. Section 13376 of the California Water Code requires that an application for a new permit must be filed at least 180 days before the expiration date.

The "Monitoring and Reporting Program" requires you to implement the monitoring program on the effective date of this Order. Your first monitoring report is due by December 1, 1998. All monitoring reports should be sent to the Regional Board, ATTN: Data and Information Management Unit.

When submitting monitoring or technical reports to the Regional Board per these requirements, please include a reference to "Compliance File CI-5675 and NPDES No. CA0053953" which will assure that the reports are directed to the appropriate file and staff. We will appreciate it if you would not combine other reports but would submit each type of report as a separate document.

California Environmental Protection Agency



Our mission is to preserve and enhance the quality of California's water resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

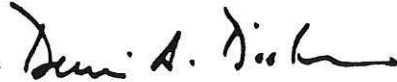
Ms. Judith A. Wilson

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July 2, 1998

If you have any questions about the permit, please feel free to call me at (213) 266-7512 or Dennis Dasker at (213) 266-7518.

Sincerely,



Dennis A. Dickerson
Executive Officer
Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board

Enclosures

cc: See attached mailing list

California Environmental Protection Agency

 Recycled Paper

Our mission is to preserve and enhance the quality of California's water resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

MAILING LIST

cc: Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, CWA Standard and Permit Office
(WTR-5)
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service
Department of Interior, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Mr. John Youngerman, Division of Water Quality, SWRCB
Mr. Jorge Leon, Office of Chief Counsel, SWRCB
Department of Fish and Game, Region 5
California Coastal Commission, South Coast District
Department of Health Services, Public Water Supply Branch
Los Angeles County, Department of Public Works, Environmental Programs Division
Los Angeles County, Department of Health Services
South Coast Air Quality Management District
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
Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers Watershed Council

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

Special Board Meeting
JUNE 15, 1998

ITEMS 5.2 AND 5.3

CITY OF LOS ANGELES:
DONALD C. TILLMAN WATER RECLAMATION PLANT (CA0056227) AND
LOS ANGELES-GLENDALE WATER RECLAMATION PLANT (CA0053953)

CHANGE SHEET

1. All the limits for toxic pollutants (metals) are expressed as the total recoverable form.
Changes will affect the footnotes on the following Agenda Pages:
Item 5.2: Pages 102 and 103, footnotes 5, 6, 7, and 17
Item 5.3: Page 206, footnotes 8, 9, and 11
2. Interim limits will be removed from the permits.
Changes will affect the following Agenda Pages:
Item 5.2: Page 94, finding #27 will be deleted
Pages 102 and 103, footnotes 8, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 19 will be deleted
Item 5.3: Page 197, finding #20 will be deleted
Pages 202, 203, 204, and 205, interim limits will be deleted
Pages 205, 206 and 207, footnotes 5, 6, 7, 10, 15, and 17 will be deleted
3. The effective date will be changed. The paragraph that reads as follows:
"This Order shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit pursuant to §402 of the Federal Clean Water Act, or amendment thereto, and shall take effect at the end of *ten* days from the date of its adoption provided the Regional Administrator of the USEPA has no objections."
Will be changed to the following:
"This Order shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit pursuant to §402 of the Federal Clean Water Act, or amendment thereto, and shall take effect at the end of *ninety one* days from the date of its adoption provided the Regional Administrator of the USEPA has no objections."
Changes will affect the following Agenda Pages:
Item 5.2: Page 97
Item 5.3: Page 201
4. Daily maximum limit for Selenium will be change to 10 mg/L.
Changes will affect the following Agenda Pages:
Item 5.2: Page 99
Item 5.3: Page 203

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

ORDER NO. 98-047

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 (hereafter Regional Board), finds:

Regulation of Discharge

1. The City of Los Angeles (hereafter City or Discharger) discharges waste from the Los Angeles-Glendale Water Reclamation Plant (hereafter Los Angeles-Glendale Plant or Plant) under Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) contained in Order No. 95-075 adopted by this Regional Board on June 12, 1995, and amended on April 13, 1998 to incorporate new chloride limits. This Order serves as the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit (NPDES No. CA0053953).
2. The Regional Board is in the process of implementing a Watershed Management Approach to address water quality protection in the Los Angeles River watershed. Accordingly, the Regional Board is reviewing the WDRs and NPDES permits for the facilities that discharge wastes to the Upper Los Angeles River (including Los Angeles-Glendale Plant). As a result of the review, this new Order is prepared to replace the Order No. 95-075 adopted on June 12, 1995.
3. The Los Angeles-Glendale Plant is jointly owned by the City of Los Angeles and the City of Glendale. The Plant is located at 4600 Colorado Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, and treats wastewater generated from the Cities of Glendale, Burbank, Los Angeles, La Canada-Flintridge, and from Los Angeles Zoo. Figure 1 shows the location map of the Plant. The Los Angeles-Glendale Plant is a tertiary wastewater treatment plant, that treats municipal wastewater from domestic, commercial, and industrial sources. The treatment design capacity of the Plant is 20 million gallons per day (mgd). In 1997, the average annual flow was 13.9 mgd. The Los Angeles-Glendale Plant discharges the treated wastewater to the Los Angeles River.
4. A portion of the treated wastewater is used for irrigation and industrial uses. The use of reclaimed water is regulated under Water Reclamation Requirements contained in Orders No. 97-072, No. 86-016, and No. 79-156.

May 14, 1998
June 1, 1998
Revised: June 15, 1998

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

Description of the Facility

6. In 1968, the cities of Los Angeles and Glendale entered into a joint powers agreement to conduct a feasibility study for the treatment plant. The Los Angeles-Glendale Water Reclamation Plant was constructed in the early 1970s. By 1976 the plant began operation, and in 1986 the plant was operating at full capacity.
7. The Los Angeles-Glendale Plant is one of the upstream plants of the City's Hyperion Treatment System. The wastewater is taken by the Los Angeles-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 Los Angeles-Glendale Plant may be able to process flows in excess of 20 mgd for short time periods without exceeding effluent limitations.
8. Treatment at the Los Angeles-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. See figure 2 for the plant flow diagram.
9. 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.
10. Storm water in the Los Angeles-Glendale Plant is collected by a storm drain that is tied into the final effluent surge chamber.

Discharge Quality

11. Over the past five years (1993 through 1997), the average annual removal of BOD and total suspended solids has been 97% and 97.8%, respectively. The median daily total coliform was 1.8 MPN/100 ml in the effluent. The average annual flow rate of the treated wastewater discharged into the Los Angeles River was 13.15 mgd.

12. The characteristics of the treated wastewater discharged into the Los Angeles River in 1997 are as follows:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Annual Average</u>	<u>Minimum Monthly Avg.</u>	<u>Maximum Monthly Avg.</u>
Flow	mgd	13.8	6.5	21.7
pH	pH units	7.1	6.7	7.5
Temperature	°F	76	--	85
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	5.0	--	12.1
Suspended solids	mg/L	2.9	--	7.6
Settleable solids	ml/L	<0.1	--	0.1
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	577	534	672
Turbidity	NTU	--	--	6
Total chlorine residual	mg/L	<0.01	--	--
Sulfate	mg/L	131	113	163
Chloride	mg/L	132	112	150
Total coliform	CFU/100ml	<1	--	2
Oil and grease	mg/L	0.5	--	5.0
Ammonia-N	mg/L	--	--	21.3
Nitrate-N	mg/L	2.7	0.9	4.7
Nitrite-N	mg/L	0.6	<0.01	1.0
Organic nitrogen	mg/L	2.1	1.2	3.0
Total nitrogen	mg/L	18.7	16.0	21.0
Nitrite-N+Nitrate-N	mg/L	3.3	1.8	5.2
Boron	mg/L	0.6	0.5	0.7
Fluoride	mg/L	0.9	0.4	2.9
MBAS	mg/L	0.1	0.1	0.2
Barium	mg/L	0.026	0.011	0.035
Iron	mg/L	0.082	0.020	0.190
Cyanide	mg/L	0.005	--	0.013
Chronic toxicity	TU _c	--	<1	>10

Los Angeles-Glendale Plant Discharge Outfall and Los Angeles River

13. The Los Angeles-Glendale Plant 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 Boulevard (latitude 34°8'25", longitude 118°17'24"), in the Los Angeles River narrows, above the river estuary.

14. The Los Angeles-Glendale Plant outfall is located at the Los Angeles River narrows, at a section known as the Glendale Narrows. In this area, the river is a rocky, unlined bottom with concrete-lined or rip-rap sides. In the river bed, willows, sycamores, and cottonwoods provide habitat for birds and other wildlife. When the ground water is high in the San Fernando Valley basin, the area is fed by natural springs. Many trails and paths along the river in this area are heavily used by the public for hiking, horseback riding, and bird watching. From the narrows, the Los Angeles River flows through downtown Los Angeles and the coastal plain to discharge into San Pedro Bay east of Long Beach Harbor.

Watershed Approach

15. This Regional Board has implemented a Watershed Management Approach to address water quality protection in the Los Angeles Region. The objective is to provide a comprehensive and integrated strategy resulting in water resource protection, enhancement, and restoration while balancing economic and environmental impacts within a hydrologically-defined drainage basin or watershed. The Management Approach emphasizes cooperative relationships between regulatory agencies, regulated community, environmental groups, and other stakeholders in the watershed to achieve the greatest environmental improvements with the resources available. This Order fosters the implementation of this approach by protecting beneficial uses in the watershed and requiring the City to participate in the implementation of a regional monitoring program.
16. Pursuant to this Regional Board's watershed initiative framework, the Los Angeles River Watershed Management Area is the targeted watershed for fiscal years 1997-1999. The Los Angeles River watershed encompasses an area of about 825 square miles. Of those, approximately 324 square miles are covered by forest and open space land within the Angeles National Forest, the Santa Monica Mountains, the Verdugo Mountains and Griffith Park in the Upper watershed. The rest of the watershed is highly developed. The urban area in the upper watershed consists mostly of residential and commercial areas, while the area in the lower watershed consists of industrial, residential and commercial areas.

Waste Discharge Requirements and their Bases

Basin Plan

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

Beneficial Uses

18. The beneficial uses of the receiving water are:

Los Angeles River upstream of Figueroa Street - Hydrologic Unit 405.21

Existing: ground water recharge; contact and non-contact water recreation; warm freshwater habitat; wildlife habitat; and wetland habitat.
Potential: municipal and domestic supply¹; and industrial service supply.

Los Angeles River downstream of Figueroa Street - Hydrologic Unit 405.15

Existing: ground water recharge; contact² and non-contact water recreation; and warm freshwater habitat.
Potential: municipal and domestic supply¹; and industrial service supply.

Los Angeles River downstream of Figueroa Street - Hydrologic Unit 405.12

Existing: ground water recharge; contact² and non-contact water recreation; warm freshwater habitat; marine habitat; wildlife habitat; and rare, threatened, or endangered species.
Potential: municipal and domestic supply¹; industrial service supply; industrial process supply; migration of aquatic organisms; spawning, reproduction, and/or early development; and shellfish harvesting².

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

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

Los Angeles River Estuary - Hydrologic Unit 405.12

- Existing: industrial service supply; navigation; contact and non-contact water recreation; commercial and sport fishing; estuarine habitat; marine habitat; wildlife habitat; rare, threatened, or endangered species³; migration of aquatic organisms⁴; spawning, reproduction, and/or early development⁴; and wetland habitat.
- Potential: shellfish harvesting.

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

Pollutants of Concern and Impairments

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

Human Health

20. 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.

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

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

Nutrients

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

The Los Angeles River is included in the 303(d) list due to ammonia and nitrogen pollution. The Regional Board has conducted a TMDL which assessed the extent of the ammonia and total nitrogen problem and sources in the Los Angeles River during dry weather conditions. The draft Los Angeles River nitrogen TMDL proposes future effluent limits for the existing POTWs which will result in achievement of Basin Plan objectives in the river. The proposed effluent limits for the Los Angeles-Glendale Plant are:

Total nitrogen	10 mg/L
Ammonia-N	5 mg/L

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

22. Phosphorus also contributes to the algae growth in the Los Angeles River, this permit contains provisions to monitor the amount of phosphorous that the Los Angeles-Glendale Plant discharges into the Los Angeles River.
23. The City will conduct pilot scale studies to determine the most appropriate process modifications to achieve nitrogen control, including ammonia and total nitrogen reductions. During these short term studies and subsequent implementation phases, the City will have exceedances of their nitrite limit. This Order contains provisions to deal with nitrite while the City conducts such studies.

Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether

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

Toxic Constituents

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

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

Performance Goals

26. The Regional Board has implemented the Water Quality Task Force⁵ recommendations on the use of performance goals, rather than performance-based limits, when appropriate. The use of performance goals is intended to minimize pollutant loadings and at the same time maintain the incentive for future voluntary improvement of water quality wherever feasible, without fear of being punished with more stringent limits based on improved performance. This Order contains performance goals.

The performance goals require the Discharger to maintain its treatment efficiency while recognizing normal variations in treatment plant operations, influent quality, and sampling and analytical techniques. This approach, however, does not address substantial changes in operations that may occur in the future and could affect the quality of the treated effluent. As such, this Order provides that performance goals may be modified by the Executive officer, if warranted. The listed effluent performance goals are not enforceable limitations or standards.

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

27. The performance goals prescribed in this Order are based on the following:
- (a) For pollutants which have been detected in the effluent, performance goal of a constituent is statistically set at the 95th percentile confidence level of the January 1993 through December 1997 monitoring data. Therefore, it is expected that one sample in twenty may exceed the goal during normal plant operation in the long-term.
 - (b) For other pollutants whose monitoring data have consistently showed nondetectable levels, or which have been occasionally detected at levels less than the Practical Quantitation Levels (PQL), the effluent quality performance goals are set at the PQL. The PQL is determined by multiplying the USEPA published method detection limit or the Discharger's method detection limit approved by the Executive Officer with the factor five (5) for carcinogens or non-classified compounds, and ten (10) for non-carcinogens.

State and Federal Regulations

28. Effluent limitations, toxic, and pretreatment effluent standards, established pursuant to Sections 208(b), 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 307, 403, and 405 of the Federal Clean Water Act and amendments thereto, are applicable to this discharge.
29. Pursuant to 40 CFR Part 403, the City developed and has been implemented a USEPA-approved industrial wastewater pretreatment program. This Order requires proper implementation of the pretreatment program.
30. Section 402(p) of the Federal Clean Water Act, as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, requires NPDES permits for storm water discharges. Pursuant to this requirement, in 1990, the USEPA promulgated 40 CFR Part 122.26 which established requirements for storm water discharges under NPDES program. To facilitate compliance with federal regulations, in 1992, the State Water Resource Control Board issued a statewide general permit [NPDES No. CAS000001, reissued on April 17, 1997] to regulate storm water discharges associated with industrial activity. The Los Angeles-Glendale Plant is covered by that general permit and its requirements are incorporated in this Order by reference.
31. The requirements contained in this Order were derived using best professional judgement and are based on the Basin Plan, Federal and State plans, policies, guidelines; and, as they are met, will be in conformance with the goals of the aforementioned water quality control plans, water quality criteria, and will protect and maintain existing and potential beneficial uses of the receiving water.

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

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

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

This Order shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit pursuant to §402 of the Federal Clean Water Act, or amendment thereto, and shall take effect at the end of ninety one 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 Los Angeles-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 discharge of an effluent with constituents in excess of the following limits is prohibited:
 - (a) Conventional and nonconventional pollutants:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations⁽¹⁾</u>		
		<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>7-Day Average⁽²⁾</u>	<u>Daily Maximum⁽³⁾</u>
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	20	30	45
	lbs/day ⁽⁴⁾	3,340	5,000	7,510
Suspended solids	mg/L	15	40	45
	lbs/day ⁽⁴⁾	2,500	6,680	7,500
Oil and grease	mg/L	10	--	15
	lbs/day ⁽⁴⁾	1,670	--	2,500
Settleable solids	ml/L	0.1	--	0.2
Cyanide	µg/L	5.2	--	22
Total residual chlorine	mg/L	--	--	0.1
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	--	--	950
	lbs/day ⁽⁴⁾	--	--	158,600
Chloride	mg/L	--	--	190
	lbs/day ⁽⁴⁾	--	--	31,710

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations^[1]</u>		
		<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>7-Day Average^[2]</u>	<u>Daily Maximum^[3]</u>
Sulfate	mg/L	--	--	300
	lbs/day ^[4]	--	--	50,080
Boron	mg/L	--	--	1.5
Fluoride	mg/L	--	--	2.0
Barium	mg/L	--	--	1.0
Detergents (as MBAS)	mg/L	--	--	0.5
Nitrite-N	mg/L	--	--	1
Nitrite+Nitrate-N	mg/L	--	--	8

(b) Toxic pollutants (metals):

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations^[1]</u>	
		<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum^[3]</u>
Arsenic	µg/L	--	50
Cadmium ^[5]	µg/L	1	3.7
Chromium (VI) ^[6]	µg/L	10	15
Copper ^[5]	µg/L	11	17
Lead	µg/L	2.5 ^[5]	15
Mercury ^[7]	µg/L	0.012	2.1
Nickel	µg/L	--	100
Selenium ^[8]	µg/L	5	10

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations^[1]</u>	
		<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum^[3]</u>
Silver ^[5]	µg/L	–	3.4
Zinc ^[5]	µg/L	100	110

(c) Toxic pollutants (organics):

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations^[1]</u>	
		<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum^[3]</u>
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.0019	2.5
DDT ^[9]	µg/L	0.001	1.1
Endosulfan-alpha	µg/L	0.056	0.22
Endosulfan-beta	µg/L	0.056	0.22
Endrin	µg/L	0.0023	0.18
Lindane	µg/L	0.08	0.2
Toxaphene	µg/L	0.0002	0.73
PCBs ^[10]	µg/L	0.014	0.5
1,4-dichlorobenzene	µg/L	–	5
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	µg/L	–	4
PAHs ^[11]	µg/L	–	0.2
Benzene	µg/L	–	1
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	–	0.5

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations⁽¹⁾</u>	
		<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum⁽³⁾</u>
Chloroform	µg/L	--	100
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	--	700
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	--	5
Methylene chloride	µg/L	--	5
Bromodichloromethane	µg/L	--	100
Dibromochloromethane	µg/L	--	100

Footnotes to discharge limitations:

- [1] If the constituent limit is less than the method detection limit, compliance with the constituent limit shall be based on the PQL (Practical Quantitation Level). PQL shall be determined by multiplying the USEPA method detection limit (MDL) shown in Attachment 1 or the Discharger's performance MDL approved by the Executive Officer, with the factors five (5) for carcinogens or non-classified compounds, and ten (10) for non-carcinogens. If the constituent limit is between the method detection limit and PQL, compliance with the constituent limit may be based on a 95th percentile of a distribution of samples taken within a month rather than one single sample.
- [2] As defined in Standard Provisions, Attachment N.
- [3] The daily maximum effluent concentration limit shall apply to both flow weighted 24-hour composite samples and grab samples, as specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment T).
- [4] The mass emission rates are based on the plant design flow rate of 20 mgd.
- [5] Concentrations expressed as total recoverable metals, and corresponded to a total hardness of 100 mg/L and water effect ratio of 1.0. For other conditions, the limits can be calculated by following 40 CFR §131.36(b)(2) and/or a water effect ratio study according to USEPA guidance documents and/or state protocols, if applicable.
- [6] The discharger has the option to meet the hexavalent chromium limitations with a total chromium analysis. However, if the total chromium level exceeds the hexavalent chromium limitation, it will be considered a violation unless an analysis has been made for hexavalent chromium in replicate sample and the result shows within the hexavalent chromium limits. Concentrations are expressed as total recoverable hexavalent chromium and corresponded to a water effect ratio of 1.0. For other conditions, the limits can be calculated by following a water effect ratio study according to USEPA guidance documents and/or state protocols, if applicable.
- [7] Concentrations expressed as total recoverable. The daily maximum concentration corresponds to a water effect ration of 1.0. For other conditions, the limits can be calculated by following a water effect ratio study according to USEPA guidance documents and/or state protocols, if applicable.

- [8] Concentration expressed as total recoverable.
- [9] DDT shall mean the sum of the p,p' and o,p' isomers of DDT, DDD, and DDE. The PQL for DDT will be calculated on the basis of the MCL for DDT.
- [10] 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.
- [11] PAHs (polynuclear, aromatic hydrocarbons) shall mean the sum of acenaphthylene, 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. The PQL for PAHs will be calculated on the basis of the MCL for benzo[a]pyrene.

-
3. The pH of wastes discharged shall at all times be within the range of 6.0 to 9.0.
 4. The temperature of wastes discharged shall not exceed 100°F.
 5. 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.
 6. The arithmetic mean of BOD₅ 20°C and suspended solids values, by weight, for effluent samples collected in a period of 30 consecutive calendar days shall not exceed 15 percent of the arithmetic mean of values, by weight, for influent samples collected at approximately the same time during the same period.
 7. The wastes discharged to water courses shall at all times be adequately disinfected. For the purpose of this requirements, the wastes shall be considered adequately disinfected if the median number of coliform organisms at some point in the treatment process does not exceed 2.2 per 100 milliliters, and the number of coliform organisms does not exceed 23 per 100 milliliters in more than one sample within any 30-day period. The median value shall be determined from the bacteriological results of the last seven (7) days for which analysis has been completed. Samples shall be collected at a time when wastewater flow and characteristics are most demanding on treatment facilities and disinfection processes.
 8. The wastes discharged to water courses shall have received treatment equivalent to that of filtered wastewater. Filtered wastewater means an oxidized and coagulated wastewater that has been passed through natural undisturbed soils or filter media, such as sand or diatomaceous earth, so that the turbidity of the filtered wastewater does not exceed any of the followings: (a) a daily average of 2 Nephelometric turbidity units (NTUs); and (b) 5 NTUs more than 5 percent of the time (72 minutes) during any 24 hour period.

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 followings: (a) a daily average of 5 NTUs in the first 24 hours following the end of the storm event; (b) a daily average of 3 NTUs between 24 and 48 hours after the end of the storm event; and (c) 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 flocc-forming chemicals.

9. Acute Toxicity Limitation:

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

If the acute toxicity limitation is violated three consecutive months, the Discharger shall conduct a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE). The TIE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the sources of toxicity. Once the sources are identified, the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to reduce toxicity to meet the objective.

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

B. Effluent Quality Performance Goals

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

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

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Effluent Quality Performance Goals^[1]</u>	
		<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	9	--
Suspended solids	mg/L	5	--
Oil and grease	mg/L	--	4
Arsenic	µg/L	--	7
Chromium (total)	µg/L	--	8
Iron	µg/L	--	200
Nickel	µg/L	--	42
Zinc	µg/L	--	78
Lindane	µg/L	--	0.043
Chloroform	µg/L	--	9.4
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	--	0.4
Bromodichloromethane	µg/L	--	5.8
Dibromochloromethane	µg/L	--	2.8
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 1993 through December 1997. 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:

$$x_{95th} = \exp [u_n + (Z_{0.95}) \sigma_n]$$

where

- x_{95th} = Discharge effluent quality performance goal at the 95th percentile of the normal distribution.
 u_n = Mean distribution of the average (transformed).
 $Z_{0.95}$ = 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 or non-classified compounds, and ten (10) for non-carcinogens.

C. Receiving Water Limitations

1. The temperature of the receiving water at any time shall not be raised above 80 °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.
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 until the year 2002 to: (a) make the necessary adjustments/improvements to meet these objectives, or (b) conduct studies leading to an approved less restrictive site specific objective for ammonia. 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. 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 during three consecutive months exceeds 1.0 TU_c in a critical life stage test, the Discharger shall determine if the cause of the exceedance is the wastes discharged. If it is determined that the wastes discharged caused the exceedance, the Discharger shall conduct a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE). The TIE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the sources of toxicity. Once the sources are identified, the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to reduce toxicity to meet the objective.

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 Federal 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 Federal 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 be limited to:
- (i) Implement the necessary legal authorities as provided in 40 CFR 403.8 (f) (1);
 - (ii) Enforce the pretreatment requirements under 40 CFR 403.5 and 403.6;
 - (iii) Implement the programmatic functions as provided in 40 CFR 403.8 (f) (2); and
 - (iv) Provide the requisite funding of personnel to implement the pretreatment program as provided in 40 CFR 403.8 (f) (3).
- E. The Discharger shall submit annually a report to the Regional Board, the SWRCB, and the USEPA Region 9, describing the discharger's pretreatment activities over the previous twelve months. In the event the Discharger is not in compliance with any conditions or requirements of this permit, then the Discharger will also include the reasons for noncompliance and state how and when the Discharger shall comply with such conditions and requirements. This annual report is due on March 1 of each year and shall contain, but not be limited to, the information required in the attached Requirements for Pretreatment Annual Report (Attachment P) or approved revised version thereof.

III. REQUIREMENTS AND PROVISIONS

- A. This order includes the attached Standard Provisions and General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (Standard Provisions) (Attachment N). If there is any conflict between provisions stated herein and the Standard Provisions, those provisions stated herein prevail.
- B. This Order includes the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment T). If there is any conflict between provisions stated in Monitoring and Reporting Program and the Standard Provisions, those provisions stated in the former prevail.
- C. The Discharger shall comply with the requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board's General NPDES Permit No. CAS000001 and Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities (Order No. 97-03-DWQ) (Attachment 3).
- D. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable water quality objectives for the Los Angeles River, including the toxic criteria in 40 CFR Part 131.36.
- E. The Discharger shall provide standby or emergency power facilities and/or storage capacity or other means so that in the event of plant upset or outage due to power failure or other causes, the discharge of raw or inadequately treated sewage does not occur.
- F. This Order may be modified, in accordance with the provisions set forth in 40 CFR Parts 122 and 124, to include requirements for the implementation of the watershed management approach and/or for the addition of a limitation for phosphorus.
- G. This permit may be modified according to 40 CFR Part 122.62 if new regulations are adopted by the State of California, including the Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (California Toxics Rule) and implementation policies (State's Toxics Standards Implementation Policy).
- H. 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, 2003.

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

V. RESCISSION

Order No. 95-075, adopted by this Regional Board on June 12, 1995, is hereby rescinded, except for enforcement purposes.

I, Dennis Dickerson, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on June 15, 1998.



DENNIS DICKERSON
Executive Officer

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

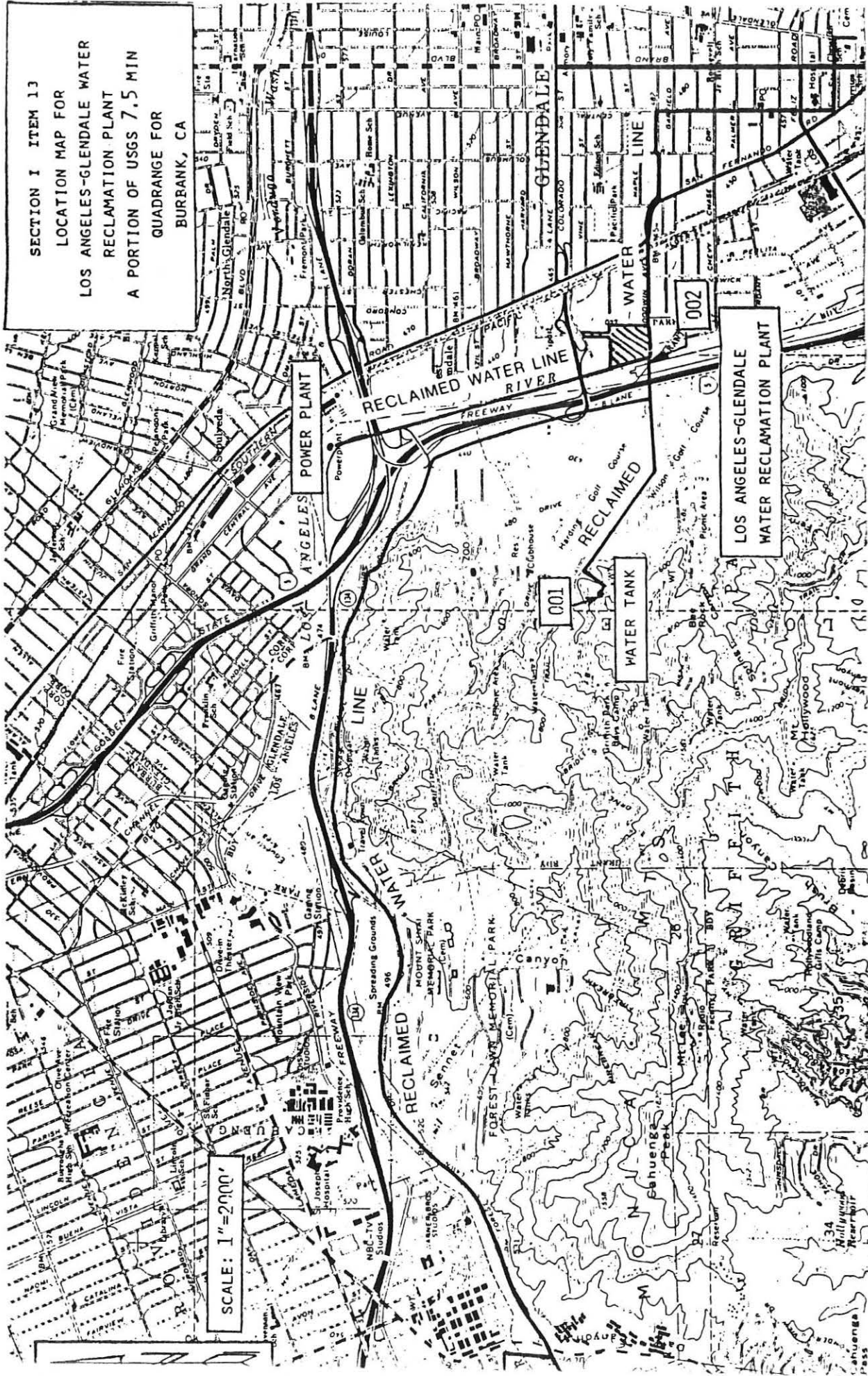
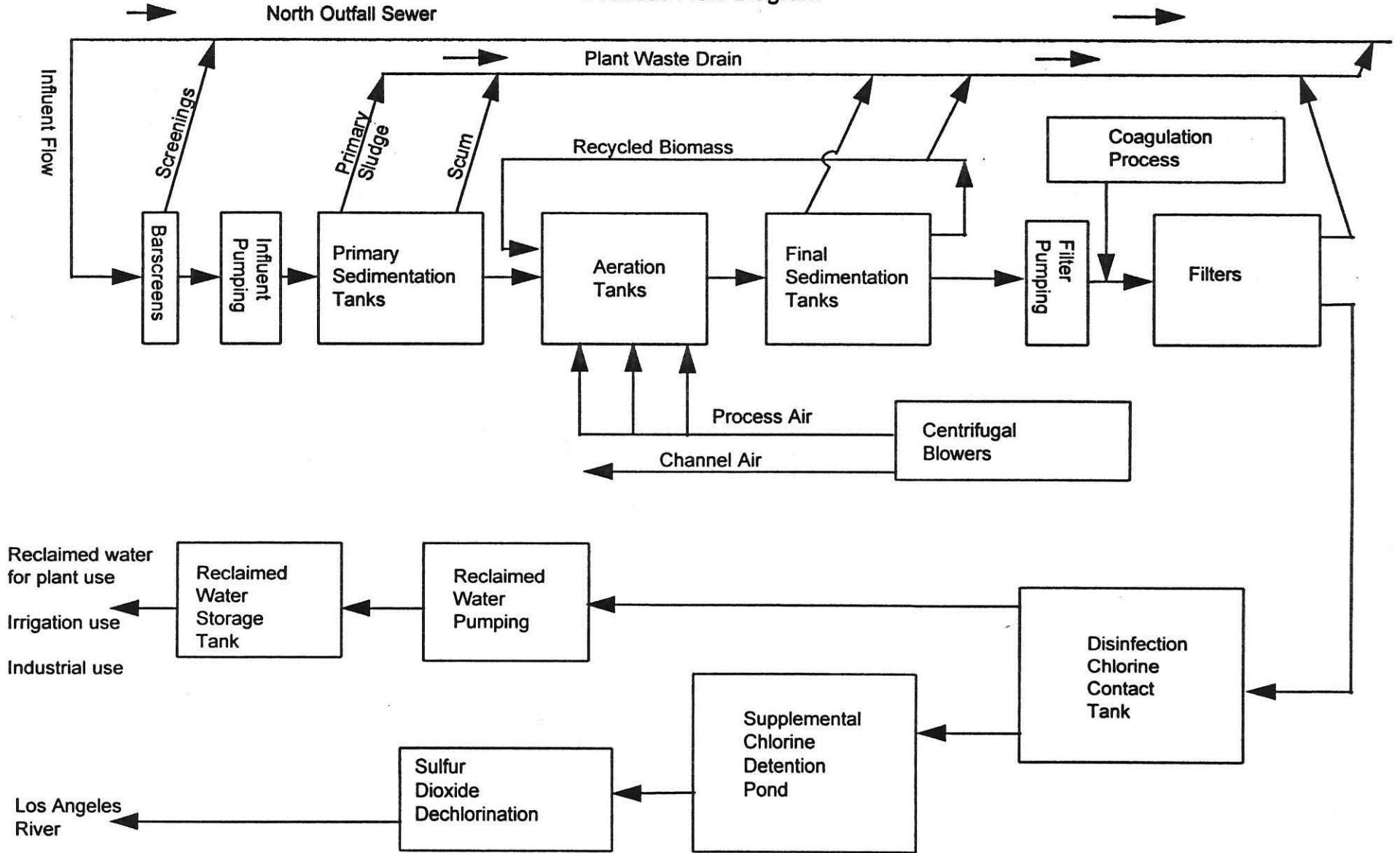


FIGURE 2

Los Angeles-Glendale Water Reclamation Plant
Process Flow Diagram



ORDER NO. 98-047

NPDES NO. CA0053953

Attachments

Attachment 1	Pollutants Method Detection Limits
Attachment 2	Ammonia Concentrations
Attachment N	Standard Provisions, General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements
Attachment P	Pretreatment Reporting Requirements
Attachment S	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit No. CAS000001 (General Permit) and Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities Excluding Construction Activities
Attachment T	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	206.2	2	NC
Beryllium	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-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	NC
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-Trifluoroethane			
Trichlorofluoromethane			
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

Attachment 2

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 NH₃)							
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
7.50	0.0078	0.0111	0.0156	0.022	0.031	0.031	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 NH₃)							
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

Attachment 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 NH₃)					
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 NH₃)					
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

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

**STANDARD PROVISIONS, GENERAL MONITORING AND
REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

"ATTACHMENT N"

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.
9. The pH of wastes discharged shall at all times be within the range 6.0 to 9.0.
10. The temperature of wastes discharged shall not exceed 100° F.
11. The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high level radiological waste is prohibited.

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- (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;
 - (c) A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.
 10. In the event the discharger is unable to comply with any of the conditions of this Order due to:
 - (a) breakdown of waste treatment equipment;
 - (b) accidents caused by human error or negligence; or
 - (c) other causes such as acts of nature,

the discharger shall notify the Executive Officer by telephone as soon as he or his agents have knowledge of the incident and confirm this notification in writing within two weeks of the telephone notification. The written notification shall include pertinent information explaining reasons for the noncompliance and shall indicate what steps were taken to correct the problem and the dates thereof, and what steps are being taken to prevent the problem from recurring.

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- (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 works by a source introducing pollutants into such works at the time the waste discharge requirements were adopted.
- Notice shall include a description of the quantity and quality of pollutants and the impact of such change on the quantity and quality of effluent from such publicly owned treatment works. A substantial change in volume is considered an increase of ten percent in the mean dry-weather flow rate. The discharger shall forward a copy of such notice directly to the Regional Administrator.
19. The discharger shall notify the Board not later than 120 days in advance of implementation of any plans to alter production capacity of the product line of the manufacturing, producing or processing facility by more than ten percent. Such notification shall include estimates of proposed production rate, the type of process, and projected effects on effluent quality. Notification shall include submittal of a new report of waste discharge appropriate filing fee.
20. The discharger shall give advance notice to the Regional Board as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the facility or of any planned changes in the facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with requirements.
21. The discharger shall file with the Board a report of waste discharge at least 120 days before making any material change or proposed change in the character, location or volume of the discharge.
22. All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Regional Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe:
- (a) that any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the

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The discharger may allow a bypass to occur that does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. In such a case, the above bypass conditions are not applicable. The discharger shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in E-16.

24. A discharger that wishes to establish the affirmative defense of an upset in an action brought for non-compliance shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
- (a) an upset occurred and that the discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
 - (b) the permitted facility was being properly operated by the time of the upset;
 - (c) the discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in E-16; and
 - (d) the discharger complied with any remedial measures required.

No determination made before an action for noncompliance, such as during administrative review of claims that non-compliance was caused by an upset, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

In any enforcement proceeding, the discharger seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

25. This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Regional Board. In the event of any change in name, ownership, or control of these waste disposal facilities, the discharger shall notify this Board of such change and shall notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, copy of which shall be forwarded to the Board. The Regional Board may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the Order to change the name of the discharger and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act.

C. Enforcement

1. The California Water Code provides that any person who 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.

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3. Records of monitoring information shall include:
 - (a) The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
 - (b) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
 - (c) The date(s) analyses were performed;
 - (d) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
 - (e) The analytical techniques or methods used; and
 - (f) The results of such analyses.
4. All sampling, sample preservation, and analyses must be conducted according to test procedures under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this Order.
5. All chemical, bacteriological, and bioassay analyses shall be conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by an appropriate governmental regulatory agency.
6. The discharger shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring instruments and to insure accuracy of measurements, or shall insure that both equipment activities will be conducted.
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:

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and maintenance of the facility.

- (b) Type of maintenance (preventive or corrective).
- (c) Frequency of maintenance, if preventive.

If an operation and maintenance report has been supplied to the Board previously and there have been no changes, a second report need not be provided.

6. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the monitoring and Reporting Program.
 - (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".

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- (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.
 - (b) Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in the Order.
 - (c) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed in this Order to be reported within 24 hours.

The Regional Board may waive the above-required written report on a case-by-case basis.

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- (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.
4. The discharger shall require any industrial user of the treatment works to comply with applicable service charges and toxic pretreatment standards promulgated in accordance with Sections 204(b), 307, and 308 of the Federal Clean Water Act or amendments thereto. The discharger shall require each individual user to submit periodic notice (over intervals not to exceed nine months) of progress toward compliance with applicable toxic and pretreatment standards developed pursuant to the Federal Clean Water Act or amendments thereto. The discharger shall forward a copy of such notice to the Board and the Regional Administrator.
5. Collected screening, sludges, and other solids removed from liquid wastes shall be disposed of at a legal point of disposal and in accordance with the provisions of Section 405(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act and Division 7 of the California Water Code. For the purpose of this requirement, a legal point of disposal is defined as one for which waste discharge requirements have been prescribed by

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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:

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

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 taken in any calendar day. If a composite sample is taken, C_i is the concentration measured in the composite sample and Q_i is the average flow rate occurring during the period over which samples are composited.

5. "Daily maximum" limit means the maximum acceptable "daily discharge" for pollutant measurements. Unless otherwise specified, the results to be compared to the "daily maximum" limit are based on composite samples."
6. "Duly authorized representative" is one whose:
- (a) Authorization is made in writing by a principal executive officer or ranking elected official;
- (b) Authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.); and
- (c) Written authorization is submitted to the Regional Board and EPA Region 9. If an authorization becomes no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements above must be submitted to the Regional Board and EPA Region 9 prior to or together

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

ATTACHMENT P

PRETREATMENT REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

I. ANNUAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The annual report is due on April 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 POTWS 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 discharged by nondomestic 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 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. 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, 100% dry weight basis.

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 nondomestic 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

Attachment P
Pretreatment Reporting Requirements

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 Significant Industrial User (SIU), by providing a list or table which includes:
 - a. SIU name;
 - b. Industrial category;
 - c. Number of samples taken by the POTW during the year;
 - d. Number of samples taken by the SIU during the year;
 - e. A description that states the procedure used to ensure that all needed certificates were provided for Facilities which have total toxic organic management plan;
 - f. Standards violated during the year (Federal and local, reported separately);
 - g. 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 (This requirement may be submitted as an addendum, by July 1st of each year) ; and
 - h. A summary of enforcement or other actions taken during the year to return the SIU to compliance, including the type of action, and amount of fines assessed/collected (if any). Briefly describe any proposed actions, for bringing the SIU into compliance.
5. 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.

Attachment P
Pretreatment Reporting Requirements

6. A summary of the annual pretreatment budget, including the cost of pretreatment program functions and equipment purchases.
7. A summary of public participation activities to involve and inform the public of the program including a copy of the newspaper notice, if any, required under 40 CFR 403.8 (f) (2) (vii) (This requirement may be submitted, as an addendum, by July 1st of each year).
8. A description of any changes in sludge disposal methods and a discussion of any concerns not described elsewhere in the report.
9. A brief description of any program the POTW implements to reduce pollutants from nondomestic users that are not classified as SIUs.

II. SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The Discharger shall submit a semi-annual compliance status report to the USEPA, the State Board, and the Regional Board. The report shall cover the periods January 1 - June 30. The report shall be submitted by August 31. The reports shall contain:

1. A list of SIUs which violated any standards or reporting requirements for which a Notice of Violation was issued during January - June;
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 the annual report, including closeouts (facilities under previous enforcement actions which attained compliance during the two quarters).

III. REPORT SUBMITTAL AND SIGNATORY

The semi-annual 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

**Attachment P
Pretreatment Reporting Requirements**

Sacramento, CA 94244-2130

**Pretreatment Program Report
CWA Compliance Office (WTR-7)
Water Division
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901**

**State of California
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)**

I. MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

- A. The Discharger shall implement this monitoring program on the effective date of this Order. All monthly monitoring reports shall be submitted by the first day of the second month following each monthly sampling period, addressed to the Regional Board, Attention: Data and Information Management Unit. The first monitoring report under this Program is due by September 1, 1998, and will cover the monitoring period of July 1998.
- B. Quarterly monitoring 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 Program (ELAP) or approved by the Executive Officer. A copy of the laboratory certification shall be provided each time a new and/or renewal is obtained from ELAP.

The analyses shall specify the USEPA analytical method used and its Method Detection Limit (MDL). For the purpose of reporting compliance with numerical limitations, performance goals, and receiving water limitations, analytical data shall be reported with an actual numerical value or "non-detected (ND)" with the MDL indicated for the analytical method used. The maximum allowed MDLs are those published by the USEPA (MDLs for priority pollutants are listed in Attachment 1). In addition, the detection limits employed for effluent analyses shall be lower than the permit limits established for a given parameter, 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.

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

- E. By April 1 of each year, the Discharger shall submit an annual report containing a discussion of the previous year's effluent and receiving water monitoring data, as well as graphical and tabular summaries of the data. The data shall be submitted to the Regional Board on hard copy and on 3 1/2" computer diskette following the Regional Board's format. 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.
- F. The Discharger shall inform the Regional Board well in advance of any construction activity proposed that can potentially affect compliance with applicable requirements.
- G. Monitoring frequencies may be adjusted to a less frequent basis and sampling constituents dropped by the Executive Officer if such is requested by the Discharger and backed by statistical trends of data submitted.

II. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

(Footnotes on pages T-10, T-11 and T-12).

- A. Influent monitoring is required to:
 1. determine compliance with NPDES permit conditions and water quality standards,
 2. assess treatment plant performance, and
 3. assess the effectiveness of the pretreatment program.
- B. 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.
- C. Samples for influent BOD₅ 20°C and suspended solids shall be obtained on the same day that the effluent BOD₅ 20°C and suspended solids samples are obtained to demonstrate percent removal. Similarly, sampling of other constituents shall also be coordinated with effluent sampling.
- D. The following shall constitute the influent monitoring program:

<u>Constituents</u>	<u>Type of Units</u>	<u>Sample</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Flow	mgd	recorder/totalizer	continuous ^[1]
pH	pH units	grab	daily

<u>Constituents</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Suspended solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	weekly
BOD ₅ 20°C	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 organic compounds	µg/L	grab	semiannually
Remaining EPA priority pollutants (excluding asbestos, Attachment 1)	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually

III. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

(Footnotes on pages T-10, T-11 and T-12).

A. Effluent monitoring is required to:

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

B. An effluent sampling station shall be established for each point of discharge and shall be located downstream of any inplant 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 such station is representative of the effluent quality at all discharge points. Any changes in sampling station locations shall be approved by the Executive Officer.

C. The following shall constitute the effluent monitoring program:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Total waste flow	mgd	recorder	continuous ^[1]
Turbidity ^[2]	NTU	recorder	continuous ^[1]
Total residual chlorine	mg/L	recorder	continuous ^[1]
Total coliform ^[2]	MPN/100 ml	grab	daily

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Temperature	°F	grab	daily
pH	pH units	grab	daily
Settleable solids	ml/L	grab	daily
Suspended solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	daily
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	24-hour composite	weekly
Oil and grease	mg/L grab		weekly
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	grab	monthly
Ammonia nitrogen	mg/L	grab	monthly
Nitrate nitrogen	mg/L	grab	monthly
Nitrite nitrogen ^[3]	mg/L	grab	monthly
Nitrate+Nitrite nitrogen	mg/L grab		monthly
Organic nitrogen	mg/L	grab	monthly
Total nitrogen	mg/L grab		monthly
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Sulfate	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Chloride	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Phosphate (as P)	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Fluoride	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Detergents (as MBAS) ^[4]	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Chronic toxicity ^[5]	TU _c	24-hour composite	monthly
Iron	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Arsenic	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Cadmium	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Chromium VI ^[6]	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Copper	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Lead	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Mercury	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Nickel	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Selenium	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Silver	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Zinc	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Total hardness	µg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Cyanide	µg/L	grab	monthly
Boron	mg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Barium	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
DDT ^[7]	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Endosulfan-alpha	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Endosulfan-beta	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Endrin	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Lindane	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly ^[8]
PAHs ^[9]	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
Phenols			
chlorinated	µg/L	24-hour composite	quarterly
non-chlorinated	µg/L	grab	quarterly
Benzene	µg/L	grab	quarterly
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	grab	quarterly
Chloroform	µg/L	grab	quarterly
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	grab	quarterly
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	grab	quarterly
Other volatile organic compounds	µg/L	grab	quarterly
Methylene chloride	µg/L	grab	quarterly ^[8]
Halomethanes	µg/L	grab	quarterly
Acute toxicity ^[10]	TU _a	grab	quarterly
Aluminum	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually
2,4-D	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually
Methoxychlor	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually
MTBE	µg/L	grab	semiannually
Toxaphene	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually
PCBs ^[11]	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually
Radioactivity ^[12]	pCi/L	24-hour composite	semiannually
Pesticides ^[13]	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually
Remaining EPA priority pollutants (excluding asbestos, Attachment 1)	µg/L	24-hour composite	semiannually

IV. WATERSHED-WIDE 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 effects 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 goals of the Watershed-wide Monitoring Program for the upper Los Angeles River Watershed are: to determine compliance with receiving water limits, to monitor trends in surface water quality, to assure protection of beneficial uses, and to provide data for modeling contaminants of concern.
- D. The Discharger shall participate in the implementation of the Watershed-wide Monitoring Program. The City's responsibilities under the Watershed-wide Monitoring Program are described in the Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements section. To achieve the goals of the Watershed-wide Monitoring Program, revisions to the Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements will be made under the direction of USEPA and the Regional Board.
- V. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS
(Footnotes on pages T-10, T-11 and T-12).

- A. Receiving water stations shall be established at the following locations (See Figure T-1):

<u>Station Number</u>	<u>Los Angeles River Stations</u>
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-7	Los Angeles River at Los Feliz Blvd. (upstream from the Los Feliz Blvd. bridge)

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

Only stations R-4 and R-5 will be used to determine compliance with the receiving water limitations.

- 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-7:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
pH	pH units	weekly
Temperature	°F	weekly
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	weekly
Total residual chlorine	mg/L	weekly
Total coliform	MPN/100 ml	weekly
Fecal coliform	MPN/100 ml	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) ^[4]	mg/L	quarterly
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	quarterly
Total organic carbon	mg/L	quarterly
Oil and grease	mg/L	quarterly
MTBE	mg/L	quarterly
Chronic toxicity ^[5]	TU _c	quarterly
Acute toxicity ^[10]	TU _a	quarterly
Arsenic	µg/L	quarterly
Cadmium	µg/L	quarterly
Total chromium	µg/L	quarterly
Copper	µg/L	quarterly
Lead	µg/L	quarterly
Mercury	µg/L	quarterly
Nickel	µg/L	quarterly

Zinc		µg/L		quarterly
Total hardness	µg/L		quarterly	
Cyanide		µg/L		quarterly
Phenolic compounds		µg/L		semiannually
Aldrin and dieldrin		µg/L		semiannually
<u>Constituent</u>		<u>Units</u>		<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Endrin		µg/L		semiannually
HCH		µg/L		semiannually
Chlordane		µg/L		semiannually
Lindane		µg/L		semiannually
Toxaphene		µg/L		semiannually
PAHs ^[9]	µg/L		semiannually	

- C. The following analyses, which are part of the receiving water monitoring program, shall be conducted on grab samples of sediment obtained at Stations R-4, R-5, and R-7:

<u>Constituent</u>		<u>Units</u>		<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
DDTs ^[7]	µg/L		semiannually	
PCBs ^[11]		µg/L		semiannually

- D. At the same time the receiving waters are sampled, observations shall be made in the reach bounded by Stations Nos. R-4 and R-5, and around R-7, 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. flow measurement

- iv. exact sampling location
- v. users of water in the river (i.e. homeless, people washing in the river, etc.)
- vi. non-contact users (i.e. bikers, joggers, etc.)
- vii. wildlife (i.e. birds, mammals, reptiles, estimated amount of vegetation)

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

- E. 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 waste 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.

- F. In the event of a spill or bypass of raw or partially treated sewage from the Los Angeles-Glendale Plant 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.

- G. Receiving water samples shall not be taken during or within 48 hours following the flow of rainwater runoff into the Los Angeles River system.
- H. Receiving water sampling and observations need not be performed during period of no discharge to surface waters.
- I. Storm drain flow observations need not be performed during periods of no discharge to surface waters.

VI. COMPLIANCE WITH 7-DAY, MONTHLY AVERAGE LIMITS AND DAILY MAXIMUM LIMITS

- A. For constituents where both monthly average and maximum limits are specified but where the monitoring frequency is less than four times a month, the following procedure shall apply: Initially, not later than the first week of the second month after the adoption of this Order, 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 monthly average limit has been demonstrated. Once compliance has been demonstrated, sampling and analyses shall revert to the frequency specified.

- B. For any weekly monitored constituent: if any result of a weekly analysis exceeds the 7-day average limit (or the monthly average limit if no 7-day limit is prescribed), the frequency of analysis shall be increased to daily within one week of knowledge of the test results. Daily testing shall continue for at least 7 consecutive days and until compliance with the 7-day average limit is demonstrated, after which the frequency shall revert to weekly.
- C. For any monthly monitored constituent: if any result of a monthly analysis exceeds the monthly average limit, the frequency of analysis shall be increased to weekly within one week of knowledge of the test result. Weekly testing shall continue for at least 4 consecutive weeks and until compliance with the monthly average limit is demonstrated, after which the frequency shall revert to monthly.

VII. 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 residual chlorine - 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] During the pilot test studies and implementation phases of nitrogen controls, the monitoring frequency of nitrite in the effluent should be increased to weekly. If the nitrite concentration in the effluent exceeds 1.3 mg/l during the pilot test studies and implementation phases, the monitoring frequency of nitrite in the receiving water stations should be also increased to weekly.

[4] Methylene blue active substances.

[5] 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 aquatic plant.

Two screening processes should be conducted, one for the effluent chronic toxicity testing and one for the receiving waters chronic toxicity testing (water from station R-5 should be used for the screening process). If the results from the first series of screening tests reveal that the most-sensitive organism in the receiving water is the same as the effluent, no further screening tests are required for the receiving waters. However, the complete initial screening process should be conducted for the effluent.

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 $1.0 TU_c$.

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:

$$TU_c = 100/NOEC$$

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 of 100% effluent without ammonia removal and 100% effluent with ammonia removed shall be conducted.

If chronic toxicity in the effluent is higher than $1.0 TU_c$ during three consecutive months, the City shall conduct a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE). The TIE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the sources of toxicity. Once the sources are identified, the City shall take all reasonable steps to reduce toxicity in the effluent.

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

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

- [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] PAHs (polynuclear, aromatic hydrocarbons) shall mean the sum of acenaphthylene, 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.
- [10] By methods specified in "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluent to Freshwater and Marine Organisms" (September 1991, EPA/600/4-90/027). Submission of bioassay results should include the information noted on pages 70 through 73 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 to 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.

If the survival rates are lower than the effluent permit limit, the frequency of monitoring should be increased to monthly for at least three months after a permit limit violation.

- [11] 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.
- [12] If gross α activity exceeds 5 pCi/L in any sample, measurement of Ra^{226} shall be made; if Ra^{226} exceeds 3 pCi/L, measurement of Ra^{228} shall be made. If gross α activity exceeds 50 pCi/L in any sample, an analysis of the sample shall be performed to identify the major constituents present and compliance with Title 17, Section 30269 shall also be demonstrated.
- [13] 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).

VIII. 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.

IX. STORM WATER MONITORING AND REPORTING

The City shall implement the Storm Water Monitoring Program and Reporting Requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board's General NPDES Permit No. CAS000001 and Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Industrial Activities (Order No. 97-03-DWQ) (Attachment 3).

Ordered by:

DENNIS DICKERSON
Executive Officer
Date: June 15, 1998

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

FACT SHEET
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
CITY OF LOS ANGELES
(Los Angeles-Glendale Water Reclamation Plant)

NPDES NO. CA0053953
PUBLIC NOTICE No. 98-020

I. INTRODUCTION

The City of Los Angeles (hereafter City or Discharger) operates the Los Angeles-Glendale Water Reclamation Plant (hereafter Los Angeles-Glendale Plant or Plant) under Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) contained in Order No. 95-075 (NPDES permit No. CA0053953) adopted by this Regional Board on June 12, 1995, and amended on April 13, 1998 (Order No. 98-027).

The Regional Board is in the process of implementing a Watershed Management Approach to address water quality protection in the Los Angeles River watershed. Accordingly, the Regional Board is reviewing the WDRs and NPDES permits for the facilities that discharge wastes to the Upper Los Angeles River (including Los Angeles-Glendale Plant). As a result of the review, this new Order is prepared to replace the Order No. 95-075 adopted on June 12, 1995.

FACILITY ADDRESS

4600 Colorado Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90039
Plant Manager: Mr. Steven S. Fang

FACILITY MAILING ADDRESS

433 S. Spring Street, 4th Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90013

The proposed waste discharge requirements and NPDES permit will expire on May 10, 2003.

II. DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY

The Los Angeles-Glendale Plant is jointly owned by the City of Los Angeles and the City of Glendale. The Plant is located at 4600 Colorado Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, and treats wastewater generated from the Cities of Glendale, Burbank, Los Angeles, La Canada-Flintridge, and from Los Angeles Zoo. Figure 1 shows the location map of the Plant. The Los Angeles-Glendale Plant is a tertiary wastewater treatment plant, that treats municipal wastewater from domestic, commercial, and industrial sources. The treatment design capacity of the Plant is 20 million gallons per day (mgd). In 1997, the average annual discharge was 13.9 mgd. The Los Angeles-Glendale Plant discharges the treated

wastewater to the Los Angeles River.

A portion of the treated wastewater is used for irrigation and industrial uses. The use of reclaimed water is regulated under Water Reclamation Requirements contained in Order No. 97-072 adopted by this Regional Board on May 12, 1997.

The Los Angeles-Glendale Plant is one of the upstream plants of the City's Hyperion treatment System. The wastewater is taken by the Los Angeles-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 Los Angeles-Glendale Plant may be able to process flows in excess of 20 mgd for short time periods without exceeding effluent limitations.

Treatment at the Los Angeles-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. See figure 2 for the plant flow diagram.

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.

Storm water in the Los Angeles-Glendale Plant is collected by a storm drain that is tied into the final effluent surge chamber.

III. DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE

The Los Angeles-Glendale Plant 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"), in the Los Angeles River narrows, above the river estuary.

The characteristics of the treated wastewater discharged into the Los Angeles River in 1997 are as follows:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Annual Average</u>	<u>Minimum Monthly Avg.</u>	<u>Maximum Monthly Avg.</u>
Flow	mgd	13.8	6.5	21.7
pH	pH units	7.1	6.7	7.5
Temperature	°F	76	--	85
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	5.0	--	12.1
Suspended solids	mg/L	2.9	--	7.6
Settleable solids	ml/L	<0.1	--	0.1
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	577	534	672
Turbidity	NTU	--	--	6
Total chlorine residual	mg/L	<0.01	--	--
Sulfate	mg/L	131	113	163
Chloride	mg/L	132	112	150
Total coliform	CFU/100ml	<1	--	2
Oil and grease	mg/L	0.5	--	5.0
Ammonia-N	mg/L	--	--	21.3
Nitrate-N	mg/L	2.7	0.9	4.7
Nitrite-N	mg/L	0.6	<0.01	1.0
Organic nitrogen	mg/L	2.1	1.2	3.0
Total nitrogen	mg/L	18.7	16.0	21.0
Nitrite-N+Nitrate-N	mg/L	3.3	1.8	5.2
Boron	mg/L	0.6	0.5	0.7
Fluoride	mg/L	0.9	0.4	2.9
MBAS	mg/L	0.1	0.1	0.2
Barium	mg/L	0.026	0.011	0.035
Iron	mg/L	0.082	0.020	0.190
Cyanide	mg/L	0.005	--	0.013
Chronic toxicity	TU _c	--	<1	>10

IV. BASIS FOR PROPOSED WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

A. Beneficial Uses

The beneficial uses of the receiving water are:

Los Angeles River upstream of Figueroa Street - Hydrologic Unit 405.21

Existing: ground water recharge; contact and non-contact water recreation; warm freshwater

habitat; wildlife habitat; and wetland habitat.

Potential: municipal and domestic supply¹; and industrial service supply.

Los Angeles River downstream of Figueroa Street - Hydrologic Unit 405.15

Existing: ground water recharge; contact² and non-contact water recreation; and warm freshwater habitat.

Potential: municipal and domestic supply¹; and industrial service supply.

Los Angeles River downstream of Figueroa Street - Hydrologic Unit 405.12

Existing: ground water recharge; contact² and non-contact water recreation; warm freshwater habitat; marine habitat; wildlife habitat; and rare, threatened, or endangered species.

Potential: municipal and domestic supply¹; industrial service supply; industrial process supply; migration of aquatic organisms; spawning, reproduction, and/or early development; and shellfish harvesting².

Los Angeles River Estuary - Hydrologic Unit 405.12

Existing: industrial service supply; navigation; contact and non-contact water recreation; commercial and sport fishing; estuarine habitat; marine habitat; wildlife habitat; rare, threatened, or endangered species³; migration of aquatic organisms⁴; spawning, reproduction, and/or early development⁴; and wetland habitat.

Potential: shellfish harvesting.

B. Water Quality in Los Angeles River Watershed

The 1996 State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB) *Water Quality Assessment Report* identified the water quality condition of waterbodies in the Los Angeles Region.

In the Los Angeles River, the following beneficial uses were determined to be either impaired or threatened to be impaired: aquatic life, contact and non-contact recreation.

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

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

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

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

The water quality is impacted by bacteriological contamination (coliform count), heavy metals (lead and silver), ammonia, nitrogen, nutrients (algae), oil, pH, total dissolved solids, chloride, turbidity, trash, scum, and odor.

C. Statutes, Rules and Regulations Applicable to Discharge

1. Section 301(b)(1)(B) of the Federal Clean Water Act requires publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) to meet effluent limitations based upon secondary treatment.
2. Effluent limitations, national standards of performance, toxic and pretreatment effluent standards, established pursuant to Section 208(b), 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 307, 403, and 405 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and amendments thereto.
3. Division 7 of the California Water Code is applicable to discharges to navigable water and tributaries thereto.
4. Section 176(c) of the Federal Clean Air Act requires POTWs to conform with the State Implementation Plan which places limitations on anticipated growth and emissions.
5. Water quality objectives for surface water and groundwater recharge are followed according to the Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the Coastal Watersheds of the Los Angeles and Ventura Counties.
6. California Drinking Water Standards (California Domestic Water Quality and Monitoring Regulations, Title 22, California Code of Regulations).
7. Wastewater Reclamation Criteria (Title 22, Division 4, California Code of Regulations).
8. CWA 402 and 40 CFR Parts 122, 123, and 124 regulations, (and therefore SWRCB Order Nos. 91-13-DWQ, 92-12-DWQ, and 92-008-DWQ), for storm water discharges.
9. 40 CFR 304 regulations for implementation of U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA's) water quality-based limitations for toxic pollutants.
10. 40 CFR Part 403 regulations for development and implementation of industrial wastewater pretreatment program.
11. 40 CFR Part 503 regulations for the use and disposal of municipal sewage sludge.
12. The SWRCB's Resolution No. 68-016, (adopted on October 28, 1968), and USEPA 40 CFR 131.12, "Antidegradation Policies".
13. State Water Resources Control Board Thermal Plan (revised September 18, 1975).

14. CWA 303(d)(4) and CWA 402(o)(2), USEPA "Antibacksliding Policy".
15. The numerical limitations are taken from 40 CFR Part 133, Basin Plan, National Toxic Rule (NTR), and California or National Drinking Water Standards (CA/National) whichever more stringent to protect beneficial uses of the receiving water.

D. Specific Rationales for each of the Numerical Effluent Limitations

The numerical limitations are taken from the current permit, Order No. 95-075, the Basin Plan, National Toxic Rule (NTR), and California or National Drinking Water Standards (CA/National) to protect beneficial uses of the receiving water.

1. Conventional and nonconventional pollutants:

Discharge Limitations^[1]

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>7-Day Daily Average</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Rationale Basis</u>
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	20	30	45	Order No. 95-075
Suspended solids	mg/L	15	40	45	Order No. 95-075
Oil and grease	mg/L	10--	15		Order No. 95-075
Settleable solids	ml/L	0.1	--	0.2	Order No. 95-075
Cyanide ^[2]	µg/L	5.2	--	22	NTR
Total residual chlorine	mg/L	--	--	0.1	Order No. 95-075

Discharge Limitations^[1]

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>7-Day Daily Average</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Rationale Basis</u>
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	--	--	950	Basin Plan

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Chloride	mg/L	--	--	190	Basin Plan
Sulfate	mg/L	--	--	300	Basin Plan
Boron	mg/L	--	--	1.5	Order No. 95-075
Fluoride	mg/L	--	--	2	Basin Plan
Barium	mg/L	--	--	1.0	Basin Plan
Detergents (as MBAS) ^[3]	mg/L	--	--	0.5	Basin Plan
Nitrite-N ^[4] Plan	mg/L	--	--	1	CA/National & Basin
Nitrite+Nitrate-N	mg/L	--	--	8	Basin Plan

2. Toxic pollutants (metals):

Discharge Limitations^[1]

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>	<u>Rationale Basis</u>
Arsenic	µg/L	--	50	CA/National & Basin Plan
Cadmium ^[5]	µg/L	1	3.7	NTR
Chromium (VI) ^[6]	µg/L	10	15	NTR
Copper ^[5,7]	µg/L	11	17	NTR
Lead	µg/L	2.5 ^[5]	15	NTR & CA/National

Discharge Limitations^[1]

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>	<u>Rationale Basis</u>
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City of Los Angeles
 LA-Glendale Water Reclamation Plant
 Fact Sheet

CA0053953

Mercury ^[8]	µg/L	0.012	2.1	NTR
Nickel Plan	µg/L	--	100	CA/National & Basin
Selenium ^[9]	µg/L	5	20	NTR
Silver ^[5]	µg/L --	3.4	NTR	
Zinc ^[5]	µg/L	100	110	NTR

3. Toxic pollutants (organics):

Discharge Limitations^[1]

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>	<u>Rationale Basis</u>
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.0019	2.5	NTR
DDT ^[10]	µg/L 0.001		1.1	NTR
Endosulfan-alpha	µg/L	0.056	0.22	NTR
Endosulfan-beta	µg/L	0.056	0.22	NTR
Endrin	µg/L	0.0023	0.18	NTR
Lindane 075	µg/L	0.08	0.2	NTR & Order No. 95-
Toxaphene	µg/L	0.0002	0.73	NTR
PCBs ^[11] 075	µg/L	0.014	0.5	NTR & Order No. 95-
1,4-dichlorobenzene	µg/L	--	5	Basin Plan

Discharge Limitations^[1]

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>	<u>Rationale Basis</u>
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate ^[12]	µg/L	--	4	CA/National, Basin Plan & Order No. 95-075
PAHs ^[13]	µg/L	--	0.2	Order No. 95-075
Benzene	µg/L	--	1	CA/National, Basin Plan & Order No. 95-075
1,2-dichloroethane Plan	µg/L	--	0.5	CA/National & Basin
Chloroform	µg/L	--	100	Order No. 95-075
Ethylbenzene Plan	µg/L	--	700	CA/National & Basin
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	--	5	CA/National, Basin Plan & Order No. 95-075
Methylene chloride ^[14]	µg/L	--	5	CA/National & Basin Plan
Bromodichloromethane	µg/L	--	100	CA/National
Dibromochloromethane	µg/L	--	100	CA/National

Footnotes to discharge limitations:

[1] If the constituent limit is less than the method detection limit, compliance with the constituent limit shall be based on the PQL (Practical Quantitation Level). PQL shall be determined by multiplying the USEPA method detection limit (MDL) shown in Attachment 1 or the Discharger's performance MDL approved by the Executive Officer, with the factors five (5) for carcinogens or non-classified compounds, and ten (10) for non-carcinogens. If the constituent limit is between the method detection limit and PQL, compliance with the constituent limit may be based on a 95th percentile of a distribution of samples taken within a month rather than one single sample. The compliance based on a distribution is to account for the uncertainty associated with values between MDL and PQL.

- [2] The City will conduct studies to identify the sources of pollutant, determine measures to reduce this pollutant in the final effluent, and implements such measures; or the City will develop a site-specific objective. The workplan 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 an interim limit of 38 µg/L for cyanide, for both the monthly average and daily maximum limits. This new interim limits was calculated based on the 95th percentile confidence level of the January 1993 through December 1997 monitoring data.
- [3] The City has the option to: (a) conduct studies to identify the sources of pollutant, determine measures to reduce this pollutant in the final effluent, and implement such measures; or (b) develop a site-specific objective. The workplan and schedule for the study(ies) shall be submitted in writing within 60 days of the effective date of this Order. Following the approval by the Executive Officer, the work plan must be implemented immediately by the City. While the aforementioned studies are being developed and implemented, the City shall comply with an interim limit of 0.6 mg/L for MBAS.
- [4] These limits shall be in effect after the City conducts studies to identify the sources of pollutant, determines measures to reduce this pollutant in the final effluent, and implements such measures; or the City develops a site-specific objective. The workplan 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 a daily maximum interim limit of 1.3 mg/L for nitrite-N. This new interim limits was calculated based on the 95th percentile confidence level of the January 1993 through December 1997 monitoring data. The City is currently conducting a pilot study project to asses various options for nitorgen control, including ammonia and nutrient reduction. During these studies and subsequent implementation phases, effluent nitrite concentrations shall not exceed a maximum of 2 mg/L. All exceedances beyond 1 mg/L shall be reported to the Executive Officer in the narrative portion of the monthly report to document such occurrences.
- [5] Concentrations expressed as total dissolved metals, and corresponded to a total hardness of 100 mg/L and water effect ratio of 1.0. The City may request the Executive Officer to adjust limits based on the effluent's hardness. The adjusted limits will be calculated by following 40 CFR §131.36(b)(2). In addition, the limits may be modified if the City requests and conducts a study on the water effect ratio according to USEPA guidance documents and/or state protocols, if applicable.
- [6] The discharger has the option to meet the hexavalent chromium limitations with a total chromium analysis. However, if the total chromium level exceeds the hexavalent chromium limitation, it will be considered a violation unless an analysis has been made for hexavalent chromium in replicate sample and the result shows within the hexavalent chromium limits. Concentrations are expressed as total dissolved hxavalent chromium and corresponded to a water effect ratio of 1.0. In addition, the limits may be modified if the City requests and conducts a study on the water effect ratio according to USEPA guidance documents and/or state protocols, if applicable.
- [7] These limits shall be in effect after the City conducts studies to identify the sources of pollutant, determines measures to reduce this pollutant in the final effluent, and implements such measures; or the City develops a site-specific objective. The workplan 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 an interim limit of 22 μ g/L for copper, for both the monthly average and daily maximum limits. This new interim limits was calculated based on the 95th percentile confidence level of the January 1993 through December 1997 monitoring data.

- [8] The monthly average limit is expressed as total recoverable. The daily maximum concentration is expressed as total dissolved metals and corresponded to a water effect ration of 1.0. In addition, the limits may be modified if the City requests and conducts a study on the water effect ratio according to USEPA guidance documents and/or state protocols, if applicable.
- [9] Concentration expressed as total recoverable.
- [10] DDT shall mean the sum of the p,p' and o,p' isomers of DDT, DDD, and DDE. The PQL for DDT will be calculated on the basis of the MCL for DDT.
- [11] 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.
- [12] The City is conducting a Source Identification Study and will implements all reasonable measures to reduce this pollutant in the effluent; or the City will develop a site-specific objective. While the aforementioned study is being conducted, the City shall comply with a daily maximum interim limit of 19 μ g/L for bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate. This new interim limits was calculated based on the 95th percentile confidence level of the January 1993 through December 1997 monitoring data.
- [13] 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. The PQL for PAHs will be calculated on the basis of the MCL for benzo[a]pyrene.
- [14] These limits shall be in effect after the City conducts studies to identify the sources of pollutant, determines measures to reduce this pollutant in the final effluent, and implements such measures; or the City develops a site-specific objective. The workplan 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 a daily maximum interim limit of 25.5 μ g/L for methylene chloride. This new interim limits was calculated based on the 95th percentile confidence level of the January 1993 through December 1997 monitoring data.

The pH limitation is based on Basin Plan. The temperature limitation is based on Basin Plan and the *Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* (Thermal Plan). Radioactivity, BOD₅ 20°C, coliform, turbidity and toxicity limitations are based on Basin Plan, California

or National Drinking Water Standards, and existing permit.

E. Rationale for the Numerical Effluent Quality Performance Goals

The performance goals prescribed are based on the following:

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

Effluent Quality Performance Goals^[1]

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	9	--
Suspended solids	mg/L	5	--
Oil and grease	mg/L	--	4
Arsenic	µg/L	--	7
Chromium (total)	µg/L	--	8
Iron	µg/L	--	200
Nickel	µg/L	--	42
Zinc	µg/L	--	78
Lindane	µg/L	--	0.043
Chloroform	µg/L	--	9.4
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	--	0.4

Bromodichloromethane	µg/L	--	3.3
Dibromochloromethane	µg/L	--	1.6
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 1993 through December 1997. Effluent values (x_i) are assumed to be lognormally distributed. The use of logarithmic transformation equation, $Y_j = \ln(x_j)$, 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 ($\hat{\sigma}_n$) of the distribution of the average using the equation:

$$x_{95th} = \exp [u_n + (Z_{0.95}) \hat{\sigma}_n]$$

where

- x_{95th} = Discharge effluent quality performance goal at the 95th percentile of the normal distribution.
 - u_n = Mean distribution of the average (transformed).
 - $Z_{0.95}$ = Z-value from the Table of Areas under the Standard Normal Curve: equal to 1.645 at 95 percent.
 - $\hat{\sigma}_n$ = 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 or non-classified compounds, and ten (10) for non-carcinogens.

F. Rationale for Receiving Water Limitations and Objectives

The receiving water limitations are based on the Basin Plan and the existing permit.

V. MONITORING

A. Influent Monitoring Program

The influent monitoring program is based on the existing permit.

B. Effluent Monitoring Program

1. The following pollutants are in the current Effluent Monitoring Program, the existing

minimum frequency of analysis and the new minimum frequency of analysis are indicated for each constituent.

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Existing Minimum Frequency</u>	<u>New Minimum Frequency</u>
Total waste flow	continuous	continuous
Turbidity	continuous	continuous
Total residual chlorine	continuous	continuous
Total coliform	daily	daily
Temperature	daily	daily

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Existing Minimum Frequency</u>	<u>New Minimum Frequency</u>
pH	daily	daily
Settleable solids	daily	daily
Suspended solids	daily	daily
BOD ₅ 20°C	weekly	weekly
Oil and grease	weekly	weekly
Total dissolved solids	monthly	monthly
Sulfate	monthly	monthly
Chloride	monthly	monthly
Ammonia nitrogen	monthly	monthly
Nitrate nitrogen	monthly	monthly
Nitrite nitrogen	monthly	monthly
Organic nitrogen	monthly	monthly
Total nitrogen	monthly	monthly
Fluoride	monthly	monthly
Detergents (as MBAS)	monthly	monthly
Chronic toxicity	monthly	monthly
Iron	monthly	monthly
Arsenic	quarterly	monthly
Cadmium	quarterly	monthly
Chromium VI	quarterly	monthly
Copper	quarterly	monthly
Lead	quarterly	monthly
Mercury	quarterly	monthly
Nickel	quarterly	monthly
Selenium	quarterly	monthly
Silver	quarterly	monthly
Zinc	quarterly	monthly
Cyanide	monthly	monthly
Boron	monthly	quarterly
Barium	monthly	quarterly

DDT ^[1]	quarterly	quarterly
Endosulfan-alpha	semiannually	quarterly
Endosulfan-beta	semiannually	quarterly
Endrin	quarterly	quarterly
Lindane	quarterly	quarterly
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	quarterly	quarterly ^[2]
PAHs ^[3]	quarterly	quarterly
Phenols		
chlorinated	quarterly	quarterly
non-chlorinated	quarterly	quarterly

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Existing Minimum Frequency</u>	<u>New Minimum Frequency</u>
Benzene	quarterly	quarterly
1,2-dichloroethane	quarterly	quarterly
Chloroform	quarterly	quarterly
Ethylbenzene	quarterly	quarterly
Tetrachloroethylene	quarterly	quarterly
Other volatile organic compounds	quarterly	quarterly
Methylene chloride	quarterly	quarterly ^[2]
Halomethanes	quarterly	quarterly
Acute toxicity	quarterly	quarterly
Methoxychlor	quarterly	semiannually
2,4-D	quarterly	semiannually
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	quarterly	semiannually
Toxaphene	quarterly	semiannually
PCBs ^[4]	quarterly	semiannually
Radioactivity ^[5]	semiannually	semiannually
Pesticides ^[6]	semiannually	semiannually
Remaining EPA priority pollutants (excluding asbestos, Attachment 1)	semiannually	semiannually

Footnotes to effluent monitoring program:

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

[2] 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.

- [3] 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.
- [4] 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.
- [5] If gross α activity exceeds 5 pCi/L in any sample, measurement of Ra²²⁶ shall be made; if Ra²²⁶ exceeds 3 pCi/L, measurement of Ra²²⁸ shall be made. If gross α activity exceeds 50 pCi/L in any sample, an analysis of the sample shall be performed to identify the major constituents present and compliance with Title 17, Section 30269 shall also be demonstrated.
- [6] 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).

2. The following pollutants have been added to the current Effluent Monitoring Program.

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Type of Sample</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Dissolved oxygen	mg/L	grab	monthly
Phosphate (as P)	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
Total hardness	mg/L	24-hour composite	monthly
MTBE	mg/L	grab	semiannually

C. Receiving Water Monitoring Program

1. Receiving water monitoring station R-6 was eliminated, and monitoring station R-7 was added. With this change, the discharger is participating in the Watershed-wide Monitoring Program for the upper Los Angeles River Watershed.
2. The following pollutants are in the current Receiving Water Monitoring Program, the existing minimum frequency of analysis and the new minimum frequency of analysis are indicated for each constituent.

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Existing Minimum Frequency</u>	<u>New Minimum Frequency</u>
pH	weekly	weekly
Temperature	weekly	weekly
Dissolved oxygen	weekly	weekly

Total residual chlorine	weekly	weekly
Total coliform	weekly	weekly
Turbidity	quarterly	quarterly
Total dissolved solids	quarterly	quarterly
Conductivity	quarterly	quarterly
Chloride	quarterly	quarterly
Sulfate	quarterly	quarterly
Nitrate nitrogen	quarterly	quarterly
Nitrite nitrogen	quarterly	quarterly
Ammonia nitrogen	quarterly	quarterly
Organic nitrogen	quarterly	quarterly
Total nitrogen	quarterly	quarterly
Total phosphate (as P)	quarterly	quarterly

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Existing Minimum Frequency</u>	<u>New Minimum Frequency</u>
Detergents (as MBAS)	quarterly	quarterly
BOD ₅ 20°C	quarterly	quarterly
Total organic carbon	quarterly	quarterly
Oil and grease	quarterly	quarterly
Chronic toxicity	quarterly	quarterly
Acute toxicity	annually	quarterly
Arsenic	semiannually	quarterly
Cadmium	semiannually	quarterly
Total chromium	semiannually	quarterly
Copper	semiannually	quarterly
Lead	semiannually	quarterly
Mercury	semiannually	quarterly
Nickel	semiannually	quarterly
Zinc	semiannually	quarterly
Cyanide	semiannually	quarterly
Phenolic compounds	semiannually	semiannually
Aldrin and dieldrin	semiannually	semiannually
Endrin	semiannually	semiannually
HCH	semiannually	semiannually
Chlordane	semiannually	semiannually
Lindane	semiannually	semiannually
Toxaphene	semiannually	semiannually
PAHs ^[1]	semiannually	semiannually

Footnote to receiving water monitoring program:

[1] 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.

3. The following pollutants have been added to the current Receiving Water Monitoring Program.

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
Fecal coliform	MPN/100 ml	weekly
MTBE	mg/L	quarterly
Total hardness	ig/L	quarterly

4. The following pollutants will be analyzed in sediment samples instead of water column samples.

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency of Analysis</u>
DDTs ^[1]	semiannually
PCBs ^[2]	semiannually

Footnotes:

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

[2] 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.

5. The following observations should be added to the log during sampling of the receiving waters:

- a. users of water in the river (i.e. homeless, people washing in the river, etc.)
- b. non-contact users (i.e. bikers, joggers, etc.)
- c. wildlife (i.e. birds, mammals, reptiles, estimated amount of vegetation)

VI. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

A. Public Comment Period

Regional Board staff requests written comments on the tentative Waste Discharge Requirements and National Pollutant Discharge elimination System (NPDES) permit for the Los Angeles-Glendale Water Reclamation Plant operated by the City of Los Angeles by May 29, 1998. This will give staff time to review and consider the comments, respond to them, and include the comments and response in the Board's agenda folder. Written comments received after May 29, 1998, will be submitted, ex agenda, to the Board for their consideration. Comments should be submitted either in person or by mail to:

California Regional Water Quality Control Board,
Los Angeles Region
101 Centre Plaza Drive
Monterey Park, California 91754
Attn: Wayne Chiou

B. Public Hearing

The Board will consider the tentative NPDES permit during a public hearing on the following date, time and place:

Date: June 15, 1998
Time: 9:00 am

Location: City of Simi Valley Council Chambers
2929 Tapo Canyon Road
Simi Valley, California

Interested parties and persons are invited to attend.

At the public hearing, the Board will hear any testimony, if any, pertinent to the waste discharges that will be regulated and the proposed permit. Oral testimony will be heard; however, for accuracy of the record, all important testimony should be in writing.

C. Information and Copying

Copies of the tentative NPDES permit and other documents relative to this tentative permit are available at the Regional Board office for inspection and copying by appointment scheduled between the hours of 10:00 am and 4:00 pm, Monday through Friday, excluding holidays. For appointment, please call Cindy Flores at (213) 266-7601.

D. Registration of Interested Persons

Any person interested in being placed in the mailing list for information regarding this NPDES permit should write to:

California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region
101 Centre Plaza Drive
Monterey Park, CA 91754
Attention: Dr. Ana Corado.

E. Waste Discharge Requirements Appeals

Any person may petition State Board to review the decision of the Regional Board regarding the Final Waste Discharge Requirements. A petition must be submitted within 30 days of the Regional Board's action.