

Donald T. Sterling Corporation
Sterling Ambassador Towers
(NPDES No. CA0053091)

Amendment to the Waste Discharge Requirements
Order No. R4-2010-0180-A01

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

LOS ANGELES REGION

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ORDER NO. R4-2010-0180-A01
NPDES NO. CA0053091

**AMENDMENT TO THE WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
DONALD T. STERLING CORPORATION
STERLING AMBASSADOR TOWERS**

The following Discharger is subject to waste discharge requirements as set forth in this Order:

Table 1. Discharger Information

Discharger	Donald T. Sterling Corporation
Name of Facility	Sterling Ambassador Towers
Facility Address	691 South Irolo Street
	Los Angeles, CA 90005
	Los Angeles County
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Regional Water Quality Control Board have classified this discharge as a minor discharge.	

The discharge by the Donald T. Sterling Corporation from the discharge point identified below is subject to waste discharge requirements as set forth in this Order:

Table 2. Discharge Locations

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude	Discharge Point Longitude	Receiving Water
001	Untreated groundwater, irrigation drainage runoff, and storm water runoff	34°03'36" N	118°18'01" W	Ballona Creek

Table 3. Administrative Information

This Order was adopted by the Regional Water Quality Control Board on:	November 8, 2012
This Order shall become effective on:	December 10, 2012
This Order shall expire on:	September 7, 2015
The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with title 23, California Code of Regulations, as application for issuance of new waste discharge requirements no later than:	180 days prior to the Order expiration date

I, Samuel Unger, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that this Order with all attachments is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on November 8, 2012.



Samuel Unger, P.E.
Executive Officer

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I. FACILITY INFORMATION

The following Discharger is subject to waste discharge requirements as set forth in this Order:

Table 4. Facility Information

Discharger	Donald T. Sterling Corporation
Name of Facility	Sterling Ambassador Towers
Facility Address	691 South Irolo Street
	Los Angeles, CA 90005
	Los Angeles County
Facility Contact, Title, and Phone	Philomena Wong, Property Management, (310) 278-8000
Mailing Address	9441 Wilshire Blvd., Penthouse, Beverly Hills, CA 90212
Type of Facility	Apartment Building
Facility Design Flow	Discharge Point No. 001 – 0.015 million gallons per day (MGD)

II. FINDINGS

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

A. Background. Donald T. Sterling Corporation (hereinafter Discharger) is currently discharging pursuant to Order No. R4-2010-0180 and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0053091. The Discharger submitted a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD), dated May 20, 2010, and applied for an NPDES permit renewal to discharge up to 171 GPD of groundwater, irrigation drainage runoff from planter boxes, and storm water from Sterling Ambassador Towers, hereinafter Facility.

AMENDMENT TO THE WDRs AND NPDES PERMIT

The Discharger in a letter dated February 27, 2012, transmitted via email, requested the Regional Board revise the NPDES permit to change the flow rate from 170 gallons per day (gpd) to 14,652 gpd (0.015 million gallons per day; MGD). The new flow rate was based on the maximum flow recorded by a flow meter which was installed in July 2010. The requested flow rate is based on the data collected in January 2012.

Therefore, based on the information submitted by the Discharger, this Order amends Order No. R4-2010-0180 to change the flow rate and incorporate the applicable changes to the mass (lbs/day) effluent limitations. This action is in accordance with 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 122.62(a)(2) which states that:

“(2) *Information.* The Director has received new information. Permits may be modified during their terms for this cause only if the information was not available at the time of permit issuance (other than revised regulations, guidance, or test methods) and would have justified the application of different permit conditions at the time of issuance....”

For the purposes of this Order, references to the “discharger” or “permittee” in applicable federal and state laws, regulations, plans, or policy are held to be equivalent to references to the Discharger herein.

B. Facility Description. The Discharger owns and operates an apartment building located on 691 South Irolo Street, Los Angeles, CA 90005. The Facility discharges groundwater seepage, irrigation drainage from planter boxes, and storm water from the stairwells and parking deck operations through Discharge Point No. 001 into a storm drain system located at South Irolo Street.

The following are the three sources of wastewater discharged into Discharge Point 001:

1. Storm water from the West stairwell and runoff from parking lot operations is collected via a floor drain that flows to the “West Pit”, a collection sump.

Groundwater seepage also drains into the West Pit. Commingled groundwater seepage and storm water are discharged into a common manifold.

2. Storm water from the East stairwell is collected in "East Pit", a collection sump. The collected storm water is discharged into a common manifold.
3. Storm water collected from the rooftop of the apartment building and irrigation drainage runoff from the planter boxes at the rooftop and around the property also drain into common manifold.

The common manifold collects all the wastewater sources described above, has a P-trap located at the east side of the building just before it leaves the building and connects to the storm drain at S. Irolo Street. The sampling location and flow meter are located near the P-trap. Discharge Point No. 001 discharges into Ballona Creek flood control channel, a water of the United States. Attachment B provides a map of the area around the Facility. Attachment C provides a flow schematic of the Facility.

The previous Order (Board Order No. R4-2005-0037) permitted the discharge of groundwater seepage through Discharge Point No. 001; reflecting pond drainage water through Discharge Point No. 002; and storm water runoff from the parking area and an outdoor stairwell through Discharge Point No. 003. In 2005, during the term of Order No. R4-2005-0037, the reflecting pool was removed from the site and replaced with an outside sitting area. Reflecting pool drainage is no longer discharged from the Facility through Discharge Point No. 002. However, during the Regional Board staff inspection conducted on June 3, 2010, an additional waste stream coming from irrigation drainage water from planter boxes was identified. Therefore, multiple discharge monitoring locations would have been required to properly quantify and determine the quality of the wastewater discharged to the storm drain. Since all the waste streams are discharged into a common manifold, a new Discharge Point No. 001 was identified and relocated to a new location near the P-trap, as previously described.

C. Legal Authorities. This Order is issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as a NPDES permit for point source discharges from this facility to surface waters. This Order also serves as Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13260).

D. Background and Rationale for Requirements. The Regional Board developed the requirements in this Order based on information submitted as part of the application, through monitoring and reporting programs, and other available information. The Fact Sheet (Attachment F), which contains background information and rationale for Order requirements, is hereby incorporated into this Order and constitutes part of the Findings for this Order. Attachments A through H are also incorporated into this Order.

E. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Under Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of CEQA, Public Resources Code sections 21100-21177.

F. Technology-based Effluent Limitations. Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing USEPA permit regulations at part 122.44, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations¹, require that permits include conditions meeting applicable technology-based requirements at a minimum, and any more stringent effluent limitations necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. The discharge authorized by this Order must meet minimum federal technology-based requirements based on Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) in accordance with Part 125.3. A detailed discussion of the technology-based effluent limitations development is included in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F).

G. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations. Section 301(b) of the CWA and part 122.44(d) require that permits include limitations more stringent than applicable federal technology-based requirements where necessary to achieve applicable water quality standards.

Part 122.44(d)(1)(i) mandates that permits include effluent limitations for all pollutants that are or may be discharged at levels that have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard, including numeric and narrative objectives within a standard. Where reasonable potential has been established for a pollutant, but there is no numeric criterion or objective for the pollutant, water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) must be established using: (1) USEPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a), supplemented where necessary by other relevant information; (2) an indicator parameter for the pollutant of concern; or (3) a calculated numeric water quality criterion, such as a proposed state criterion or policy interpreting the state's narrative criterion, supplemented with other relevant information, as provided in part 122.44(d)(1)(vi). Sufficient effluent data was not available to evaluate reasonable potential for most of the priority pollutants, as discussed in section IV.C.2 of the Fact Sheet. Monitoring requirements have been established to gather the necessary data to evaluate reasonable potential over the term of this permit for future permitting efforts.

H. Water Quality Control Plans. The Regional Board adopted a Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (hereinafter Basin Plan) on June 13, 1994, that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan. In addition, the Basin Plan implements State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution No. 88-63, which established state policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal or domestic supply. Beneficial uses applicable to Ballona Creek flood control channel are as follows:

¹ All further statutory references are to title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations unless otherwise indicated.

Table 5. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001	Ballona Creek (Hydro Unit 405.15)	<p><u>Existing:</u> Non-contact recreation (REC-2) and wildlife habitat (WILD).</p> <p><u>Potential:</u> Municipal and domestic water supply (MUN), warm freshwater habitat (WARM), and water contact recreation (REC-1).</p>

Requirements of this Order implement the Basin Plan.

The State Water Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* (Thermal Plan) on May 18, 1972, and amended this plan on September 18, 1975. This plan contains temperature objectives for inland and coastal surface waters. Requirements of this Order implement the Thermal Plan.

- I. **Ammonia Basin Plan Amendment.** The 1994 Basin Plan provided water quality objectives for ammonia to protect aquatic life, in Table 3-1 through Table 3-4. However, those ammonia objectives were revised on April 25, 2002, by the Regional Board with the adoption of Resolution No. 2002-011, *Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Update the Ammonia Objectives for Inland Surface Waters (Including Enclosed Bays, Estuaries and Wetlands) with Beneficial Use Designations for Protection of Aquatic Life*. The amendment reflects the revised water quality criteria developed by USEPA in the “1999 Update of Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Ammonia,” December 1999. The 1999 Update contains USEPA’s most recent freshwater aquatic life criteria for ammonia and supersedes all previous freshwater aquatic life criteria for ammonia. The ammonia Basin Plan amendment was approved by the State Water Board, the Office of Administrative Law, and USEPA on April 30, 2003, June 5, 2003, and June 19, 2003, respectively. Although the revised ammonia water quality objectives may be less stringent than those contained in the 1994 Basin Plan, they are still protective of aquatic life and are consistent with USEPA’s 1999 ammonia criteria update.

- J. **National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).** USEPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, and later amended it on May 4, 1995, and November 9, 1999. About forty criteria in the NTR applied in California. On May 18, 2000, USEPA adopted the CTR. The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and, in addition, incorporated the previously adopted NTR criteria that were applicable in the state. The CTR was amended on February 13, 2001. These rules contain water quality criteria for priority pollutants.

- K. **State Implementation Policy.** On March 2, 2000, the State Water Board adopted the Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (State Implementation Policy or SIP). The SIP became effective on April 28, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria

promulgated for California by the USEPA through the NTR and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Regional Board in the Basin Plan. The SIP became effective on May 18, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the USEPA through the CTR. The State Water Board adopted amendments to the SIP on February 24, 2005, that became effective on July 13, 2005. The SIP establishes implementation provisions for priority pollutant criteria and objectives and provisions for chronic toxicity control. Requirements of this Order implement the SIP.

- L. Compliance Schedules and Interim Requirements.** Section 2.1 of the SIP provides that, based on a Discharger's request and demonstration that it is infeasible for an existing Discharger to achieve immediate compliance with an effluent limitation derived from a CTR criterion, compliance schedules may be allowed in an NPDES permit. Unless an exception has been granted under section 5.3 of the SIP, a compliance schedule may not exceed 5 years from the date that the permit is issued or reissued, nor may it extend beyond 10 years from the effective date of the SIP (or May 18, 2010) to establish and comply with CTR criterion-based effluent limitations. Where a compliance schedule for a final effluent limitation exceeds 1 year, the Order must include interim numeric limitations for that constituent or parameter. Where allowed by the Water Quality Control Plan Los Angeles Region, compliance schedules and interim effluent limitations or discharge specifications may also be granted to allow time to implement a new or revised water quality objective. This Order does not include compliance schedules and interim effluent limitations and/or discharge specifications.
- M. Alaska Rule.** On March 30, 2000, USEPA revised its regulation that specifies when new and revised state and tribal water quality standards (WQS) become effective for CWA purposes. [40 C.F.R. § 131.21; 65 Fed. Reg. 24641 (April 27, 2000)]. Under the revised regulation (also known as the Alaska rule), new and revised standards submitted to USEPA after May 30, 2000, must be approved by USEPA before being used for CWA purposes. The final rule also provides that standards already in effect and submitted to USEPA by May 30, 2000 may be used for CWA purposes, whether or not approved by USEPA.
- N. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants.** This Order contains both technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations for individual pollutants. The technology-based effluent limitations consist of restrictions on total suspended solids (TSS), oil and grease, 5-day biochemical oxygen demand @ 20°C (BOD₅), turbidity, settleable solids, and phenols. Restrictions on TSS, oil and grease, BOD₅, turbidity, settleable solids, and phenols are discussed in the Fact Sheet, section IV.B.2. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements.

Water quality-based effluent limitations have been scientifically derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. To the extent that toxic pollutant water quality-based effluent limitations were derived from the CTR, the CTR is the applicable standard pursuant to section 131.38. The scientific procedures for calculating the individual water quality-based effluent limitations for priority pollutants are based on the

Section 1.4 of the SIP, which was approved by USEPA on May 18, 2000. All beneficial uses and water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan were approved under state law and submitted to and approved by USEPA prior to May 30, 2000. Any water quality objectives and beneficial uses submitted to USEPA prior to May 30, 2000, but not approved by USEPA before that date, are nonetheless “applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA” pursuant to section 131.21(c)(1). Collectively, this Order’s restrictions on individual pollutants are no more stringent than required to implement the requirements of the CWA.

O. Antidegradation Policy. Section 131.12 requires that the state water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California’s antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing quality of waters be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Regional Board’s Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the state and federal antidegradation policies.

P. Anti-Backsliding Requirements. Section 402(o) of the CWA establishes statutory language prohibiting the backsliding of effluent limits. Section 402(o)(1) prohibits the relaxation of effluent limits (1) when a permittee seeks to revise a technology-based effluent limitation based on best professional judgment to reflect a subsequently promulgated effluent guideline which is less stringent, and (2) when a permittee seeks relaxation of an effluent limitation which is based upon a state treatment standard or water quality standard. Sections 402(o)(2) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 122.44(l) outlines specific exceptions to the general prohibition against establishment of less stringent effluent limitations.

Section 402(o)(2) provided that the establishment of less stringent limits may be allowed where new information (other than revised regulations, guidance, or test methods) is available that was not available at the time of permit issuance which would have justified a less stringent limitation. The mass (lbs/day) effluent limitations are less stringent than in the previous Order (R4-2010-0180) as a result of the permitted increased in flow. As discussed in the Fact Sheet, this relaxation is consistent with the exceptions identified under 40 CFR part 122.44(l)(2)(i)(B)(1).

Q. Endangered Species Act. This Order does not authorize any act that results in the taking of a threatened or endangered species or any act that is now prohibited, or becomes prohibited in the future, under either the California Endangered Species Act (Fish and Game Code sections 2050 to 2097) or the Federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C.A. sections 1531 to 1544). This Order requires compliance with effluent limits, receiving water limits, and other requirements to protect the beneficial uses of waters of the state. The Discharger is responsible for meeting all requirements of the applicable Endangered Species Act.

R. Monitoring and Reporting. Part 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Water Code sections

13267 and 13383 authorizes the Regional Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements. This Monitoring and Reporting Program is provided in Attachment E.

- S. Standard and Special Provisions.** Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with part 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with part 122.42, are provided in Attachment D. The Discharger must comply with all standard provisions and with those additional conditions that are applicable under part 122.42. The Regional Board has also included in this Order special provisions applicable to the Discharger. A rationale for the special provisions contained in this Order is provided in the attached Fact Sheet.
- T. Provisions and Requirements Implementing State Law.** The provisions/requirements in subsection VI.C. of this Order are included to implement state law only. These provisions/requirements are not required or authorized under the federal CWA; consequently, violations of these provisions/requirements are not subject to the enforcement remedies that are available for NPDES violations.
- U. Notification of Interested Parties.** The Regional Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe Waste Discharge Requirements for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Details of notification are provided in the Fact Sheet of this Order.
- V. Consideration of Public Comment.** The Regional Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge. Details of the Public Hearing are provided in the Fact Sheet of this Order.

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that this Order supercedes Order No. R4-2010-0180 except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13000) and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order.

III. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

- a. Wastes discharged shall be limited to a maximum of 0.015 MGD of groundwater seepage, irrigation drainage runoff from planter boxes, and storm water through Discharge Point No. 001 as described in the findings. The discharge of wastes from accidental spills or other sources is prohibited.
- b. Discharges of water, materials, thermal wastes, elevated temperature wastes, toxic wastes, deleterious substances, or wastes other than those authorized by this Order, to a storm drain system, Ballona Creek, or other waters of the State, are prohibited.

- c.** Neither the treatment nor the discharge of pollutants shall create pollution, contamination, or a nuisance as defined by Section 13050 of the Water Code.
- d.** Wastes discharged shall not contain any substances in concentrations toxic to human, animal, plant, or aquatic life.
- e.** The 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 CWA and regulations adopted thereunder. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to section 303 of the Federal CWA, and amendments thereto, the Board will revise and modify this Order in accordance with such more stringent standards.
- f.** The discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high level radiological waste is prohibited.
- g.** Any discharge of wastes at any point(s) other than specifically described in this Order is prohibited, and constitutes a violation of the Order.

IV. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point No. 001

1. Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point No. 001

- a. The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at Discharge Point No. 001, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as described in the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) (Attachment E):

Table 6.a. Effluent Limitations—Discharge Point No. 001

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
pH	s.u.	--	--	6.5	8.5
Temperature	deg. F	--	--	--	86
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	50	75	--	--
	lbs/day ¹	6.26	9.38	--	--
Turbidity	NTU	50	75	--	--
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day @ 20°C) (BOD ₅)	mg/L	20	30	--	--
	lbs/day ¹	2.50	3.75	--	--
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	15	--	--
	lbs/day ¹	1.25	1.88	--	--
Phenols	mg/L	--	1.0	--	--
	lbs/day ¹	--	0.13	--	--
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	0.3	--	--

¹ The mass emission rates are based on the facility's maximum permitted flow rate of 0.015 MGD, and are calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day. However, the actual mass limits for the day will be calculated using the actual discharge flow for that particular day if that flow exceeds the permitted maximum.

Table 6.b. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations for Discharge Point No. 001 during Dry-weather¹

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	20	--	39	--	--
	lbs/day ²	0.0025	--	0.0049	--	--
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	11	--	21	--	--
	lbs/day ²	0.0014	--	0.0026	--	--
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	4.1	--	8.2	--	--
	lbs/day ²	0.0005	--	0.001	--	--

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	248	--	498	--	--
	lbs/day ²	0.031	--	0.062	--	--

- ¹ Dry-weather effluent limitations are applicable when the maximum daily flow in Ballona Creek is less than 40 cubic feet per second (cfs).
- ² The mass emission rates are based on the facility's maximum permitted flow rate of 0.015 MGD, and are calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day. However, the actual mass limits for the day will be calculated using the actual discharge flow for that particular day if that flow exceeds the permitted maximum.

Table 6.c. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations for Discharge Point No. 001 during Wet-weather¹

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Copper , Total Recoverable	µg/L	9.0	--	18	--	--
	lbs/day ²	0.001	--	0.002	--	--
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	29	--	59	--	--
	lbs/day ²	0.004	--	0.007	--	--
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	4.1	--	8.2	--	--
	lbs/day ²	0.0005	--	0.001	--	--
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	59	--	119	--	--
	lbs/day ²	0.007	--	0.015	--	--

- ¹ Wet-weather effluent limitations are applicable when the maximum daily flow in Ballona Creek is equal to or greater than 40 cfs.
- ² The mass emission rates are based on the facility's maximum permitted flow rate of 0.015 MGD, and are calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day. However, the actual mass limits for the day will be calculated using the actual discharge flow for that particular day if that flow exceeds the permitted maximum.

b. Acute Toxicity Limitation

There shall be no acute toxicity in the discharge. The acute toxicity of the effluent shall be such that:

- i. The average monthly survival in the undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, and
- ii. No single test producing less than 70% survival. Compliance with the toxicity objectives will be determined by the method described in section V of the MRP (Attachment E).
- iii. If either of the above requirements [section IV.A.1.b.i. and ii] is not met, the Discharger shall conduct six additional tests over a 6-week period, if possible. The Discharger shall ensure that they receive results of a failing acute toxicity test within 24 hours of the close of the test and the additional tests shall begin within 3 business days of the receipt of the result. If the additional tests

indicate compliance with the acute toxicity limitation, the Discharger may resume regular testing. However, if the results of any two of the six accelerated tests are less than 90% survival, then the Discharger shall begin a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE). The TIE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the sources of toxicity. Once the sources are identified, the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to reduce toxicity to meet the objective.

- iv. If the initial test and any of the additional six acute toxicity bioassay test result in less than 70% survival, including the initial test, the Discharger shall immediately begin a TIE.
- v. The Discharger shall conduct acute toxicity monitoring as specified in Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP No. 5839), Attachment E.

B. Land Discharge Specifications

Not Applicable

C. Reclamation Specifications

Not Applicable

V. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water Limitation

Receiving water limitations are based on water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan and are a required part of this Order. The discharge shall not cause the following in Ballona Creek.

- 1. The normal ambient pH to fall below 6.5 nor exceed 8.5 units nor vary from normal ambient pH levels by more than 0.5 units.
- 2. Surface water temperature to rise greater than 5°F above the natural temperature of the receiving waters at any time or place. At no time the temperature be raised above 86°F as a result of waste discharged.
- 3. Water Contact Standards
 - a. State/Regional Board Water Contact Standards:

In fresh water designated for non-contact recreation (REC-2) and not designated for water contact recreation (REC-1), the waste discharged shall not cause the following bacterial standards to be exceeded in the receiving water:

Geometric Mean Limits

- i. Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 200/100 ml.

ii. E. coli density shall not exceed 126/100ml.

Single Sample Maximum (SSM) Limits

i. Fecal coliform density shall not exceed 400/100 ml.

ii. E. coli density shall not exceed 235/100 ml.

4. Depress the concentration of dissolved oxygen to fall below 5.0 mg/L anytime, and the median dissolved oxygen concentration for any three consecutive months shall not be less than 80 percent of the dissolved oxygen content at saturation.
5. Exceed total ammonia (as N) concentrations specified in the Regional Board Resolution No. 2002-011. Resolution No. 2002-011 revised the ammonia water quality objectives for inland surface waters characteristic of freshwater in the 1994 Basin Plan, to be consistent with the *"1999 Update of Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Ammonia"*. Adopted on April 28, 2002, Resolution No. 2002-011 was approved by State Water Board, Office of Administrative Law (OAL) and USEPA on April 30, 2003, June 5, 2003, and June 19, 2003, respectively and is now in effect.
6. The presence of visible, floating, suspended or deposited macroscopic particulate matter or foam.
7. Oils, greases, waxes, or other materials in concentrations that result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the receiving water or on objects in the water.
8. Suspended or settleable materials, chemical substances or pesticides in amounts that cause nuisance or adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
9. Toxic or other deleterious substances in concentrations or quantities which cause deleterious effects on aquatic biota, wildlife, or waterfowl or render any of these unfit for human consumption either at levels created in the receiving waters or as a result of biological concentration.
10. Accumulation of bottom deposits or aquatic growths.
11. Biostimulatory substances at concentrations that promote aquatic growth to the extent that such growth causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.
12. The presence of substances that result in increases of BOD₅ that adversely affect beneficial uses.
13. Taste or odor-producing substances in concentrations that alter the natural taste, odor, and/or color of fish, shellfish, or other edible aquatic resources; cause nuisance; or adversely affect beneficial uses.
14. Alteration of turbidity, or apparent color beyond present natural background levels.
15. Damage, discolor, nor cause formation of sludge deposits on flood control structures or facilities nor overload the design capacity.

16. Degrade surface water communities and populations including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.
17. Problems associated with breeding of mosquitoes, gnats, black flies, midges, or other pests.
18. Create nuisance, or adversely affect beneficial uses of the receiving water.
19. Violation of any applicable water quality standards for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Board or State Water Board. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to section 303 of the CWA, or amendments thereto, the Regional Board will revise or modify this Order in accordance with such standards.

B. Groundwater Limitations

Not Applicable

VI. PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

1. Federal Standard Provisions. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions included in Attachment D of this Order.
2. Regional Board Standard Provisions. The Discharger shall comply with the following provisions:
 - a. This Order may be modified, revoked, reissued, or terminated in accordance with the provisions of sections 122.44, 122.62, 122.63, 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; endangerment to human health or the environment resulting from the permitted activity; or acquisition of newly-obtained information which would have justified the application of different conditions if known at the time of Order adoption. The filing of a request by the Discharger for an Order modification, revocation, and issuance or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this Order.
 - b. The Discharger must comply with the lawful requirements of municipalities, counties, drainage districts, and other local agencies regarding discharges of storm water to storm drain systems or other water courses under their jurisdiction; including applicable requirements in municipal storm water management program developed to comply with NPDES permits issued by the Regional Board to local agencies.
 - c. Discharge of wastes to any point other than specifically described in this Order and permit is prohibited and constitutes a violation thereof.

- d. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable effluent limitations, national standards of performance, toxic effluent standards, and all federal regulations established pursuant to sections 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307, 316, 318, 405, and 423 of the federal CWA and amendments thereto.
- e. These requirements do not exempt the operator of the waste disposal Facility from compliance with any other laws, regulations, or ordinances which may be applicable; they do not legalize this waste disposal Facility, and they leave unaffected any further restraints on the disposal of wastes at this site which may be contained in other statutes or required by other agencies.
- f. 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 such spill of such materials shall be contained and removed immediately.
- g. A copy of these waste discharge specifications shall be maintained at the discharge Facility so as to be available at all times to operating personnel.
- h. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this Order may be terminated or modified for cause, including, but not limited to:
 - i. Violation of any term or condition contained in this Order;
 - ii. Obtaining this Order by misrepresentation, or failure to disclose all relevant facts;
 - iii. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.
- i. If there is any storage of hazardous or toxic materials or hydrocarbons at this Facility and if the Facility is not manned at all times, a 24-hour emergency response telephone number shall be prominently posted where it can easily be read from the outside.
- j. The Discharger shall notify the Regional 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.
- k. The Discharger shall file with the Regional 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.
- l. All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Regional Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe that they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture intermediate or final

product or byproduct of any toxic pollutant that was not reported on their application.

- m.** In the event of any change in name, ownership, or control of these waste disposal facilities, the discharger shall notify this Regional 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 Regional Board.
- n.** The Water Code provides that any person who violates a waste discharge requirement or a provision of the Water Code is subject to civil penalties of up to \$5,000 per day, \$10,000 per day, or \$25,000 per day of violation, or when the violation involves the discharge of pollutants, is subject to civil penalties of up to \$10 per gallon per day or \$25 per gallon per day of violation; or some combination thereof, depending on the violation, or upon the combination of violations.

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

- o.** The discharge of any product registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act to any waste stream which may ultimately be released to waters of the United States, is prohibited unless specifically authorized elsewhere in this permit or another NPDES permit. This requirement is not applicable to products used for lawn and agricultural purposes.
- p.** The discharge of any waste resulting from the combustion of toxic or hazardous wastes to any waste stream that ultimately discharges to waters of the United States is prohibited, unless specifically authorized elsewhere in this permit.
- q.** The Discharger shall notify the Executive Officer in writing no later than 6 months prior to the planned discharge of any chemical, other than the products previously reported to the Executive Officer, which may be toxic to aquatic life. Such notification shall include:
 - i.** Name and general composition of the chemical,
 - ii.** Frequency of use,
 - iii.** Quantities to be used,
 - iv.** Proposed discharge concentrations, and
 - v.** USEPA registration number, if applicable.
- r.** Failure to comply with provisions or requirements of this Order, or violation of other applicable laws or regulations governing discharges from this Facility, may subject the Discharger to administrative or civil liabilities, criminal penalties,

and/or other enforcement remedies to ensure compliance. Additionally, certain violations may subject the Discharger to civil or criminal enforcement from appropriate local, state, or federal law enforcement entities.

- s. In the event the Discharger does not comply or will be unable to comply for any reason, with any prohibition, maximum daily effluent limitation, average monthly effluent limitation, instantaneous maximum or instantaneous minimum effluent limitation, or receiving water limitation of this Order, the Discharger shall notify the Regional Board by telephone (213) 576-6600 within 24 hours of having knowledge of such noncompliance, and shall confirm this notification in writing within five days, unless the Regional Board waives confirmation. The written notification shall state the nature, time, duration, and cause of noncompliance, and shall describe the measures being taken to remedy the current noncompliance and, prevent recurrence including, where applicable, a schedule of implementation. Other noncompliance requires written notification as above at the time of the normal monitoring report.
- t. Prior to making any change in the point of discharge, place of use, or purpose of use of treated wastewater that results in a decrease of flow in any portion of a watercourse, the Discharger must file a petition with the State Water Board, Division of Water Rights, and receive approval for such a change. (Wat. Code § 1211.)

B. Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) Requirements

The Discharger shall comply with the MRP, and future revisions thereto, in Attachment E of this Order.

C. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

- a. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to Section 303 of the Federal CWA, and amendments thereto, the Regional Board will revise and modify this Order in accordance with such more stringent standards.
- b. This Order may be reopened to include effluent limitations for toxic constituents determined to be present in significant amounts in the discharge through a more comprehensive monitoring program included as part of this Order and based on the results of the RPA.
- c. This Order may be reopened and modified, to incorporate 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 or to include new MLs.

- d. This Order may be reopened and modified to revise effluent limitations as a result of future Basin Plan Amendments, such as an update of an objective or the adoption of a TMDL for the Ballona Creek.
- e. This Order may be reopened upon submission by the Discharger of adequate information, as determined by the Regional Board, to provide for dilution credits or a mixing zone, as may be appropriate.
- f. This Order may be reopened for modification, or revocation and reissuance, as a result of the detection of a reportable priority pollutant generated by special conditions included in this Order. These special conditions may be, but are not limited to, fish tissue sampling, whole effluent toxicity, monitoring requirements on internal waste stream(s), and monitoring for surrogate parameters. Additional requirements may be included in this Order as a result of the special condition monitoring data.

2. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements

a. Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Workplan.

If the discharge exceeds the acute toxicity limitation or contributes to acute or chronic toxicity in the receiving water, a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) shall be required as defined in Attachment A. The Regional Board shall require the Discharger to conduct a TRE if repeated tests reveal toxicity in the effluent or in the receiving water as a result of waste discharge under this Order. The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to control toxicity once the source of toxicity is identified. Failure to conduct the required toxicity tests or TRE shall result in appropriate enforcement action. Whole effluent testing requirements are described in section V of the MRP, Attachment E.

b. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

The Discharger shall develop/update and implement, within 90 days of the effective date of this Order, a Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP) that entails site-specific plans and procedures implemented and/or to be implemented to prevent hazardous waste/materials from being discharged to waters of the State. The BMPP shall be consistent with the general guidance contained in the EPA *Guidance Manual for Developing Best Management Practices (BMPs)* (EPA 833-B-93-004). In particular, a risk assessment of each area identified by the Discharger shall be performed to determine the potential of hazardous or toxic waste/material discharged to surface waters.

The plan shall cover all areas of the Facility and shall include an updated drainage map for the Facility. The Discharger shall identify on a map of appropriate scale the areas that generate effluent and runoff at the permitted discharge points; describe the activities in each area and the potential for contamination of effluent and storm water and the discharge of hazardous waste/material; and address the feasibility of containment and/or treatment of

the effluent and storm water. The plan shall be reviewed annually. Updated information shall be submitted within 30 days of any revision.

3. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications

Not Applicable

4. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only)

Not Applicable

5. Other Special Provisions

Not Applicable

6. Compliance Schedules

Not Applicable

VII. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

Compliance with the effluent limitations contained in section IV of this Order will be determined as specified below:

A. Single Constituent Effluent Limitation.

If the concentration of the pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reported Minimum Level (see Reporting Requirement I.G. of the MRP), then the Discharger is out of compliance.

B. Effluent Limitations Expressed as a Median.

In determining compliance with a median limitation, the analytical results in a set of data will be arranged in order of magnitude (either increasing or decreasing order); and

1. If the number of measurements (n) is odd, then the median will be calculated as = $X_{(n+1)/2}$, or
2. If the number of measurements (n) is even, then the median will be calculated as = $[X_{n/2} + X_{(n/2)+1}]$, i.e. the midpoint between the n/2 and n/2+1 data points.

C. Mass-based Effluent Limitations.

In calculating mass emission rates from the monthly average concentrations, use one half of the method detection limit for "Not Detected" (ND) and the estimated concentration for "Detected, but Not Quantified" (DNQ) for the calculation of the monthly average concentration. To be consistent with Limitations and Discharge Requirements, Section VII.B, if all pollutants belonging to the same group are reported as ND or DNQ,

the sum of the individual pollutant concentrations should be considered as zero for the calculation of the monthly average concentration.

D. Multiple Sample Data.

When determining compliance with an AMEL or MDEL for priority pollutants and more than one sample result is available, the Discharger shall compute the arithmetic mean unless the data set contains one or more reported determinations of "Detected, but Not Quantified" (DNQ) or "Not Detected" (ND). In those cases, the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:

1. The data set shall be ranked from low to high, ranking the reported ND determinations lowest, DNQ determinations next, followed by quantified values (if any). The order of the individual ND or DNQ determinations is unimportant.
2. Then median value of the data set shall be determined. If the data set has an odd number of data points, then the median is the middle value. If the data set has an even number of data points, then the median is the average of the two values around the middle unless one or both of the points are ND or DNQ, in which case the median value shall be the lower of the two data points where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than DNQ.

E. Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL).

If the average (or when applicable, the median determined by subsection E above for multiple sample data) of daily discharges over a calendar month exceeds the AMEL for a given parameter, this will represent a single violation, though the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that month for that parameter (e.g., resulting in 31 days of non-compliance in a 31-day month). If only a single sample is taken during the calendar month and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the AMEL, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that calendar month. For any one calendar month during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar month.

In determining compliance with the AMEL, the following provisions shall also apply to all constituents:

1. If the analytical result of a single sample, monitored monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, does not exceed the AMEL for that constituent, the Discharger has demonstrated compliance with the AMEL for that month;
2. If the analytical result of a single sample, monitored monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually, exceeds the AMEL for any constituent, the Discharger shall collect four additional samples at approximately equal intervals during the month. All five analytical results shall be reported in the monitoring report for that month, or 45 days after results for the additional samples were received, whichever is later.

When all sample results are greater than or equal to the reported Minimum Level (see Reporting Requirement I.G. of the MRP), the numerical average of the analytical results of these five samples will be used for compliance determination.

When one or more sample results are reported as “Not-Detected (ND)” or “Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)” (see Reporting Requirement I.G. of the MRP), the median value of these four samples shall be used for compliance determination. If one or both of the middle values is ND or DNQ, the median shall be the lower of the two middle values.

3. In the event of noncompliance with an AMEL, the sampling frequency for that constituent shall be increased to weekly and shall continue at this level until compliance with the AMEL has been demonstrated.
4. If only one sample was obtained for the month or more than a monthly period and the result exceeds the AMEL, then the Discharger is in violation of the AMEL.

F. Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL).

If a daily discharge exceeds the MDEL for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged and the discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that 1 day only within the reporting period. For any 1 day during which no sample is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that day.

G. Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation.

If the analytical result of a single grab sample is lower than the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation for a parameter, a violation will be flagged and the discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that single sample. Non-compliance for each sample will be considered separately (e.g., the results of two grab samples taken within a calendar day that both are lower than the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation would result in two instances of non-compliance with the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation).

H. Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation.

If the analytical result of a single grab sample is higher than the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation for a parameter, a violation will be flagged and the discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that single sample. Non-compliance for each sample will be considered separately (e.g., the results of two grab samples taken within a calendar day that both exceed the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation would result in two instances of non-compliance with the instantaneous maximum effluent limitation).

ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS

Arithmetic Mean (μ)

Also called the average, is the sum of measured values divided by the number of samples. For ambient water concentrations, the arithmetic mean is calculated as follows:

Arithmetic mean = $\mu = \Sigma x / n$ where: Σx is the sum of the measured ambient water concentrations, and n is the number of samples.

Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL)

The highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL)

The highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week (Sunday through Saturday), calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week.

Bioaccumulative

Those substances taken up by an organism from its surrounding medium through gill membranes, epithelial tissue, or from food and subsequently concentrated and retained in the body of the organism.

Carcinogenic

Pollutants are substances that are known to cause cancer in living organisms.

Coefficient of Variation (CV)

CV is a measure of the data variability and is calculated as the estimated standard deviation divided by the arithmetic mean of the observed values.

Daily Discharge

Daily Discharge is defined as either: (1) the total mass of the constituent discharged over the calendar day (12:00 am through 11:59 pm) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling (as specified in the permit), for a constituent with limitations expressed in units of mass or; (2) the unweighted arithmetic mean measurement of the constituent over the day for a constituent with limitations expressed in other units of measurement (e.g., concentration).

The daily discharge may be determined by the analytical results of a composite sample taken over the course of one day (a calendar day or other 24-hour period defined as a day) or by the arithmetic mean of analytical results from one or more grab samples taken over the course of the day.

For composite sampling, if 1 day is defined as a 24-hour period other than a calendar day, the analytical result for the 24-hour period will be considered as the result for the calendar day in which the 24-hour period ends.

Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)

DNQ are those sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL.

Dilution Credit

Dilution Credit is the amount of dilution granted to a discharge in the calculation of a water quality-based effluent limitation, based on the allowance of a specified mixing zone. It is calculated from the dilution ratio or determined through conducting a mixing zone study or modeling of the discharge and receiving water.

Effluent Concentration Allowance (ECA)

ECA is a value derived from the water quality criterion/objective, dilution credit, and ambient background concentration that is used, in conjunction with the coefficient of variation for the effluent monitoring data, to calculate a long-term average (LTA) discharge concentration. The ECA has the same meaning as waste load allocation (WLA) as used in USEPA guidance (Technical Support Document For Water Quality-based Toxics Control, March 1991, second printing, EPA/505/2-90-001).

Enclosed Bays

Enclosed Bays means indentations along the coast that enclose an area of oceanic water within distinct headlands or harbor works. Enclosed bays include all bays where the narrowest distance between the headlands or outermost harbor works is less than 75 percent of the greatest dimension of the enclosed portion of the bay. Enclosed bays include, but are not limited to, Humboldt Bay, Bodega Harbor, Tomales Bay, Drake's Estero, San Francisco Bay, Morro Bay, Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor, Upper and Lower Newport Bay, Mission Bay, and San Diego Bay. Enclosed bays do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

Estimated Chemical Concentration

The estimated chemical concentration that results from the confirmed detection of the substance by the analytical method below the ML value.

Estuaries

Estuaries means waters, including coastal lagoons, located at the mouths of streams that serve as areas of mixing for fresh and ocean waters. Coastal lagoons and mouths of streams that are temporarily separated from the ocean by sandbars shall be considered estuaries. Estuarine waters shall be considered to extend from a bay or the open ocean to a point upstream where there is no significant mixing of fresh water and seawater. Estuarine waters included, but are not limited to, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, as defined in Water Code part 12220, Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait downstream to the Carquinez Bridge, and appropriate areas of the Smith, Mad, Eel, Noyo, Russian, Klamath, San Diego, and Otay rivers. Estuaries do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

Inland Surface Waters

All surface waters of the State that do not include the ocean, enclosed bays, or estuaries.

Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation

The highest allowable value for any single grab sample or aliquot (i.e., each grab sample or aliquot is independently compared to the instantaneous maximum limitation).

Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation

The lowest allowable value for any single grab sample or aliquot (i.e., each grab sample or aliquot is independently compared to the instantaneous minimum limitation).

Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL)

The highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant, over a calendar day (or 24-hour period). For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurement, the daily discharge is calculated as the arithmetic mean measurement of the pollutant over the day.

Median

The middle measurement in a set of data. The median of a set of data is found by first arranging the measurements in order of magnitude (either increasing or decreasing order). If the number of measurements (n) is odd, then the median = $X_{(n+1)/2}$. If n is even, then the median = $(X_{n/2} + X_{(n/2)+1})/2$ (i.e., the midpoint between the $n/2$ and $n/2+1$).

Method Detection Limit (MDL)

MDL is the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero, as defined in title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 136, Attachment B, revised as of July 3, 1999.

Minimum Level (ML)

ML is the concentration at which the entire analytical system must give a recognizable signal and acceptable calibration point. The ML is the concentration in a sample that is equivalent to the concentration of the lowest calibration standard analyzed by a specific analytical procedure, assuming that all the method specified sample weights, volumes, and processing steps have been followed.

Mixing Zone

Mixing Zone is a limited volume of receiving water that is allocated for mixing with a wastewater discharge where water quality criteria can be exceeded without causing adverse effects to the overall water body.

Not Detected (ND)

Sample results which are less than the laboratory's MDL.

Ocean Waters

The territorial marine waters of the State as defined by California law to the extent these waters are outside of enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal lagoons. Discharges to ocean waters are regulated in accordance with the State Water Board's California Ocean Plan.

Persistent Pollutants

Persistent pollutants are substances for which degradation or decomposition in the environment is nonexistent or very slow.

Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP)

PMP means waste minimization and pollution prevention actions that include, but are not limited to, product substitution, waste stream recycling, alternative waste management methods, and education of the public and businesses. The goal of the PMP shall be to reduce all potential sources of a priority pollutant(s) through pollutant minimization (control) strategies, including pollution prevention measures as appropriate, to maintain the effluent concentration at or below the water quality-based effluent limitation. Pollution prevention measures may be particularly appropriate for persistent bioaccumulative priority pollutants where there is evidence that beneficial uses are being impacted. The Regional Board may consider cost effectiveness when establishing the requirements of a PMP. The completion and implementation of a Pollution Prevention Plan, if required pursuant to Water Code section 13263.3(d), shall be considered to fulfill the PMP requirements.

Pollution Prevention

Pollution Prevention means any action that causes a net reduction in the use or generation of a hazardous substance or other pollutant that is discharged into water and includes, but is not limited to, input change, operational improvement, production process change, and product reformulation (as defined in Water Code section 13263.3). Pollution prevention does not include actions that merely shift a pollutant in wastewater from one environmental medium to another environmental medium, unless clear environmental benefits of such an approach are identified to the satisfaction of the State or Regional Board.

Reporting Level (RL)

RL is the ML (and its associated analytical method) chosen by the Discharger for reporting and compliance determination from the MLs included in this Order. The MLs included in this Order correspond to approved analytical methods for reporting a sample result that are selected by the Regional Board either from Appendix 4 of the SIP in accordance with section 2.4.2 of the SIP or established in accordance with section 2.4.3 of the SIP. The ML is based on the proper application of method-based analytical procedures for sample preparation and the absence of any matrix interferences. Other factors may be applied to the ML depending on the specific sample preparation steps employed. For example, the treatment typically applied in cases where there are matrix-effects is to dilute the sample or sample aliquot by a factor of ten. In such cases, this additional factor must be applied to the ML in the computation of the RL.

Satellite Collection System

The portion, if any, of a sanitary sewer system owned or operated by a different public agency than the agency that owns and operates the wastewater treatment Facility that a sanitary sewer system is tributary to.

Source of Drinking Water

Any water designated as municipal or domestic supply (MUN) in a Regional Board Basin Plan.

Standard Deviation (σ)

Standard Deviation is a measure of variability that is calculated as follows:

$$\sigma = (\sum[(x - \mu)^2]/(n - 1))^{0.5}$$

where:

x is the observed value;

μ is the arithmetic mean of the observed values; and

n is the number of samples.

Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)

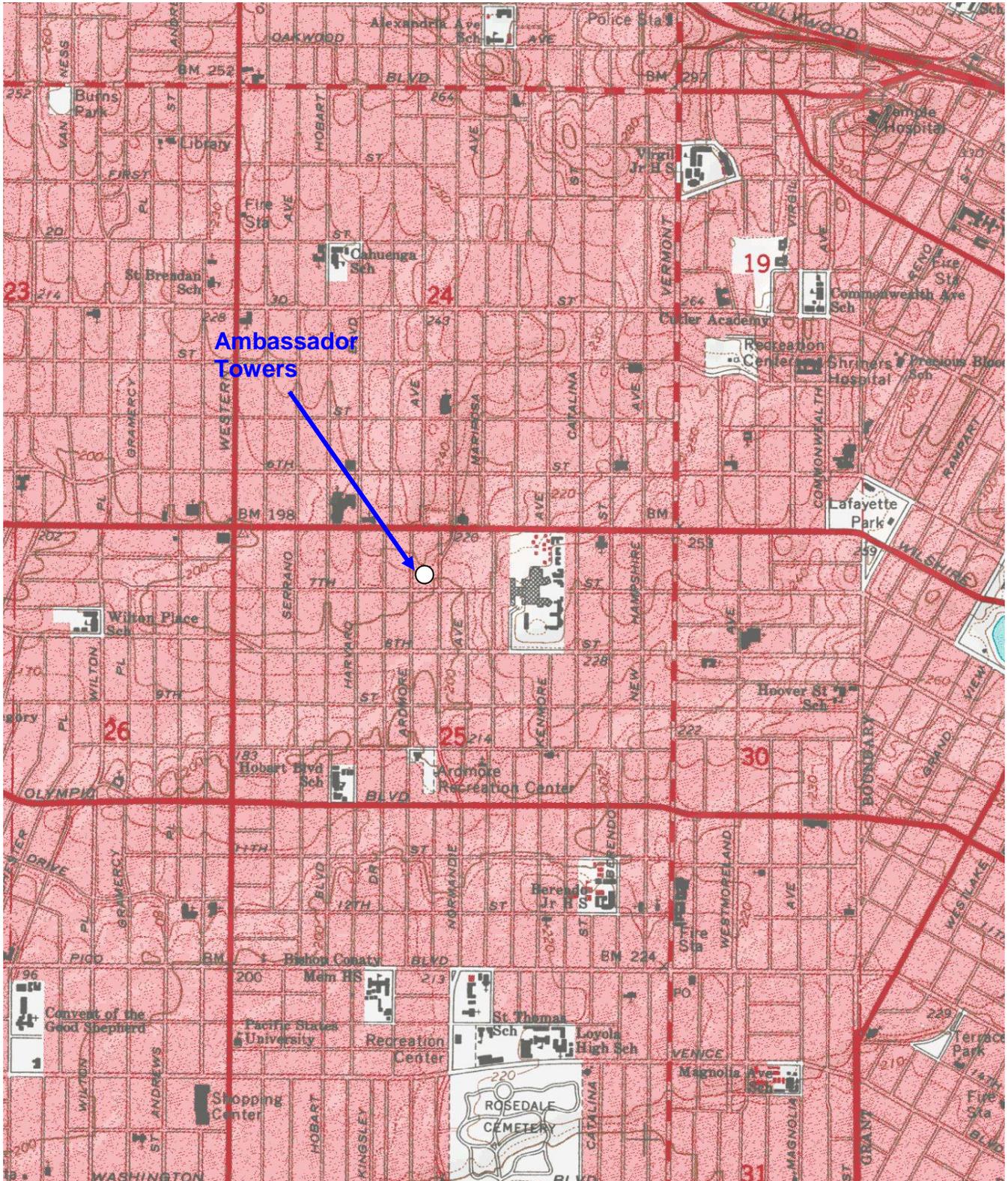
TRE is a study conducted in a step-wise process designed to identify the causative agents of effluent or ambient toxicity, isolate the sources of toxicity, evaluate the effectiveness of toxicity control options, and then confirm the reduction in toxicity. The first steps of the TRE consist of the collection of data relevant to the toxicity, including additional toxicity testing, and an evaluation of Facility operations and maintenance practices, and best management practices. A Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) may be required as part of the TRE, if appropriate. (A TIE is a set of procedures to identify the specific chemical(s) responsible for toxicity. These procedures are performed in three phases (characterization, identification, and confirmation) using aquatic organism toxicity tests.)

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

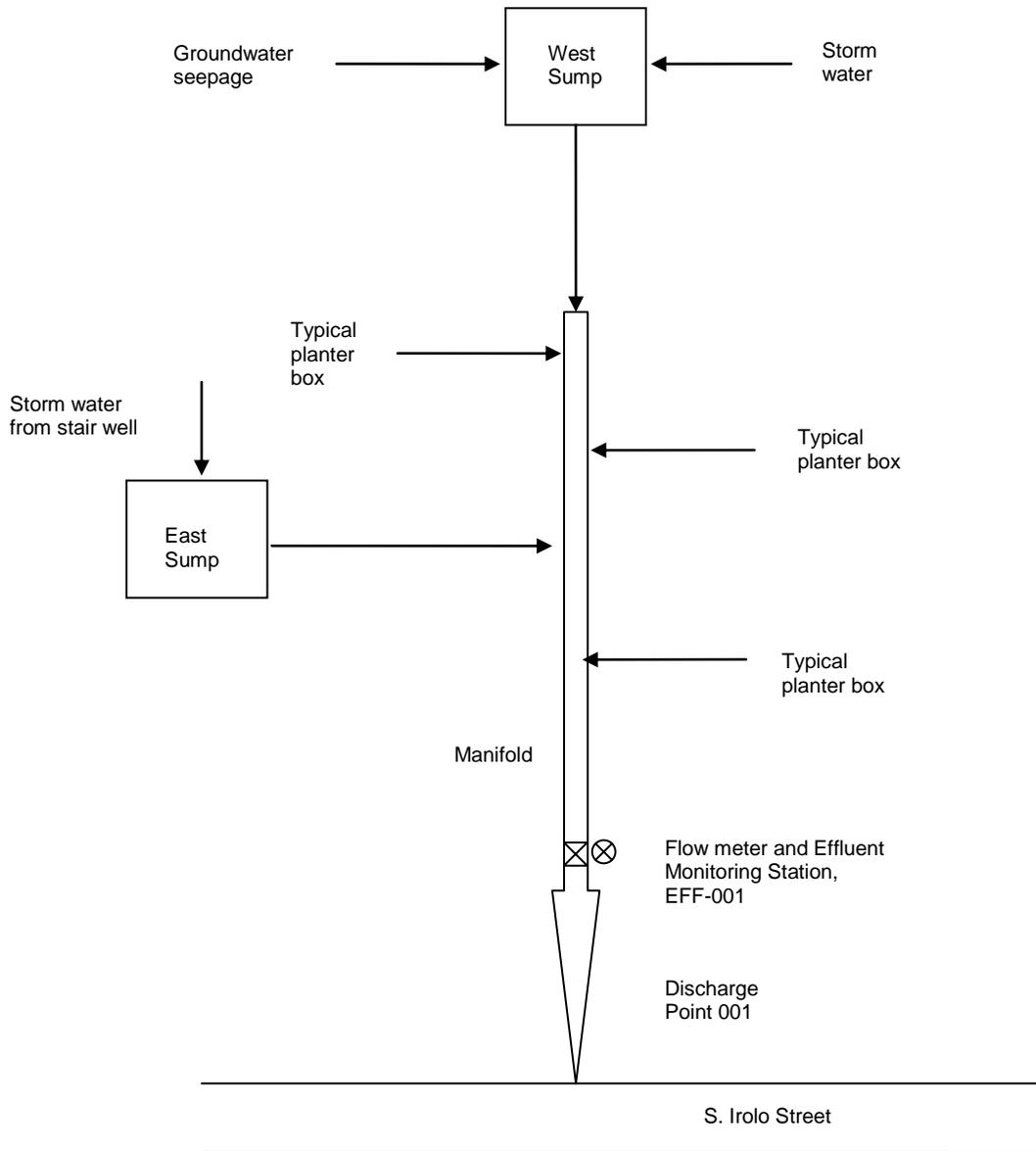
AMEL	Average Monthly Effluent Limitation
B	Background Concentration
BAT	Best Available Technology Economically Achievable
Basin Plan	<i>Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties</i>
BCT	Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology
BMP	Best Management Practices
BMPPP	Best Management Practices Plan
BPJ	Best Professional Judgment
BOD ₅	Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20 °C
BPT	Best Practicable Treatment Control Technology
C	Water Quality Objective
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CTR	California Toxics Rule
CV	Coefficient of Variation
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWC	California Water Code
Discharger	California Department of Water Resources
DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report
DNQ	Detected But Not Quantified
ELAP	California Department of Health Services Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
ELG	Effluent Limitations, Guidelines and Standards
Facility	California Department of Water Resources
GPD	gallons per day
IC	Inhibition Coefficient
IC ₁₅	Concentration at which the organism is 15% inhibited
IC ₂₅	Concentration at which the organism is 25% inhibited
IC ₄₀	Concentration at which the organism is 40% inhibited
IC ₅₀	Concentration at which the organism is 50% inhibited
LA	Load Allocations
LOEC	Lowest Observed Effect Concentration
µg/L	micrograms per Liter
mg/L	milligrams per Liter
MDEL	Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation
MEC	Maximum Effluent Concentration
MGD	Million Gallons Per Day
ML	Minimum Level
MRP	Monitoring and Reporting Program
ND	Not Detected
NOEC	No Observable Effect Concentration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NTR	National Toxics Rule
OAL	Office of Administrative Law
PMEL	Proposed Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation
PMP	Pollutant Minimization Plan
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
QA	Quality Assurance
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
Ocean Plan	<i>Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California</i>
Regional Board	California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region
RPA	Reasonable Potential Analysis
SCP	Spill Contingency Plan
SIP	State Implementation Policy (<i>Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California</i>)
SMR	Self Monitoring Reports
State Water Board	California State Water Resources Control Board
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
TAC	Test Acceptability Criteria
Thermal Plan	<i>Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California</i>
TIE	Toxicity Identification Evaluation
TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TRE	Toxicity Reduction Evaluation
TSD	Technical Support Document
TSS	Total Suspended Solid
TU _c	Chronic Toxicity Unit
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements
WET	Whole Effluent Toxicity
WLA	Waste Load Allocations
WQBELs	Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations
WQS	Water Quality Standards
%	Percent

ATTACHMENT B – MAP



ATTACHMENT C – FLOW SCHEMATIC



ATTACHMENT D – STANDARD PROVISIONS

I. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

A. Duty to Comply

1. The Discharger must comply with all of the conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the California Water Code and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application [part 122.41(a)].
2. The Discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under Section 405(d) of the CWA 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 [part 122.41(a)(1)].

B. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for a Discharger in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this Order [part 122.41(c)].

C. Duty to Mitigate

The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this Order that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment [part 122.41(d)].

D. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the Discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by a Discharger only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order [part 122.41(e)].

E. Property Rights

1. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges [part 122.41(g)].
2. The issuance of this Order does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of state or local law or regulations [part 122.5(c)].

F. Inspection and Entry

The Discharger shall allow the Regional Board, State Water Board, United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and/or their authorized representatives (including an authorized contractor acting as their representative), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents, as may be required by law, to [part 122.41(i)] [Water Code section 13383]:

1. Enter upon the Discharger's premises where a regulated Facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records are kept under the conditions of this Order [part 122.41(i)(1)];
2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order [part 122.41(i)(2)];
3. Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order [part 122.41(i)(3)]; and
4. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring Order compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or the Water Code, any substances or parameters at any location [part 122.41(i)(4)].

G. Bypass

1. Definitions
 - i. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment Facility [part 122.41(m)(1)(i)].
 - ii. "Severe property damage" means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities, which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production [part 122.41(m)(1)(ii)].
2. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The Discharger may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause exceedances of effluent limitations, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3, I.G.4, and I.G.5 below [part 122.41(m)(2)].
3. Prohibition of bypass. Bypass is prohibited, and the Regional Board may take enforcement action against a Discharger for bypass, unless [part 122.41(m)(4)(i)]:
 - a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage [part 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A)];

- b. The permitted Facility was, at the time, being properly operated [part 122.41(n)(3)(ii)];
 - c. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.E.2.b below (24-hour notice) [part 122.41(n)(3)(iii)]; and
 - d. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.C above [part 122.41(n)(3)(iv)].
2. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the Discharger seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof [part 122.41(n)(4)].

II. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION

A. General

This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Discharger for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any Order condition [part 122.41(f)].

B. Duty to Reapply

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 permit [part 122.41(b)].

C. Transfers

This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Regional 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 CWA and the Water Code [part 122.41(l)(3) and part 122.61].

III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

- A. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity [part 122.41(j)(1)].
- B. Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures under Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under Part 136 unless otherwise specified in Part 503 unless other test procedures have been specified in this Order [part 122.41(j)(4) and part 122.44(i)(1)(iv)].

IV. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

- A. Except for records of monitoring information required by this Order related to the Discharger's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by Part 503), the Discharger shall

retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Regional Board Executive Officer at any time [part 122.41(j)(2)].

B. Records of monitoring information shall include:

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements [part 122.41(j)(3)(i)];
2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements [part 122.41(j)(3)(ii)];
3. The date(s) analyses were performed [part 122.41(j)(3)(iii)];
4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses [part 122.41(j)(3)(iv)];
5. The analytical techniques or methods used [part 122.41(j)(3)(v)]; and
6. The results of such analyses [part 122.41(j)(3)(vi)].

C. Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied [part 122.7(b)]:

1. The name and address of any permit applicant or Discharger [part 122.7(b)(1)]; and
2. Permit applications and attachments, permits and effluent data [part 122.7(b)(2)].

V. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

A. Duty to Provide Information

The Discharger shall furnish to the Regional Board, State Water Board, or USEPA within a reasonable time, any information which the Regional Board, State Water Board, or USEPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order or to determine compliance with this Order. Upon request, the Discharger shall also furnish to the Regional Board, State Water Board, or USEPA copies of records required to be kept by this Order [part 122.41(h)] [Water Code section 13267].

B. Signatory and Certification Requirements

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Board, State Water Board, and/or USEPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2, V.B.3, V.B.4, and V.B.5 below [part 122.41(k)].
2. All permit applications shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this provision, a principal executive officer

of a federal agency includes: (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of USEPA) [part 122.22(a)(3)].

3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Regional Board, State Water Board, or USEPA shall be signed by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above [part 122.22(b)(1)];
 - b. The 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.) [part 122.22(b)(2)]; and
 - c. The written authorization is submitted to the Regional Board and State Water Board [part 122.22(b)(3)].
4. If an authorization under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the Facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above must be submitted to the Regional Board and State Water Board prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative [part 122.22(c)].
5. Any person signing a document under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 or V.B.3 above shall make the following certification:

“I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.” [part 122.22(d)].

C. Monitoring Reports

1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) in this Order [part 122.22(l)(4)].

2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Regional Board or State Water Board for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices [part 122.41(l)(4)(i)].
3. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under Part 136 unless otherwise specified in Part 503, 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 or sludge reporting form specified by the Regional Board [part 122.41(l)(4)(ii)].
4. Calculations for all limitations, which require averaging of measurements, shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order [part 122.41(l)(4)(iii)].

D. Compliance Schedules

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 [part 122.41(l)(5)].

E. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

1. 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 (5) 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 [part 122.41(l)(6)(i)].
2. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph [part 122.41(l)(6)(ii)]:
 - a. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order [part 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A)].
 - b. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order [part 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B)].
3. The Regional Board may waive the above-required written report under this provision on a case-by-case basis if an oral report has been received within 24 hours [part 122.41(l)(6)(iii)].

F. Planned Changes

The Discharger shall give notice to the Regional Board as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted Facility. Notice is required under this provision only when [part 122.41(l)(1)]:

1. The alteration or addition to a permitted Facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a Facility is a new source in part 122.29(b) [part 122.41(l)(1)(i)]; or
2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are not subject to effluent limitations in this Order [part 122.41(l)(1)(ii)].

The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are subject neither to effluent limitations in this Order nor to notification requirements under part 122.42(a)(1) (see Additional Provisions—Notification Levels VII.A.1) [part 122.41(l)(1)(ii)].

G. Anticipated Noncompliance

The Discharger shall give advance notice to the Regional Board or State Water Board of any planned changes in the permitted Facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with General Order requirements [part 122.41(l)(2)].

H. Other Noncompliance

The Discharger shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.C, V.D, and V.E above at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Standard Provision – Reporting V.E above [part 122.41(l)(7)].

I. Other Information

When the Discharger becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Regional Board, State Water Board, or USEPA, the Discharger shall promptly submit such facts or information [part 122.41(l)(8)].

VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

- A. The Regional Board is authorized to enforce the terms of this permit under several provisions of the Water Code, including, but not limited to, sections 13385, 13386, and 13387.
- B. The CWA provides that any person who violates section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any such sections in a permit issued under section 402, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under sections 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 per day for each violation. The CWA provides that any person who negligently violates sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, or any requirement imposed in a pretreatment program approved under section 402(a)(3) or 402(b)(8) of the Act, is subject to criminal penalties of \$2,500 to \$25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than one (1) year, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a negligent violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$50,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than two (2) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates such sections, or such conditions or limitations is subject to criminal penalties of \$5,000 to \$50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than three (3) years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing violation, a person shall be subject to criminal penalties of not more than \$100,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment of not more than six (6) years, or both. Any person who knowingly violates section 301, 302, 303, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act, and who knows at that time that he thereby places another person in imminent danger of death or serious bodily injury, shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not more than \$250,000 or imprisonment of not more than 15 years, or both. In the case of a second or subsequent conviction for a knowing endangerment violation, a person shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$500,000 or by imprisonment of not more than 30 years, or both. An organization, as defined in section 309(c)(3)(B)(iii) of the CWA, shall, upon conviction of violating the imminent danger provision, be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000,000 and can be fined up to \$2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions [*part 122.41(a)(2)*] [*Water Code sections 13385 and 13387*].
- C. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Regional Board for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act. Administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed \$10,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed \$25,000. Penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed \$10,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed \$125,000 [*part 122.41(a)(3)*].

- D.** The CWA provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both [part 122.41(j)(5)].
- E.** The CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this Order, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both [part 122.41(k)(2)].

VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

A. Non-Municipal Facilities

Existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural Dischargers shall notify the Regional Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe [part 122.42(a)]:

1. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels" [part 122.42(a)(1)]:
 - a. 100 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) [part 122.42(a)(1)(i)];
 - b. 200 $\mu\text{g/L}$ for acrolein and acrylonitrile; 500 $\mu\text{g/L}$ for 2,4-dinitrophenol and 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony [part 122.42(a)(1)(ii)];
 - c. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge [part 122.42(a)(1)(iii)]; or
 - d. The level established by the Regional Board in accordance with part 122.44(f) [part 122.42(a)(1)(iv)].
2. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels" [part 122.42(a)(2)]:
 - a. 500 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) [part 122.42(a)(2)(i)];
 - b. 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony [part 122.42(a)(2)(ii)];

- c.** Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge [part 122.42(a)(2)(iii)]; or
- d.** The level established by the Regional Board in accordance with part 122.44(f) [part 122.42(a)(2)(iv)].

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP NO. 5839)

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ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP) CI. NO. 5839

The Code of Federal Regulations part 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code Sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board) to require technical and monitoring reports. This MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements, which implement the federal and California regulations.

I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

- A.** An effluent sampling station shall be established for Discharge Point No. 001, latitude 34°03'36" North, longitude 118°18'01" West, and shall be located where representative samples of that effluent can be obtained.
- B.** Effluent samples shall be taken downstream of any addition to treatment works and prior to mixing with the receiving waters.
- C.** The Regional Board shall be notified in writing of any change in the sampling stations once established or in the methods for determining the quantities of pollutants in the individual waste streams.
- D.** Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in parts 136.3, 136.4, and 136.5 (revised May 12, 2007); or, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Board or the State Water Board. Laboratories analyzing effluent samples and receiving water samples shall be certified by the California Department of Public Health Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) or approved by the Executive Officer and must include quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) data in their reports. A copy of the laboratory certification shall be provided each time a new certification and/or renewal of the certification is obtained from ELAP.
- E.** For any analyses performed for which no procedure is specified in the USEPA guidelines or in the MRP, the constituent or parameter analyzed and the method or procedure used must be specified in the monitoring report.
- F.** Each monitoring report must affirm in writing that "all analyses were conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the Department of Public Health or approved by the Executive Officer and in accordance with current USEPA guideline procedures or as specified in this MRP".
- G.** The monitoring reports shall specify the analytical method used, the Method Detection Limit (MDL), and the Minimum Level (ML) for each pollutant. For the purpose of reporting compliance with numerical limitations, performance goals, and receiving water limitations, analytical data shall be reported by one of the following methods, as appropriate:
 - 1. An actual numerical value for sample results greater than or equal to the ML; or

2. "Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)" if results are greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL but less than the ML; or,
3. "Not-Detected (ND)" for sample results less than the laboratory's MDL with the MDL indicated for the analytical method used.

Analytical data reported as "less than" for the purpose of reporting compliance with permit limitations shall be the same or lower than the permit limit(s) established for the given parameter.

Current MLs (Attachment G) are those published by the State Water Board in the Policy for the Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California, March 24, 2005.

- H.** Where possible, the MLs employed for effluent analyses shall be lower than the permit limitations established for a given parameter. If the ML value is not below the effluent limitation, then the lowest ML value and its associated analytical method shall be selected for compliance purposes. At least once a year, the Discharger shall submit a list of the analytical methods employed for each test and associated laboratory QA/QC procedures.

The Regional Board, in consultation with the State Water Board Quality Assurance Program, shall establish a ML that is not contained in Attachment G to be included in the Discharger's permit in any of the following situations:

1. When the pollutant under consideration is not included in Attachment G;
2. When the Discharger and Regional Board agree to include in the permit a test method that is more sensitive than that specified in 40 CFR Part 136 (revised May 12, 2007);
3. When the Discharger agrees to use an ML that is lower than that listed in Attachment G;
4. When the Discharger demonstrates that the calibration standard matrix is sufficiently different from that used to establish the ML in Attachment G, and proposes an appropriate ML for their matrix; or,
5. When the Discharger uses a method whose quantification practices are not consistent with the definition of an ML. Examples of such methods are the USEPA-approved method 1613 for dioxins and furans, method 1624 for volatile organic substances, and method 1625 for semi-volatile organic substances. In such cases, the Discharger, the Regional Board, and the State Water Board shall agree on a lowest quantifiable limit and that limit will substitute for the ML for reporting and compliance determination purposes.

- I. Water/wastewater samples must be analyzed within allowable holding time limits as specified in 40 CFR 136.3. All QA/QC items must be run on the same dates the samples were actually analyzed, and the results shall be reported in the Regional Board format, when it becomes available, and submitted with the laboratory reports. Proper chain of custody procedures must be followed, and a copy of the chain of custody shall be submitted with the report.
- J. All analyses shall be accompanied by the chain of custody, including but not limited to data and time of sampling, sample identification, and name of person who performed sampling, date of analysis, name of person who performed analysis, QA/QC data, method detection limits, analytical methods, copy of laboratory certification, and a perjury statement executed by the person responsible for the laboratory.
- K. 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.
- L. The Discharger shall have, and implement, an acceptable written quality assurance (QA) plan for laboratory analyses. The annual monitoring report required in section X.D.2 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.
- M. When requested by the Regional Board or USEPA, 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%.
- N. For parameters that both average monthly and daily maximum limits are specified and the monitoring frequency is less than four times a month, the following shall apply. If an analytical result is greater than the average monthly limit, the Discharger shall collect four additional samples at approximately equal intervals during the month, until compliance with the average monthly limit has been demonstrated. All five analytical results shall be reported in the monitoring report for that month, or 45 days after results for the additional samples were received, whichever is later. In the event of noncompliance with an average monthly effluent limitation, the sampling frequency for that constituent shall be increased to weekly and shall continue at this level until compliance with the average monthly effluent limitation has been demonstrated. The Discharger shall provide for the approval of the Executive Officer a program to ensure future compliance with the average monthly limit.
- O. In the event wastes are transported to a different disposal site during the report period, the following shall be reported in the monitoring report:
 - 1. Types of wastes and quantity of each type;

2. Name and address for each hauler of wastes (or method of transport if other than by hauling); and
3. Location of the final point(s) of disposal for each type of waste.

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

- P.** Each monitoring report shall state whether or not there was any change in the discharge as described in the Order during the reporting period.
- Q.** Laboratories analyzing monitoring samples shall be certified by the Department of Health Services, in accordance with the provision of Water Code section 13176, and must include quality assurance/quality control data with their reports.

II. MONITORING LOCATIONS

The Discharger shall establish the following monitoring locations to demonstrate compliance with the effluent limitations, discharge specifications, and other requirements in this Order:

Table E-1. Monitoring Station Locations

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
Effluent Monitoring Station		
001	EFF-001	The effluent sampling station shall be located downstream of all wastewater inflows to the common manifold. Preferably, the sampling station shall be located near the flow meter and the P-trap located on the east side of the building.
Receiving Water Monitoring Station		
--	RSW-001	Flow data for Ballona Creek is currently monitored between Sawtelle Boulevard and Sepulveda Boulevard by Los Angeles County Department of Public Works at Stream Gage No. F38C-R. The Discharger shall report the maximum daily flow values from data collected by Los Angeles County at Stream Gage No. F38C-R.

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Location INF-001

Not Applicable

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Locations EFF-001

1. The Discharger shall monitor discharge of groundwater seepage and storm water at EFF-001 as follows:

Table E-2. Effluent Monitoring for Discharge Point No. 001

Parameter	Units	Sample Type ¹	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Total Waste Flow	gallons	Metered	Continuous	--
Daily Average Flow	gallons per day, gpd	Calculated	--	--
pH	s.u.	Grab	1/Month	1
Temperature	deg. F	Grab	1/Month	1
Total Suspended Solids (TSS) ⁴	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	1

Parameter	Units	Sample Type ¹	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	1/Quarter	1
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day @ 20 °C) (BOD ₅) ⁴	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	1
Oil and Grease ⁴	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	1
Settleable Solids	ml/L	Grab	1/Quarter	1
Phenols ⁴	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	1
Sulfides ⁴	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	1
Copper, Total Recoverable ⁴	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	1
Lead, Total Recoverable ⁴	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	1
Selenium, Total Recoverable ⁴	µg/L	Grab	1/-month	1
Zinc, Total Recoverable ⁴	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	1
Nickel , Total Recoverable ⁴	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	1
Tetrachloroethylene ⁴	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	1
Ammonia (as N) ⁴	mg/L	Grab	2/Year	1
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) ⁴	µg/L	Grab	2/Year	1
Nitrite + Nitrate (as N) ⁴	mg/L	Grab	2/Year	1
Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year	1
Acute Toxicity	% survival	Grab	1/Year	1,2
Chronic Toxicity	TUc	Grab	1/Year	1,2
Remaining Priority Pollutants ³	µg/L	Grab	1/Year	1

¹ Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR Part 136; for priority pollutants the methods must meet the lowest minimum levels (MLs) specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP, provided as Attachment G. Where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Board or the State Water Board.

² As described in section V.

³ As defined in Attachment H.

⁴ The mass emission (lbs/day) for the discharge shall be calculated and reported using the limitation concentration and the actual flow rate measured at the time of discharge, using the formula:

$$M = 8.34 \times C_e \times Q$$

where: M = mass discharge for a pollutant, lbs/day

C_e = limitation concentration for a pollutant, mg/L

Q = actual discharge flow rate, mgd

V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Acute Toxicity

1. Definition of Acute Toxicity.

Acute toxicity is a measure of primarily lethal effects that occur over a 96-hour period. Acute toxicity shall be measured in percent survival measured in undiluted (100%) effluent.

- a. 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%, and
- b. No single test shall produce less than 70% survival.

2. Acute Toxicity Effluent Monitoring Program

- a. Method. The Discharger shall conduct acute toxicity tests on 24-hour composite 100% effluent samples, generally by methods specified in 40 CFR Part 136 which cites USEPA's *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*, Fifth Edition, October 2002, USEPA, Office of Water, Washington D.C. (EPA/821/R-02/012) or a more recent edition to ensure compliance. Effluent samples shall be collected after all treatment processes and before discharge to the receiving water.
- b. Test Species. The fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (Acute Toxicity Test Method 2000.0), shall be used as the test species for fresh water discharges and the topsmelt, *Atherinops affinis*, shall be used as the test species for brackish effluent. However, if the salinity of the receiving water is between 1 to 32 parts per thousand (ppt), the Discharger may have the option of using the inland silverside, *Menidia beryllina* (Acute Toxicity Test Method 2006.0), instead of the topsmelt. The method for topsmelt (Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1006.0) is found in USEPA's *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluent and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms, First Edition, August 1995* (EPA/600/R-95/136).
- c. Alternate Reporting. For the acute toxicity testing with topsmelt, the Discharger may elect to report the results or endpoint from the first 96 hours of the chronic toxicity test as the results of the acute toxicity test, using USEPA's August 1995 method (EPA/600/R-95/136) to conduct the chronic toxicity test.
- d. Acute Toxicity Accelerated Monitoring. If either of the above requirements (sections 1.a and 1.b) is not met, the Discharger shall conduct six additional tests, approximately every two weeks, over a 12-week period (or over the next six storm events for storm water monitoring). The Discharger shall ensure that they receive results of a failing toxicity test within 24 hours of the close of the test and the additional tests shall begin within 5 business days of the receipt of the

result. If the additional tests indicate compliance with the toxicity limitation, the Discharger may resume regular testing.

- e. Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE).
 - i. If the results of any two of the six accelerated tests are less than 90% survival, then the Discharger shall immediately begin a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) and implement the Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) workplan. 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. If the initial test and any of the additional six acute toxicity bioassay tests results are less than 70% survival, the Discharger shall immediately begin a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) and implement Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) workplan. Once the sources are identified the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to reduce toxicity to meet the requirements.

B. Chronic Toxicity Testing

1. Definition of Chronic Toxicity

Chronic toxicity is a measure of adverse sub-lethal effects in plants, animals, or invertebrates in a long-term test. The effects measured may include lethality or decreases in fertilization, growth, and reproduction.

2. Chronic Toxicity Effluent Monitoring Program

- a. **Test Methods.** The Discharger shall conduct critical life stage chronic toxicity tests on 24-hour composite 100 % effluent samples and receiving water grab samples in accordance with EPA's *Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms*, October 2002 (EPA-821-R-02-013) or EPA's *Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms*, October 2002 (EPA-821-R-02-014), or current version. The Discharger shall conduct static renewal tests in accordance with the 2002 freshwater chronic methods manual for water flea and fathead minnow. For *Selenastrum*, use a static non-renewal test protocol.

- b. **Frequency**

- 1. **Screening and Monitoring.** - The Discharger shall conduct the first chronic toxicity test screening for three consecutive months in 2011. The Discharger shall conduct short-term tests with the cladoceran, water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia* - survival and reproduction test), the fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas* - larval survival and growth test), and the green

alga (*Selenastrum capricornutum* - growth test) as an initial screening process for a minimum of three, but not to exceed, five suites of tests to account for potential variability of the effluent/receiving water. After this screening period, monitoring shall be conducted using the most sensitive species.

2. **Re-screening** is required every 24 months. The Discharger shall re-screen with the three species listed above and continue to monitor with the most sensitive species. If the first suite of re-screening tests demonstrates that the same species is the most sensitive then the re-screening does not need to include more than one suite of tests. If a different species is the most sensitive or if there is ambiguity, then the Discharger shall proceed with suites of screening tests for a minimum of three, but not to exceed five suites.
 3. Regular toxicity tests - After the screening period, monitoring shall be conducted monthly using the most sensitive species.
- c. **Toxicity Units.** The chronic toxicity of the effluent shall be expressed and reported in Chronic Toxic Units, TU_c , where,

$$TU_c = \frac{100}{NOEC}$$

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

3. Accelerated Monitoring

If the chronic toxicity of the effluent or the receiving water downstream the discharge exceeds the monthly trigger median of $1.0 TU_c$, the Discharger shall conduct six additional tests, approximately every two weeks, over a 12-week period. The Discharger shall ensure that they receive results of a failing chronic toxicity test within 24 hours of the completion of the test and the additional tests shall begin within 5 business days of the receipt of the result. However, if the chronic toxicity of the receiving water upstream of the discharge is greater than the downstream and the TU_c of the effluent chronic toxicity test is less than or equal to a monthly median of $1 TU_c$ trigger, then accelerated monitoring need not be implemented for the receiving water.

- a. If any three out of the initial test and the six additional tests results exceed $1.0 TU_c$ the Discharger shall immediately implement the Initial Investigation TRE workplan.
- b. If implementation of the initial investigation TRE workplan indicates the source of toxicity (e.g., a temporary plant upset, etc.), then the Discharger

shall return to the normal sampling frequency required in Table E-2 of this MRP.

- c. If all of the six additional tests required above do not exceed 1 TUc, then the Discharger may return to the normal sampling frequency.
- d. If a TRE/TIE is initiated prior to completion of the accelerated testing schedule required, then the accelerated testing schedule may be terminated, or used as necessary in performing the TRE/TIE, as determined by the Executive Officer.

C. Quality Assurance

1. Concurrent testing with a reference toxicant shall be conducted. Reference toxicant tests shall be conducted using the same test conditions as the effluent toxicity tests (e.g., same test duration, etc).
2. If either the reference toxicant test or effluent test does not meet all test acceptability criteria (TAC) as specified in the test methods manuals (EPA/600/4-91/002 and/or EPA/821-R-02-014), then the Discharger must re-sample and re-test at the earliest time possible.
3. Control and dilution water should be receiving water (if non-toxic) or laboratory water, as appropriate, as described in the manual. If the dilution water used is different from the water the test species are grown in (culture water), a second control using culture water shall be used.

D. Preparation of an Initial Investigation TRE Workplan

The Discharger shall prepare and submit a copy of the Discharger's initial investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) workplan to the Executive Officer of the Regional Board for approval within **90 days** of the effective date of this permit. If the Executive Officer does not disapprove the workplan within 60 days, the workplan shall become effective. The Discharger shall use USEPA manuals EPA/600/2-88/070 (industrial) or EPA/833B-99/002 (municipal) as guidance. This workplan shall describe the steps the Discharger intends to follow if toxicity is detected, and should include, at a minimum:

1. A description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that will be used to identify potential causes and sources of toxicity, effluent variability, and treatment system efficiency.
2. A description of the facility's methods of maximizing in-house treatment efficiency and good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in the operation of the facility; and,
3. If a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) is necessary, an indication of the person who would conduct the TIEs (i.e., an in-house expert or an outside contractor). See MRP Section V.E.3. for guidance manuals.

E. Steps in Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) and Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE)

1. If results of the implementation of the facility's initial investigation TRE workplan indicate the need to continue the TRE/TIE, the Discharger shall expeditiously develop a more detailed TRE workplan for submittal to the Executive Officer within 30 days of completion of the initial investigation TRE. The detailed workplan shall include, but not be limited to:
 - a. Further actions to investigate and identify the cause of toxicity;
 - b. Actions the Discharger will take to mitigate the impact of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity; and
 - c. A schedule for these actions.
2. The following section summarizes the stepwise approach used in conducting the TRE:
 - a. Step 1 includes basic data collection. Data collected for the accelerated monitoring requirements may be used to conduct the TRE;
 - b. Step 2 evaluates optimization of the treatment system operation, facility housekeeping, and selection and use of in-plant process chemicals;
 - c. If Steps 1 and 2 are unsuccessful, Step 3 implements a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) and employment of all reasonable efforts using currently available TIE methodologies. The objective of the TIE shall be to identify the substance or combination of substances causing the observed toxicity;
 - d. Assuming successful identification or characterization of the toxicant(s), Step 4 evaluates final effluent treatment options;
 - e. Step 5 evaluates in-plant treatment options; and
 - f. Step 6 consists of confirmation once a toxicity control method has been implemented.

Many recommended TRE elements parallel source control, pollution prevention, and storm water control program best management practices (BMPs). To prevent duplication of efforts, evidence of compliance with those requirements may be sufficient to comply with TRE requirements. By requiring the first steps of a TRE to be accelerated testing and review of the facility's TRE workplan, a TRE may be ended in its early stages. All reasonable steps shall be taken to reduce toxicity to the required level. The TRE may be ended at any stage if monitoring indicates there are no longer toxicity (or six consecutive chronic toxicity test results are less than or equal to 1.0 TU_c or six consecutive acute toxicity test results are greater than 90% survival).

3. The Discharger shall initiate a TIE as part of the TRE process to identify the cause(s) of toxicity. The Discharger shall use the USEPA acute manual, chronic manual, EPA/600/6-91/005F (Phase I)/EPA/600/R-96-054 (for marine), EPA/600/R-92/080 (Phase II), and EPA-600/R-92/081 (Phase III), as guidance.
4. If a TRE/TIE is initiated prior to completion of the accelerated testing required in section V.A.2.d of this program, then the accelerated testing schedule may be terminated, or used as necessary in performing the TRE/TIE, as determined by the Executive Officer .
5. Toxicity tests conducted as part of a TRE/TIE may also be used for compliance determination, if appropriate.
6. The Regional Board recognizes that toxicity may be episodic and identification of causes of and reduction of sources of toxicity may not be successful in all cases. Consideration of enforcement action by the Regional Board will be based, in part, on the Discharger's actions and efforts to identify and control or reduce sources of consistent toxicity.
 - a. If all the results of the six additional tests are in compliance with the chronic toxicity limitation, the Discharger may resume regular monthly testing.
 - b. If the results of any of the six accelerated tests exceeds the limitation, the Discharger shall continue to monitor weekly until six consecutive weekly tests are in compliance. At that time, the Discharger may resume regular monthly testing.
 - c. If the results of two of the six tests exceed the $1TU_C$ trigger, the Discharger shall initiate a TRE.

F. Ammonia Removal

1. Except with prior approval from the Executive Officer of the Regional Board, ammonia shall not be removed from bioassay samples. The Discharger must demonstrate the effluent toxicity is caused by ammonia *because of* increasing test pH when conducting the toxicity test. It is important to distinguish the potential toxic effects of ammonia from other pH sensitive chemicals, such as certain heavy metals, sulfide, and cyanide. The following may be steps to demonstrate that the toxicity is caused by ammonia and not other toxicants before the Executive Officer would allow for control of pH in the test.
 - a. There is consistent toxicity in the effluent and the maximum pH in the toxicity test is in the range to cause toxicity due to increased pH.
 - b. Chronic ammonia concentrations in the effluent are greater than 4 mg/L total ammonia.

- c. Conduct graduated pH tests as specified in the toxicity identification evaluation methods. For example, mortality should be higher at pH 8 and lower at pH 6.
 - d. Treat the effluent with a zeolite column to remove ammonia. Mortality in the zeolite treated effluent should be lower than the non-zeolite treated effluent. Then add ammonia back to the zeolite-treated samples to confirm toxicity due to ammonia.
2. When it has been demonstrated that toxicity is due to ammonia because of increasing test pH, pH may be controlled using appropriate procedures which do not significantly alter the nature of the effluent, after submitting a written request to the Regional Board, and receiving written permission expressing approval from the Executive Officer of the Regional Board.

G. Reporting

The Discharger shall submit a full report of the toxicity test results, including any accelerated testing conducted during the month as required by this permit. Test results shall be reported as % survival for acute toxicity test results with the self-monitoring reports (SMR) for the month in which the test is conducted. If an initial investigation indicates the source of toxicity and accelerated testing is unnecessary, then those results also shall be submitted with the SMR for the period in which the Investigation occurred.

If an initial investigation indicates the source of toxicity and accelerated testing is unnecessary, pursuant to section V.A.2.d., then those results also shall be submitted with the SMR for the period in which the investigation occurred.

1. The full report shall be submitted on or before the end of the month in which the SMR is submitted.
2. The full report shall consist of (1) the results; (2) the dates of sample collection and initiation of each toxicity test; (3) the acute toxicity average limit or chronic toxicity limit or trigger and (4) printout of the ToxCalc or CETIS (Comprehensive Environmental Toxicity Information System) program results.
3. Test results for toxicity tests also shall be reported according to the appropriate manual chapter on Report Preparation and shall be attached to the SMR. Routine reporting shall include, at a minimum, as applicable, for each test:
 - a. Sample date(s);
 - b. Test initiation date;
 - c. Test species;
 - d. End point values for each dilution (e.g., number of young, growth rate, percent survival);

- e. LC₅₀ value(s) in percent effluent;
 - f. TU_a values $\left(TU_a = \frac{100}{LC_{50}}\right)$;
 - g. NOEC value(s) in percent effluent;
 - h. IC₁₅, IC₂₅, IC₄₀ and IC₅₀ values in percent effluent;
 - i. TU_c values $\left(TU_c = \frac{100}{NOEC}\right)$;
 - j. Mean percent mortality (+standard deviation) after 96 hours in 100% effluent (if applicable);
 - k. NOEC and LOEC (Lowest Observable Effect Concentration) values for reference toxicant test(s);
 - l. IC₂₅ value for reference toxicant test(s);
 - m. Any applicable charts; and
 - n. Available water quality measurements for each test (e.g., pH, D.O., temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, ammonia).
4. The Discharger shall provide a compliance summary, which includes a summary table of toxicity data from all samples collected during that year.
5. The Discharger shall notify by telephone or electronically, this Regional Board of any toxicity exceedance of the limit or trigger within 24 hours of receipt of the results followed by a written report within 14 calendar days of receipt of the results. The verbal or electronic notification shall include the exceedance and the plan the Discharger has taken or will take to investigate and correct the cause(s) of toxicity. It may also include a status report on any actions required by the permit, with a schedule for actions not yet completed. If no actions have been taken, the reasons shall be given.

VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Not Applicable

VII. RECLAMATION MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Not Applicable

VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – SURFACE WATER AND GROUNDWATER

The Discharger must provide maximum daily flow data for Ballona Creek with the quarterly monitoring reports. Flow data for Ballona Creek is currently monitored between Sawtelle Boulevard and Sepulveda Boulevard by Los Angeles County Department of Public Works at Stream Gage No. F38C-R. The Discharger shall report the maximum daily flow values from data collected by Los Angeles County at Stream Gage No. F38C-R.

IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Not Applicable

X. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions (Attachment D) related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping.
2. If there is no discharge during any reporting period, the report shall so state.
3. Each monitoring report shall contain a separate section titled “Summary of Non-Compliance” which discusses the compliance record and corrective actions taken or planned that may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with waste discharge requirements. This section shall clearly list all non-compliance with waste discharge requirements, as well as all excursions of effluent limitations.
4. The Discharger shall inform the Regional Board well in advance of any proposed construction activity that could potentially affect compliance with applicable requirements.
5. The Discharger shall report the results of acute toxicity testing, TRE and TIE as required in the Attachment E, Monitoring and Reporting, Section V.F.

B. Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs)

1. At any time during the term of this permit, the State or Regional Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs) using the State Water Board’s California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program Web site (<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html>). Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall submit electronic SMRs. The SMRs shall be converted to a searchable Portable Document Format (PDF). Documents that are less than 10 MB should be emailed to losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov. Documents that are 10 MB or larger should be transferred to a disk and mailed to this Regional Board. Additional information regarding Electronic Submittal of Documents is specified in the Regional Board’s website (<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles>) and navigate to [Paperless Office](#). The CIWQS Web site will provide additional directions

for SMR submittal in the event there will be service interruption for electronic submittal.

2. The Discharger shall report in the SMR the results for all monitoring specified in this MRP under sections III through IX. The Discharger shall submit quarterly and annual SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using USEPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculations and reporting of the data submitted in the SMR.
3. Monitoring periods and reporting for all required monitoring shall be completed according to the following schedule:

Table E-3. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On...	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
Continuous	Permit effective date	All	Submit with quarterly SMR
1/Month	First day of calendar month following permit effective date or on permit effective date if that date is first day of the month	1 st day of calendar month through last day of calendar month	Submit with quarterly SMR
1/Quarter	Closest of January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 following (or on) permit effective date	January 1 through March 31 April 1 through June 30 July 1 through September 30 October 1 through December 31	May 15 August 15 November 15 February 15
2/Year	Closest of January 1 or July 1 following (or on) permit effective date	January 1 through June 30 July 1 through December 31	August 15 February 15
1/Year	January 1 following (or on) permit effective date	January 1 through December 31	March 1

4. Reporting Protocols. The Discharger shall report with each sample result the applicable reported Minimum Level (ML) and the current Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure in Part 136.

The Discharger shall report the results of analytical determinations for the presence of chemical constituents in a sample using the following reporting protocols:

- a. Sample results greater than or equal to the reported ML shall be reported as measured by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample).
- b. Sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL, shall be reported as "Detected, but Not Quantified," or DNQ. The estimated chemical concentration of the sample shall also be reported.

For the purposes of data collection, the laboratory shall write the estimated

When electronic submittal of data is required and CIWQS does not provide for entry into a tabular format within the system, the Discharger shall electronically submit the data in a tabular format as an attachment.

- b.** The Discharger shall attach a cover letter to the SMR. The information contained in the cover letter shall clearly identify violations of the WDRs; discuss corrective actions taken or planned; and the proposed time schedule for corrective actions. Identified violations must include a description of the requirement that was violated and a description of the violation.

C. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

Not Applicable

D. Other Reports

The Discharger shall report the results of any compliance evaluation study, compliance schedule reports, acute toxicity testing, TRE/TIE required by Special Provisions VI.C.2 of this Order. The Discharger shall submit a Best Management Practice Plan in satisfaction of compliance Special Provisions VI.C.2.b. of this Order. The Discharger shall submit reports with the first quarterly SMR scheduled to be submitted on or immediately following the report due date.

- 1.** Within 90 days of the effective date of this permit, the Discharger is required to submit the following to the Regional Board:
 - a.** Initial Investigation TRE workplan (VI.C.2.a); and
 - b.** Best Management Practice Plan (VI.C.2.b).
- 2.** By March 1 of each year, the Discharger shall submit an annual report to the Regional Board. The report shall contain the following:
 - a.** Both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous year,
 - b.** A discussion on the compliance record and the corrective actions taken or planned to bring the discharge into full compliance with the waste discharge requirements,
 - c.** A report discussing the following: 1) operation/maintenance problems; 2) changes to the Facility operations and activities; 3) potential discharge of the pollutants associated with the changes and how these changes are addressed in the BMPP; 3) calibration of flow meters or other equipment/device used to demonstrate compliance with effluent limitations of this Order.

- d.** A report summarizing the quantities of all chemicals, listed by both trade and chemical names, which are used at the Facility and which are discharged or have the potential to be discharged (See Section IX.B of the MRP, Attachment E).
- e.** A report on the status of the implementation and the effectiveness of the BMPP.

ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

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ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

As described in section II of this Order, this Fact Sheet includes the legal requirements and technical rationale that serve as the basis for the requirements of this Order.

This Order has been prepared under a standardized format to accommodate a broad range of discharge requirements for Dischargers in California. Only those sections or subsections of this Order that are specifically identified as “not applicable” have been determined not to apply to this Discharger. Sections or subsections of this Order not specifically identified as “not applicable” are fully applicable to this Discharger.

I. PERMIT INFORMATION

The following table summarizes administrative information related to the Facility.

Table F-1. Facility Information

WDID	4B191019001
Discharger	Donald T. Sterling Corporation
Name of Facility	Sterling Ambassador Towers
Facility Address	691 South Irolo Street
	Los Angeles, CA 90005
	Los Angeles County
Facility Contact, Title and Phone	Ms. Philomena Wong, Property Management, (310) 278-8000
Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports	Mr. Dean Segal, Chief Engineer, (213) 385-0191
Mailing Address	691 South Irolo Street, Los Angeles, CA 90005
Billing Address	9441 Wilshire Boulevard, Penthouse Suite, Beverly Hills, CA 90212
Type of Facility	Apartment Building
Major or Minor Facility	Minor
Threat to Water Quality	Category 3
Complexity	Category C
Pretreatment Program	N
Reclamation Requirements	Not Applicable
Facility Permitted Flow	474-15,000 gallons per day (GPD)
Facility Design Flow	474 15,000 GPD (0.015 million gallons per day; MGD)
Watershed	Ballona Creek
Receiving Water	Ballona Creek
Receiving Water Type	Inland Surface Water

A. The Donald T. Sterling Corporation (hereinafter Discharger) is the owner and operator of the Sterling Ambassador Towers (hereinafter Facility), an apartment building.

For the purposes of this Order, references to the “discharger” or “permittee” in applicable federal and state laws, regulations, plans, or policy are held to be equivalent to references to the Discharger herein.

The Facility discharges groundwater seepage, irrigation drainage from planter boxes, and storm water to Ballona Creek, a water of the United States, and is currently regulated by Order No. R4-2010-0180, which was adopted on October 7, 2010, and it is scheduled to expire on September 7, 2015.

The discharge is also regulated by Time Schedule Order (TSO) No. R4-2012-YYYY which was issued on November 8, 2012, and it is scheduled to expire on September 7, 2015. The TSO requires the Discharger investigate and implement any required upgrades to the Facility to achieve full compliance with the final average monthly effluent limitation for selenium prescribed in NPDES Order No. R4-2010-0180 as amended by this Order. The interim average monthly effluent limitation for selenium included in the TSO is effective from December 10, 2012, through September 7, 2015.

- B. The Discharger filed a report of waste discharge (ROWD) and submitted an application for renewal of its Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit on May 20, 2010. The Regional Board adopted Order No. R4-2010-0180, which currently regulates discharges from the Facility.

AMENDMENT TO THE WDRs AND NPDES PERMIT

The current permitted flow rate of 171 gpd (as stated in Order No. R4-2010-0180) was based on an estimated flow rate without utilizing a flow meter. This flow rate was provided in the ROWD submitted on May 20, 2010.

The Discharger's letter dated February 27, 2012, transmitted via email, requested the Regional Board revise the NPDES permit to change the maximum permitted flow rate from 170 gallons per day (gpd) to 14,652 gpd (0.015 million gallons per day; MGD). The new flow rate was based on the maximum flow recorded by the flow meter in January 2012. Since the installation of the flow meter in July 2010, the flow rates recorded exceeded the permitted flow rate.

Therefore, based on the information submitted by the Discharger, this Order amends Order No. R4-2010-0180 to change the flow rate from 171 gpd to 0.015 MGD and incorporate the applicable changes to the mass (lbs/day) effluent limitations based on the new flow rate. This action is in accordance with 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 122.62(a)(2) which states that:

“(2) Information. The Director has received new information. Permits may be modified during their terms for this cause only if the information was not available at the time of permit issuance (other than revised regulations, guidance, or test methods) and would have justified the application of different permit conditions at the time of issuance....”

II. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The Discharger owns and operates an apartment building located at 691 South Irolo Street, Los Angeles, CA 90005. The Facility discharges groundwater seepage, irrigation drainage from planter boxes, and storm water from the stairwells and parking deck operations through Discharge Point No. 001 into a storm drain system located at South Irolo Street.

The following are the three sources of wastewater discharged into Discharge Point 001:

1. Storm water from the West stairwell and runoff from parking lot operations is collected via a floor drain that flows to the "West Pit", a collection sump. Groundwater seepage also drains into the West Pit. Commingled groundwater seepage and storm water are discharged into a common manifold.
2. Storm water from the East stairwell is collected in "East Pit", a collection sump. The collected storm water is discharged into a common manifold.
3. Storm water collected from the rooftop of the apartment building and irrigation drainage runoff from the planter boxes at the rooftop and around the property also drain into common manifold.

The common manifold collects all the wastewater sources described above, has a P-trap located at the east side of the building just before it leaves the building and connects to the storm drain at S. Irolo Street. The sampling location and flow meter are located near the P-trap. Discharge Point No. 001 discharges into Ballona Creek flood control channel, a water of the United States. Attachment B provides a map of the area around the Facility. Attachment C provides a flow schematic of the Facility.

The previous Order (Board Order No. R4-2005-0037) permitted the discharge of groundwater seepage through Discharge Point No. 001; reflecting pond drainage water through Discharge Point No. 002; and storm water runoff from the parking area and an outdoor stairwell through Discharge Point No. 003. In 2005, during the term of Order No. R4-2005-0037, the reflecting pool was removed from the site and replaced with an outside sitting area. Reflecting pool drainage is no longer discharged from the Facility through Discharge Point No. 002. However, during the Regional Board staff inspection conducted on June 3, 2010, an additional waste stream coming from irrigation drainage runoff from planter boxes was identified. Therefore, multiple discharge monitoring locations would have been required to properly quantify and determine the quality of the wastewater discharged to the storm drain. Since all the waste streams are discharged into a common manifold, a new Discharge Point No. 001 was identified and relocated to a new location near the P-trap, as previously described.

A. Description of Wastewater and Biosolids Treatment or Controls

The Facility does not employ treatment nor does it provide any chemical addition to the groundwater seepage or storm water.

B. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

Up to 0.015 MGD of groundwater seepage, irrigation drainage water, and storm water is discharged into Ballona Creek, a water of the United States, through Discharge Point No. 001, located at Latitude 33°03'36" North and Longitude 118°18'01" West.

C. Summary of Existing Requirements and Self-Monitoring Report (SMR) Data

Over the term of Order No. R4-2005-0037, until September 10, 2008, the Discharger had collected data from an incorrect and non-representative sampling location. On November 25, 2008, the Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles (Regional Board) issued a Settlement Offer (R4-2008-0118-M) for 18 effluent limitation violations. In a February 10, 2009, response to the Regional Board, the Discharger explained that during an investigation of sampling collection methods at the Facility, it was revealed that the sampling contractors had been collecting samples from the cooling tower tied to the sanitary system and not the sump containing groundwater which discharges to the storm drain. In an April 27, 2009, letter to the Discharger, Regional Board staff state, "The samples collected from the incorrect sump did not discharge to the storm drain, therefore, are not representative of groundwater effluent. This has been verified with Regional Board staff and the invalid violations will be expunged from the CIWQS database. However, be advised that failure to sample and report your discharge in accordance with your waste discharge requirements is a violation of Order No. R4-2005-0037 and the California Water Code and may be subject to enforcement."

Data collected prior to September 10, 2008, have not been included in the data summary as they have been found to not be representative of the discharge. Available data from September 10, 2008, through October 15, 2009, have been summarized below for Discharge Point Nos. 001 and 003. Data for determining compliance with Discharges from Discharge Point No. 002 is not available as the Facility had terminated that discharge early in the permit term.

Table F-2. Historic Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Data - Discharge Point No. 001

Pollutant	Units	Effluent Limitations		Highest Reported Value
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	
pH	s.u.	--	¹	6.8-7.7
Temperature	°F	--	86 ²	81
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	50	75	<10
Turbidity	NTU	50	75	3
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day @ 20°C) (BOD ₅)	mg/L	20	30	12
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	15	<5
Phenols	mg/L	--	1.0	NR
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	0.3	<0.1
Acute Toxicity	% survival	--	³	100

NR = Not Reported

¹ Between 6.5 and 8.5 at all times.

² No greater than 86 degrees F.

³ Average survival in the undiluted effluent for any three consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90% and no single test producing less than 70% survival.

D. Compliance Summary

As discussed above in section II.C, the Discharger did not sample the discharge at the correct sample location though September 2008. It was not possible to determine compliance with effluent limitations prior to September 2008. Samples taken after September 2008 do not indicate any exceedance of effluent limitations.

Data submitted to the Regional Board indicate that the Discharger has exceeded existing permit limitations as outlined in the table below:

Table F-3. Summary of Non-Compliance

Date	Monitoring Period	Monitoring Period	Violation Type	Parameter	Reported Value	Permit Limit	Units	Wet weather / Dry Weather
01/12/11	1st Quarter 2011	January 2011	Daily Maximum	TSS	106	75	mg/L	
01/12/11	1st Quarter 2011	January 2011	Daily Maximum	TSS	13.0	9.16	lbs/day	
01/12/11	1st Quarter 2011	January 2011	Daily Maximum	Settleable Solids	0.6	0.3	ml/L	
01/31/11	1st Quarter 2011	January 2011	Monthly Average	TSS	106	50	mg/L	
01/31/11	1st Quarter 2011	January 2011	Monthly Average	TSS	13.0	6.11	lbs/day	
01/31/11	1st Quarter 2011	January 2011	Monthly Average	Settleable Solids	0.6	0.1	ml/L	
02/28/11	1st Quarter 2011	February 2011	Monthly Average	Copper	29	20	ug/L	dry (1 sample)
02/28/11	1st Quarter 2011	February 2011	Monthly Average	Copper	0.00175	0.00121	lbs/day	dry (1 sample)
02/28/11	1st Quarter 2011	February 2011	Monthly Average	Selenium	5.8	4.1	ug/L	
02/28/11	1st Quarter 2011	February 2011	Monthly Average	Selenium	0.000349	0.000247	lbs/day	
03/23/11	1st Quarter 2011	March 2011	Daily Maximum	Copper	190	18	ug/L	wet 3560 cfs
03/23/11	1st Quarter 2011	March 2011	Daily Maximum	Copper	0.0135	0.00128	lbs/day	wet 3560 cfs
03/31/11	1st Quarter 2011	March 2011	Monthly Average	Copper	52.05	20	ug/L	3 dry / 1 wet
03/31/11	1st Quarter 2011	March 2011	Monthly Average	Copper	0.00371	0.00142	lbs/day	3 dry / 1 wet
03/31/11	1st Quarter 2011	March 2011	Monthly Average	Selenium	6.125	4.1	ug/L	
03/31/11	1st Quarter 2011	March 2011	Monthly Average	Selenium	0.000436	0.000292	lbs/day	
05/31/11	2nd Quarter 2011	May 2011	Monthly Average	Selenium	5.7	4.1	ug/L	
05/31/11	2nd Quarter 2011	May 2011	Monthly Average	Selenium	0.000473	0.00034	lbs/day	
08/31/11	3rd Quarter 2011	August 2011	Monthly Average	Selenium	6.7	4.1	ug/L	
08/31/11	3rd Quarter 2011	August 2011	Monthly Average	Selenium	0.000436	0.000267	lbs/day	
11/30/11	4th Quarter 2011	November 2011	Monthly Average	Selenium	7.1	4.1	ug/L	

Date	Monitoring Period	Monitoring Period	Violation Type	Parameter	Reported Value	Permit Limit	Units	Wet weather / Dry Weather
11/30/11	4th Quarter 2011	November 2011	Monthly Average	Selenium	0.000751	0.000434	lbs/day	
02/22/12	1st Quarter 2012	February 2012	Instantaneous Minimum	pH	6.2	6.5	S.U.	
02/28/12	1st Quarter 2012	February 2012	Monthly Average	Selenium	7.0	4.1	ug/L	
02/28/12	1st Quarter 2012	February 2012	Monthly Average	Selenium	0.000496	0.00029	lbs/day	
05/31/12	2nd Quarter 2012	May 2012	Monthly Average	Selenium	7.6	4.1	ug/L	
05/31/12	2nd Quarter 2012	May 2012	Monthly Average	Selenium	0.000724	0.000389	lbs/day	

These violations are being evaluated for enforcement actions.

E. Planned Changes

The Facility does not anticipate any changes in operation during the next permit term.

III. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS

The requirements contained in the proposed Order are based on the requirements and authorities described in this section.

A. Legal Authorities

This Order is issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as a NPDES permit for point source discharges from this Facility to surface waters. This Order also serves as WDRs pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13260).

B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Under Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of CEQA, Public Resources Code sections 21100 through 21177.

C. State and Federal Regulations, Policies, and Plans

1. Water Quality Control Plans. The Regional Board adopted a *Water Quality Control Plan Los Angeles Region Basin Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties* (hereinafter Basin Plan) on June 13, 1994, that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan. In addition, the Basin Plan implements State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution No. 88-63, which established state policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be

considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal or domestic supply. Beneficial uses applicable to Ballona Creek are as follows:

Table F-4. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001	Ballona Creek (Hydro Unit No. 405.15)	<u>Existing:</u> Non-contact recreation (REC-2) and wildlife habitat (WILD). <u>Potential:</u> Municipal and domestic water supply (MUN), warm freshwater habitat (WAR), and water contact recreation (REC-1).

Requirements of this Order implement the Basin Plan.

2. **Thermal Plan.** The State Water Resource Control Board (State Water Board) adopted a *Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* (Thermal Plan) on May 18, 1972, and amended this plan on September 18, 1975. This plan contains temperature objectives for surface waters. Discharges from the Facility are considered a thermal waste and are subject to the Thermal Plan. Requirements of this Order implement the Thermal Plan.
3. **National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).** USEPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, and later amended it on May 4, 1995, and November 9, 1999. About forty criteria in the NTR applied in California. On May 18, 2000, USEPA adopted the CTR. The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and, in addition, incorporated the previously adopted NTR criteria that were applicable in the state. The CTR was amended on February 13, 2001. These rules contain water quality criteria for priority pollutants.
4. **State Implementation Policy.** On March 2, 2000, the State Water Board adopted the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (State Implementation Policy or SIP). The SIP became effective on April 28, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated for California by the USEPA through the NTR and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Regional Board in the Basin Plan. The SIP became effective on May 18, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the USEPA through the CTR. The State Water Board adopted amendments to the SIP on February 24, 2005, that became effective on July 13, 2005. The SIP establishes implementation provisions for priority pollutant criteria and objectives and provisions for chronic toxicity control. Requirements of this Order implement the SIP.
5. **Alaska Rule.** On March 30, 2000, USEPA revised its regulation that specifies when new and revised state and tribal water quality standards (WQS) become effective for

CWA purposes [40 C.F.R. § 131.21, 65 Fed. Reg. 24641 (April 27, 2000)]. Under the revised regulation (also known as the Alaska rule), new and revised standards submitted to USEPA after May 30, 2000, must be approved by USEPA before being used for CWA purposes. The final rule also provides that standards already in effect and submitted to USEPA by May 30, 2000, may be used for CWA purposes, whether or not approved by USEPA.

6. Antidegradation Policy. Section 131.12 requires that the state water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing water quality be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Regional Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the State and federal antidegradation policies. The permitted discharge must be consistent with the antidegradation provision of section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

E. Anti-Backsliding Requirements. Section 402(o) of the CWA establishes statutory language prohibiting the backsliding of effluent limits. Section 402(o)(1) prohibits the relaxation of effluent limits (1) when a permittee seeks to revise a technology-based effluent limitation based on best professional judgment to reflect a subsequently promulgated effluent guideline which is less stringent, and (2) when a permittee seeks relaxation of an effluent limitation which is based upon a state treatment standard or water quality standard. Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at title 40, Code of Federal Regulations¹ (CFR) part 122.44(l) outlines specific exceptions to the general prohibition against establishment of less stringent effluent limitations.

Section 402(o)(2) provided that the establishment of a less stringent limit may be allowed where new information (other than revised regulations, guidance, or test methods) is available that was not available at the time of permit issuance which would have justified a less stringent limitation. The mass (lbs/day) effluent limitations are less stringent than in the previous Order (R4-2010-0180) as a result of an increase in the permitted flow.. As discussed in the Fact Sheet, this relaxation is consistent with the exceptions identified under 40 CFR part 122.44(l)(2)(i)(B)(1).

D. Impaired Water Bodies on CWA 303(d) List

Section 303(d) of the CWA requires states to identify specific water bodies where water quality standards are not expected to be met after implementation of technology-based effluent limitations on point sources. For all 303(d)-listed water bodies and pollutants, the Regional Board plans to develop and adopt total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) that will specify wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point sources and load allocations (LAs) for non-point sources, as appropriate.

¹ All further statutory references are to title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations unless otherwise indicated.

Certain receiving waters in the Los Angeles and Ventura County watersheds do not fully support beneficial uses and therefore have been classified as impaired on the 2006 303(d) list and have been scheduled for TMDL development. On June 28, 2007, USEPA gave final approval to California's 2006 section 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments. Ballona Creek is listed for cadmium (sediment), cyanide, and silver (sediment). Downstream, the Ballona Creek Estuary is listed for shellfish harvesting advisory and the Ballona Creek Wetlands are listed for exotic vegetation, habitat alterations, hydromodification, and reduced tidal flushing.

Metals TMDL for Ballona Creek: The TMDL for metals in Ballona Creek was approved by the Regional Board on July 7, 2005, (Resolution NO. R05-007). The State Water Board approved the TMDL on October 20, 2005; OAL and USEPA approvals were received on December 9, 2005, and December 22, 2005, respectively. A revised metals TMDL was adopted by the Regional Board on September 6, 2007, (Resolution No. 2007-015). State Water Board, OAL, and USEPA approval occurred on June 17, 2008, October 6, 2008, and October 29, 2008, respectively, became effective on October 29, 2008. This metals TMDL designates WLAs for point sources to Ballona Creek, including those regulated through minor NPDES permits. For minor NPDES permits, the TMDL states, "Permit writers may translate applicable waste load allocations into effluent limits for the minor and general NPDES permits by applying the effluent limitation procedures in Section 1.4 of the State Water Resources Control Board's Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California or other applicable engineering practices authorized under federal regulations."

This permit implements the applicable WLAs as required in the TMDL, by applying the effluent limitation calculations provided in Section 1.4 of the SIP. Concentration-based WLAs are established for copper, lead, selenium, and zinc.

Trash TMDL: The Ballona Creek Trash TMDL (Resolution No. 2001-014) was adopted by the Regional Board on September 19, 2001. The TMDL established a numeric target of zero trash in Ballona Creek. The TMDL was to be implemented via storm water permits in a phased reduction for a period of 10 years. The Ballona Creek Trash TMDL was approved by the State Water Board on February 19, 2002, the OAL on July 18, 2002, and by USEPA on August 1, 2002. The TMDL became effective on August 28, 2002. The Regional Board made minor revisions to the TMDL and the Revised Ballona Creek Trash TMDL was adopted by the Regional Board on March 4, 2004, (Resolution No. 2004-0023). The State Water Board approved the TMDL on September 30, 2004, and OAL approved it on February 8, 2005. The Ballona Creek Trash TMDL became operative on August 11, 2005. This Trash TMDL will be implemented through the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) NPDES Permit Program.

E. Other Plans, Policies and Regulations

Not Applicable

IV. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

The CWA requires point source dischargers to control the amount of conventional, non-conventional, and toxic pollutants that are discharged into the waters of the United States. The control of pollutants discharged is established through effluent limitations and other requirements in NPDES permits. There are two principal bases for effluent limitations in the Code of Federal Regulations: part 122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable technology-based limitations and standards; and part 122.44(d) requires that permits include water quality-based effluent limitations to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality criteria to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water.

The list of pollutants of concern is based on constituents that are ~~currently~~ regulated under Order No. R4-2005-0037, pollutants addressed in the Metals TMDL for Ballona Creek, as well as pollutants that are typically found in discharges of groundwater seepage and storm water.

Effluent discharged from the west sump and east sump is comprised of groundwater seepage and storm water. Typical pollutants expected to be present in this type of discharge include pH, temperature, TSS, turbidity, BOD₅, oil and grease, settleable solids, and phenols. In addition, the Metals TMDL for Ballona Creek (the receiving water) establishes WLAs for copper, lead, selenium, and zinc. Thus, pollutants of concern for the discharge of groundwater seepage and storm water through Discharge Point No. 001 include pH, temperature, TSS, turbidity, BOD₅, oil and grease, settleable solids, phenols, copper, lead, selenium, and zinc.

Discharge Point No. 002 is regulated under Order No. R4-2005-0037 for the discharge of reflecting pond drainage water. In 2005, the Discharger removed the reflecting pond. Therefore, Discharge Point No. 002 was removed in Order No. R4-2010-0180.

Generally, mass-based effluent limitations ensure that proper treatment, and not dilution, is employed to comply with the final effluent concentration limitations. However, Part 122.45(f)(1) requires that all permit limitations, standards or prohibitions be expressed in terms of mass units except under the following conditions: (1) for pH, temperature, radiation or other pollutants that cannot appropriately be expressed by mass limitations; (2) when applicable standards or limitations are expressed in terms of other units of measure; or (3) if in establishing technology-based permit limitation on a case-by-case basis limitation based on mass are infeasible because the mass or pollutant cannot be related to a measure of production. The limitations, however, must ensure that dilution will not be used as a substitute for treatment.

A. Discharge Prohibitions

The discharge prohibitions are based on the requirements of the Basin Plan, State Water Board's plans and policies, the Water Code, and previous permit provisions, and are consistent with the requirements set for other discharges regulated by NPDES permit to Ballona Creek.

B. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

1. Scope and Authority

Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing USEPA permit regulations at part 122.44, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, require that permits include conditions meeting applicable technology-based requirements at a minimum, and any more stringent effluent limitations necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. The discharge authorized by this Order must meet minimum federal technology-based requirements based on Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) in accordance with Part 125.3.

The CWA requires that technology-based effluent limitations be established based on several levels of controls:

- a. Best practicable treatment control technology (BPT) represents the average of the best performance by plants within an industrial category or subcategory. BPT standards apply to toxic, conventional, and non-conventional pollutants.
- b. Best available technology economically achievable (BAT) represents the best existing performance of treatment technologies that are economically achievable within an industrial point source category. BAT standards apply to toxic and non-conventional pollutants.
- c. Best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT) represents the control from existing industrial point sources of conventional pollutants including BOD₅, TSS, fecal coliform, pH, and oil and grease. The BCT standard is established after considering the “cost reasonableness” of the relationship between the cost of attaining a reduction in effluent discharge and the benefits that would result, and also the cost effectiveness of additional industrial treatment beyond BPT.
- d. New source performance standards (NSPS) represent the best available demonstrated control technology standards. The intent of NSPS guidelines is to set limitations that represent state-of-the-art treatment technology for new sources.

The CWA requires USEPA to develop effluent limitations, guidelines and standards (ELGs) representing application of BPT, BAT, BCT, and NSPS. Section 402(a)(1) of the CWA and section 125.3 of the Code of Federal Regulations authorize the use of best professional judgment (BPJ) to derive technology-based effluent limitations on a case-by-case basis where ELGs are not available for certain industrial categories and/or pollutants of concern. Where BPJ is used, the permit writer must consider specific factors outlined in part 125.3.

2. Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

This Order includes technology-based effluent limitations based on BPJ in accordance with 40 CFR § 125.3. Ground water seepage and parking deck storm

water runoff are not currently regulated under effluent guidelines. As such, BPJ is used to develop technology-based limits for the control of some pollutants. Effluent limitations for TSS, turbidity, settleable solids, BOD₅, oil and grease, and phenols have been included in Order No. R4-2010-0180 as amended by this Order based on BPJ.

The previous Order required the Discharger to develop and implement a Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP). 40 CFR 122.44(k) requires that permits include best management practices when reasonably necessary to achieve the effluent limitations and standards or to carry out the purpose and intent of the CWA. Consistent with 40 CFR Part 122.44(k), this Order requires the Discharger to update and continue to implement a BMPP. The purpose of the BMPP is to establish site-specific procedures that minimizes the potential of hazardous waste/materials and other contaminants to discharge to surface waters.

The BMPP shall be consistent with the general guidance contained in the USEPA *Guidance Manual for Developing Best Management Practices (BMPs)* (EPA 833-B-93-004). The BMPP shall cover all areas of the Facility and shall include an updated drainage map for the Facility. Further, the BMPP shall identify on a map of appropriate scale the areas that generate effluent and runoff at the permitted discharge points; describe the activities in each area and the potential for contamination of effluent and storm water and the discharge of hazardous waste/materials; address the feasibility of containment and/or treatment of the effluent and storm water; and identify the best management practices that are implemented to minimize the contamination of storm water or otherwise discharge of contaminants to surface waters. The BMPP shall also identify the responsible individuals for the implementation of the BMPP by name, job title, job duties, and phone number.

An up-to-date BMPP shall be submitted to the Regional Board within 90 days of the effective date of this Order. The BMPP shall be reviewed annually and at the same time each year. Revisions of the BMPP shall be submitted to the Regional Board within 30 days of any change.

The combination of the BMPP and existing Order limitations reflecting BPJ will serve as the equivalent of technology-based effluent limitations, in the absence of established ELGs, in order to carry out the purpose and intent of the CWA.

- a. **Effluent Limitations for Groundwater Seepage, Irrigation Drainage Water, and Storm Water through Discharge Point No. 001.** Order No. R4-2005-0037 contained effluent limitations for total suspended solids (TSS), turbidity, BOD₅, oil and grease, settleable solids, and phenols. These effluent limitations have been carried over and are summarized in Table F-4 below:

Table F-5. Technology-based Effluent Limitations for Discharge Point No. 001

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily
TSS	mg/L	50	75

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily
Turbidity	NTU	50	75
BOD ₅	mg/L	20	30
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	15
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	0.3
Phenols	mg/L	--	1.0

C. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

1. Scope and Authority

Section 301(b) of the CWA and part 122.44(d) require that permits include limitations more stringent than applicable federal technology-based requirements where necessary to achieve applicable water quality standards.

Part 122.44(d)(1)(i) mandates that permits include effluent limitations for all pollutants that are or may be discharged at levels that have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard, including numeric and narrative objectives within a standard. Where reasonable potential has been established for a pollutant, but there is no numeric criterion or objective for the pollutant, water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) must be established using: (1) USEPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a), supplemented where necessary by other relevant information; (2) an indicator parameter for the pollutant of concern; or (3) a calculated numeric water quality criterion, such as a proposed state criterion or policy interpreting the state’s narrative criterion, supplemented with other relevant information, as provided in part 122.44(d)(1)(vi).

The process for determining reasonable potential and calculating WQBELs when necessary is intended to protect the designated uses of the receiving water as specified in the Basin Plan, and achieve applicable water quality objectives and criteria that are contained in other state plans and policies, or any applicable water quality criteria contained in the CTR and NTR.

The specific procedures for determining reasonable potential and, if necessary, for calculating WQBELs are contained in the Technical Support Document (TSD) for storm water discharges and in the SIP for non-storm water discharges. However, the TSD states that “an analogous approach developed by a regulatory authority can be used to determine the reasonable potential” (for storm water discharges). The Regional Board has determined that the procedures for determining reasonable potential and calculating WQBELs contained in the SIP for non-storm water discharges may also be used to evaluate reasonable potential and calculate WQBELs for storm water discharges as well. Hence, in this Order, the Regional Board has used the SIP methodology to evaluate reasonable potential for discharges through Discharge Point No. 001.

2. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

As noted in Section II of the Limitations and Discharge Requirements, the Regional Board adopted a Basin Plan that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the Basin Plan. The beneficial uses applicable to Ballona Creek are summarized in section III.C.1 of this Fact Sheet. The Basin Plan includes both narrative and numeric water quality objectives applicable to the receiving water.

Priority pollutants water quality criteria in the CTR are applicable to Ballona Creek. The CTR contains both saltwater and freshwater criteria. Because a distinct separation generally does not exist between freshwater and saltwater aquatic communities, the following apply, in accordance with part 131.38(c)(3), freshwater criteria apply at salinities of 1 part per thousand (ppt) and below at locations where this occurs 95 percent or more of the time. The CTR criteria for freshwater or human health for consumption of organisms, whichever is more stringent, are used to prescribe the effluent limitations in this Order to protect the beneficial uses of the Ballona Creek, a water of the United States in the vicinity of the discharge.

The Discharger conducted effluent monitoring for priority pollutants from the east sump and the west sump on January 27, 2010, in response to a data request by the Regional Board. A reasonable potential analysis (RPA) was conducted pursuant to section 1.3 of the SIP based on the data. The results of the RPA indicate reasonable potential for selenium. The freshwater chronic criterion for selenium is expressed as total recoverable metals, therefore, no conversion is required. The acute criteria are typically based on a shorter time interval and are more appropriate for setting numeric targets for wet-weather conditions. For selenium there is no acute criterion, therefore, the chronic criterion was used for developing the waste load allocations for wet weather.

3. Determining the Need for WQBELs

In accordance with Section 1.3 of the SIP, the Regional Board conducts a RPA for each priority pollutant with an applicable criterion or objective to determine if a WQBEL is required in the permit. The Regional Board analyzes effluent and receiving water data and identifies the maximum observed effluent concentration (MEC) and maximum background concentration (B) in the receiving water for each constituent. To determine reasonable potential, the MEC and the B are then compared with the applicable water quality objectives (C) outlined in the CTR, NTR, as well as the Basin Plan. For all pollutants that have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above a state water quality standard, numeric WQBELs are required. The RPA considers water quality criteria from the CTR and NTR, and when applicable, water quality objectives specified in the Basin Plan. To conduct the RPA, the Regional Board identifies the MEC and maximum background concentration in the receiving water for each constituent, based on data provided by the Discharger.

Section 1.3 of the SIP provides the procedures for determining reasonable potential to exceed applicable water quality criteria and objectives. The SIP specifies three triggers to complete a RPA:

- 1) Trigger 1 – If the MEC \geq C, a limit is needed.
- 2) Trigger 2 – If the background concentration (B) > C and the pollutant is detected in the effluent, a limit is needed.
- 3) Trigger 3 – If other related information such as CWA 303(d) listing for a pollutant, discharge type, compliance history, etc. indicates that a WQBEL is required.

Sufficient effluent and receiving water data are needed to conduct a complete RPA. If data are not sufficient, the Discharger will be required to gather the appropriate data for the Regional Board to conduct the RPA. Upon review of the data, and if the Regional Board determines that WQBELs are needed to protect the beneficial uses, the permit will be reopened for appropriate modification.

As previously discussed, limited priority pollutant effluent data was available for the Facility, and a RPA was conducted pursuant to Section 1.3 of the SIP. Background data for the receiving water was not provided. Additional priority pollutant monitoring requirements have been established to ensure sufficient data is available for future permitting efforts. Reasonable potential was determined for selenium. Copper, lead, and zinc are addressed in the Metals TMDL for Ballona Creek, thus implementation of effluent limitations for these parameters has been conducted pursuant to the TMDL,

A summary of the reasonable potential results for all parameters that were detected is provided in Table F-6.

Table F-6. RPA Summary

Parameter	MEC ¹ (µg/L)	CTR WQC ² (µg/L)	Reasonable Potential	Rational
Antimony, Total Recoverable	2.4 ³	4,300	No	MEC < C ⁵
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	1.1 ⁴	150	No	MEC < C ⁵
Copper, Total Recoverable	17 ⁴	18	No	MEC < C ⁵
Lead, Total Recoverable	1.1 ⁴	13	No	MEC < C ⁵
Nickel, Total Recoverable	2.4 ⁴	41.82	No	MEC < C ⁵
Selenium, Total Recoverable	5.6 ⁴	5.00	Yes	MEC > C ⁶
Zinc, Total Recoverable	44 ⁴	119	No	MEC < C ⁵
Tetrachloroethylene	2 ³	81	No	MEC < C ⁵

¹ MEC is maximum effluent concentration observed in the available monitoring data.

² CTR WQC is the most stringent applicable water quality criteria contained in the CTR.

- ³ Based on human health criteria for the consumptions of organisms only.
- ⁴ Based on aquatic life criteria.
- ⁵ Reasonable potential does not exist because the MEC is less than the applicable water quality criteria.
- ⁶ Reasonable potential does exist because the MEC is greater than the applicable water quality criteria.

In addition to the RPA results, the Metals TMDL for Ballona Creek (Resolution No. 2007-015 establishes WLAs for point source dischargers to Ballona Creek for copper, lead, selenium, and zinc. Thus, reasonable potential has been established for copper, lead, selenium, and zinc. Consistent with the implementation portion of the Metals TMDL for Ballona Creek, effluent limitations have been calculated pursuant to Section 1.4 of the SIP based on the specified WLAs. The numeric target portion of the Metals TMDL for Ballona Creek specifies when the wet-weather and dry-weather criteria are applicable. Wet-weather effluent limitations are applicable when the flow in Ballona Creek is 40 cubic feet per second (cfs) or greater. Dry-weather effluent limitations are applicable when the flow in Ballona Creek is less than 40 cfs.

Table F-7 summarizes the applicable dry-weather and wet-weather WLAs for copper, lead, selenium, and zinc contained in the Metals TMDL for Ballona Creek.

Table F-7. WLAs for Ballona Creek

Parameter	Units	WLA	
		Dry-weather	Wet-weather
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	24	18
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	13	59
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	5	5
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	304	119

4. WQBEL Calculations

- a. If a reasonable potential exists to exceed applicable water quality criteria or objectives, then a WQBEL must be established in accordance with one or more of the three procedures contained in Section 1.4 of the SIP. These procedures include:
 - i. If applicable and available, use of the WLA established as part of a TMDL.
 - ii. Use of a steady-state model to derive MDELs and AMELs.
 - iii. Where sufficient effluent and receiving water data exist, use of a dynamic model, which has been approved by the Regional Board.
- b. Water quality-based effluent limitations for copper, lead, selenium, and zinc through Discharge Point No. 001 have been calculated using the WLAs provided

in the Metals TMDL for Ballona Creek and the procedures specified in Section 1.4 of the SIP.

c. WQBELs Calculation Example

Using copper as an example, the following demonstrates how WQBELs were established for this Order.

Calculation of aquatic life AMEL and MDEL:

Step 1: For each constituent requiring an effluent limit, identify the applicable water quality criteria or objective. The effluent concentration allowance (ECA) is equal to the WLA provided in the Metals TMDL for Ballona Creek:

$$ECA = WLA$$

For copper the applicable WLAs are:

$$\begin{aligned} WLA_{\text{wet}} &= 18 \mu\text{g/L} \\ WLA_{\text{dry}} &= 24 \mu\text{g/L} \end{aligned}$$

Step 2: For each ECA based on aquatic life criterion/objective, determine the long-term average discharge condition (LTA) by multiplying the ECA by a factor (multiplier). The multiplier is a statistically based factor that adjusts the ECA to account for effluent variability. The value of the multiplier varies depending on the coefficient of variation (CV) of the data set and whether it is an acute or chronic criterion/objective. The dry-weather WLAs are based on chronic CTR criteria. The wet-weather WLAs are based on acute CTR criteria. Table 1 of the SIP provides pre-calculated values for the multipliers based on the value of the CV. Equations to develop the multipliers in place of using values in the tables are provided in Section 1.4, Step 3 of the SIP.

$$LTA_{\text{acute}} = ECA_{\text{acute}} \times \text{Multiplier}_{\text{acute}}^{99}$$

$$LTA_{\text{chronic}} = ECA_{\text{chronic}} \times \text{Multiplier}_{\text{chronic}}^{99}$$

The CV for the data set must be determined before the multipliers can be selected and will vary depending on the number of samples and the standard deviation of a data set. If the data set is less than 10 samples, or at least 80% of the samples in the data set are reported as non-detect, the CV shall be set equal to 0.6. Since no data was available for any of the parameters, the CV is set equal to 0.6.

For copper, the following data was used to develop the acute and chronic LTA using equations provided in Section 1.4, Step 3 of the SIP (Table 1 of the SIP also provides this data up to three decimals):

No. of Samples	CV	ECA Multiplier _{acute 99}	ECA Multiplier _{chronic 99}
None	0.6	0.321	0.527

$$LTA_{\text{wet}} = 18 \mu\text{g/L} \times 0.321 = 5.78 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$LTA_{\text{dry}} = 24 \mu\text{g/L} \times 0.527 = 12.65 \mu\text{g/L}$$

Step 3: Select the most limiting (lowest) of the LTA. Since acute criteria will be used to develop the wet-weather effluent limitations and chronic criteria will be used to develop the dry-weather effluent limitations we only have one criteria for each condition, thus both LTAs (wet and dry) will be used.

Step 4: Calculate the WQBELs by multiplying the LTA by a factor (multiplier). WQBELs are expressed as an AMEL and MDEL. The multiplier is a statistically based factor that adjusts the LTA for the averaging periods and exceedance frequencies of the criteria/objectives and the effluent limitations. The value of the multiplier varies depending on the probability basis, the CV of the data set, the number of samples (for AMEL) and whether it is a monthly or daily limit. Table 2 of the SIP provides pre-calculated values for the multipliers based on the value of the CV and the number of samples. Equations to develop the multipliers in place of using values in the tables are provided in Section 1.4, Step 5 of the SIP.

$$AMEL = LTA \times AMEL_{\text{multiplier } 95}$$

$$MDEL = LTA \times MDEL_{\text{multiplier } 99}$$

AMEL multipliers are based on a 95th percentile occurrence probability, and the MDEL multipliers are based on the 99th percentile occurrence probability. If the number of samples is less than four (4), the default number of samples to be used is four (4).

For copper, the following data was used to develop the AMEL and MDEL for aquatic life using equations provided in Section 1.4, Step 5 of the SIP (Table 2 of the SIP also provides this data up to two decimals):

No. of Samples Per Month	CV	Multiplier _{MDEL 99}	Multiplier _{AMEL 95}
4 (default)	0.6	3.11	1.55

$$AMEL_{\text{wet}} = 5.78 \times 1.55 = 9.0 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$MDEL_{\text{wet}} = 5.78 \times 3.11 = 18 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$AMEL_{\text{dry}} = 12.65 \times 1.55 = 20 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$MDEL_{\text{dry}} = 12.65 \times 3.11 = 39 \mu\text{g/L}$$

Calculation of human health AMEL and MDEL:

Step 5: This step is not applicable for the permit because none of the criteria for the provided WLAs are based on human health criteria.

Step 6: This step is not applicable for the permit because none of the criteria for the provided WLAs are based on human health criteria.

Step 7: This step is not applicable for the permit because none of the criteria for the provided WLAs are based on human health criteria.

For copper:

AMEL_{wet}	MDEL_{wet}	AMEL_{dry}	MDEL_{dry}
9.0 µg/L	18 µg/L	20 µg/L	39 µg/L

The wet-weather based effluent limitations are applicable when the maximum daily flow in Ballona Creek is 40 cfs or more. The dry-weather effluent limitations are applicable when the maximum daily flow in Ballona Creek is less than 40 cfs.

Effluent limitations for copper, lead, and zinc for Discharge Point No. 001 have been calculated as demonstrated above. For selenium, however, since this Metals TMDL has assigned only one criterion applicable both for both chronic and acute criteria, the calculated effluent limitations for selenium will be applied to both wet and dry weather conditions.

5. WQBELS based on Basin Plan Objectives

The Basin Plan states that the discharge shall not cause the following in the receiving water:

- The normal ambient pH to fall below 6.5 nor exceed 8.5 units.
- Depress the concentration of dissolved oxygen to fall below 5.0 mg/L anytime nor shall allow the mean annual concentration of dissolved oxygen to fall below 7 mg/L.

To meet the water quality objectives in the Basin Plan and to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water, the above requirements are included as effluent or receiving water limitations in the Order. The Basin Plan also contains water quality coliform objectives for the protection of contact recreation, non-contact recreation, and shellfish harvesting beneficial uses. This Order includes receiving water limitations for fecal coliform in order to protect the non-contact water recreation (REC-2) beneficial use of the receiving water.

Other constituents addressed in the Basin Plan were evaluated as follows:

- a. Temperature:** The Basin Plan identifies numeric temperature objectives consistent with the Thermal Plan. A white paper developed by Regional Board staff entitled *Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen Impacts on Biota in Tidal Estuaries and Enclosed Bays in the Los Angeles Region*. The white paper evaluated the optimum temperatures for steelhead, topsmelt, ghost shrimp, brown rock crab, jackknife clam, and blue mussel. A survey was completed for several kinds of fish and the 86°F temperature was found to be protective.
- b. Turbidity.** The Basin Plan requirements for turbidity are as follows:
- i. Where natural turbidity is between 0 and 50 NTU, increases shall not exceed 20%.
 - ii. Where natural turbidity is greater than 50 NTU, increases shall not exceed 10%.

This Order applies the water quality objective for turbidity as a receiving water limitation in addition to the technology-based effluent limitation.

6. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) protects the receiving water quality from the aggregate toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in the effluent. WET tests measure the degree of response of exposed aquatic test organisms to an effluent. The WET approach allows for protection of the narrative “no toxics in toxic amounts” criterion while implementing numeric criteria for toxicity. There are two types of WET tests: acute and chronic. An acute toxicity test is conducted over a short time period and measures mortality. A chronic toxicity test is conducted over a longer period of time and may measure mortality, reproduction, and growth.

The Basin Plan specifies a narrative objective for toxicity, requiring that all waters be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are lethal to or produce other detrimental responses by aquatic organisms. Detrimental response includes but is not limited to decreased growth rate, decreased reproductive success of resident or indicator species, and/or significant alterations in population, community ecology, or receiving water biota. The existing Order contains acute toxicity limitations and monitoring requirements in accordance with the Basin Plan, in which the acute toxicity objective for discharges dictates that the average survival in undiluted effluent for any three consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, with no single test having less than 70% survival. Annual acute toxicity data for the years 2005 through 2008 submitted by the Discharger showed 3-sample average survival rates greater than 90% at both Discharge Point Nos. 001 and 003. Consistent with Basin Plan requirements, this Order carries over the acute toxicity limitations and monitoring requirements from the previous Order.

In addition to the Basin Plan requirements, Section 4 of the SIP states that a chronic toxicity effluent limitation is required in permits for all discharges that will cause,

have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to chronic toxicity in receiving waters.

Due to the type of discharge (storm water and groundwater seepage), the relatively low volume, and short duration of the discharges, the discharge is not expected to have reasonable potential to contribute to chronic toxicity in the receiving water. Further, no data is available to indicate that the discharger has reasonable potential for chronic toxicity.

In addition, the Order establishes thresholds that when exceeded requires the Discharger to conduct accelerated toxicity testing and/or conduct toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) and toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) studies.

7. Final WQBELs

Table F-8. Summary of Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations—Discharge Point No. 001

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
pH	s.u.	--	--	--	6.5	8.5
Temperature	deg. F	--	--	--	--	86
Acute Toxicity	% survival	1				

¹ The acute toxicity of the effluent shall be such that: (i) the average survival in the undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static or continuous bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, and (ii) no single test producing less than 70% survival.

Table F-8.a. Summary of Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations—Discharge Point No. 001 during Dry-weather¹

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	20	--	39	--	--
	lbs/day ²	0.0025	--	0.0049	--	--
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	11	--	21	--	--
	lbs/day ²	0.0014	--	0.0026	--	--
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	4.1	--	8.2	--	--
	lbs/day ²	0.0005	--	0.001	--	--
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	248	--	498	--	--
	lbs/day ²	0.031	--	0.062	--	--

¹ Dry-weather effluent limitations are applicable when the maximum daily flow in Ballona Creek is less than 40 cubic feet per second (cfs).

² The mass emission rates are based on the facility's maximum permitted flow rate of 0.015 MGD, and are calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day. However, the actual mass limits for the day will be calculated using the actual discharge flow for that particular day if that flow exceeds the permitted maximum.

Table F-8.b. Summary of Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations—Discharge Point No. 001 during Wet-weather¹

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Copper , Total Recoverable	µg/L	9.0	--	18	--	--
	lbs/day ²	0.001	--	0.002	--	--
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	29	--	59	--	--
	lbs/day ²	0.004	--	0.007	--	--
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	4.1	--	8.2	--	--
	lbs/day ²	0.0005	--	0.001	--	--
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	59	--	119	--	--
	lbs/day ²	0.007	--	0.015	--	--

¹ Wet-weather effluent limitations are applicable when the maximum daily flow in Ballona Creek is equal to or greater than 40 cfs.

² The mass emission rates are based on the facility's maximum permitted flow rate of 0.015 MGD, and are calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day. However, the actual mass limits for the day will be calculated using the actual discharge flow for that particular day if that flow exceeds the permitted maximum..

D. Final Effluent Limitations

Section 402(o) of the CWA and part 122.44(l) require that effluent limitations or conditions in reissued Orders be at least as stringent as those in the existing Orders. The effluent limitations and conditions contained within the permit are as stringent –as those contained within Order No. R4-2005-0037 except for the mass effluent limitations.

1. Satisfaction of Anti-Backsliding Requirements

Section 402(o) of the CWA establishes statutory language prohibiting the backsliding of effluent limits. Section 402(o)(1) prohibits the relaxation of effluent limits (1) when a permittee seeks to revise a technology-based effluent limitation based on best professional judgment to reflect a subsequently promulgated effluent guideline which is less stringent, and (2) when a permittee seeks relaxation of an effluent limitation which is based upon a state treatment standard or water quality standard. Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 122.44(l) outlines specific exceptions to the general prohibition against establishment of less stringent effluent limitations.

Exceptions to the anti-backsliding provisions are codified in 40 CFR 122.44(l)(2)(i)(B)(1), which allows for relaxation of effluent limitations when new information is available which was not available at the time of establishing the original limitations. Since the installation of the flow meter in July 2010, the flow rate readings have exceeded the permitted flow rate. The current permitted flow rate of 171 gpd (Order No. R4-2010-0180) was based on an estimated flow. Based on the new information, this Order includes mass effluent limitations that are calculated utilizing the new flow rate of 0.015 MGD based on the maximum flow recorded by the flow meter in January 2012. Hence, the mass (lbs/day) effluent limitations are

less stringent than in the previous Order. This relaxation is consistent with the exceptions identified under 40 CFR part 122.44(l)(2)(i)(B)(1).

2. Satisfaction of Antidegradation Policy

40 CFR Part 131.12 requires that the state water quality standards include an anti-degradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing water quality be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Regional Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the State and federal antidegradation policies.

The effluent limits are developed to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water. The inclusion of the effluent limitation ensures that the discharge will not degrade the receiving water.

The permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provision of part 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

3. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants

This Order contains both technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations for individual pollutants. The technology-based effluent limitations consist of restrictions on TSS, turbidity, BOD₅, oil and grease, settleable solids, and phenols. Restrictions on TSS, turbidity, BOD₅, oil and grease, settleable solids, and phenols are discussed in section IV.B.2 of the Fact Sheet. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements.

WQBELs have been scientifically derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. Both the beneficial uses and the water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. To the extent that toxic pollutant water quality-based effluent limitations were derived from the CTR, the CTR is the applicable standard pursuant to part 131.38. The scientific procedures for calculating the individual water quality-based effluent limitations for priority pollutants are based on the CTR-SIP, which was approved by USEPA on May 18, 2000. All beneficial uses and water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan were approved under state law and submitted to and approved by USEPA prior to May 30, 2000. Any water quality objectives and beneficial uses submitted to USEPA prior to May 30, 2000, but not approved by USEPA before that date, are nonetheless "applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA" pursuant to section 131.21(c)(1). Collectively, this Order's restrictions on individual pollutants are no more stringent than required to implement the requirements of the CWA.

4. Mass-based Effluent Limitations

Mass-based effluent limitations are established using the following formula:

$$\text{Mass (lbs/day)} = \text{flow rate (MGD)} \times 8.34 \times \text{effluent limitation (mg/L)}$$

where: Mass = mass limitation for a pollutant (lbs/day)
 Effluent limitation = concentration limit for a pollutant (mg/L)
 Flow rate = discharge flow rate (MGD)

5. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations

Table F-9.a. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations for Discharge Point No. 001

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
pH	s.u.	--	--	--	6.5	8.5
Temperature	deg. F	--	--	--	--	86
TSS	mg/L	50	--	75	--	--
	lbs/day ¹	6.26		9.38		
Turbidity	NTU	50	--	75	--	--
BOD ₅	mg/L	20	--	30	--	--
	lbs/day ¹	2.50		3.75		
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	--	15	--	--
	lbs/day ¹	1.25		1.88		
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	--	0.3	--	--
Phenols	mg/L	--	--	1.0	--	--
	lbs/day ¹	--	--	0.13		
Acute Toxicity	% survival	²				

¹ The mass emission rates are based on the facility's maximum permitted flow rate of 0.015 MGD, and are calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day. However, the actual mass limits for the day will be calculated using the actual discharge flow for that particular day if that flow exceeds the permitted maximum.

² The acute toxicity of the effluent shall be such that: (i) the average survival in the undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static or continuous bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, and (ii) no single test producing less than 70% survival.

Table F-9.b. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations for Discharge Point No. 001 during Dry-weather¹

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	20	--	39	--	--
	lbs/day ²	0.0025	--	0.0049	--	--
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	11	--	21	--	--
	lbs/day ²	0.0014	--	0.0026	--	--

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	4.1	--	8.2	--	--
	lbs/day ²	0.0005	--	0.001	--	--
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	248	--	498	--	--
	lbs/day ²	0.031	--	0.062	--	--

¹ Dry-weather effluent limitations are applicable when the maximum daily flow in Ballona Creek is less than 40 cubic feet per second (cfs).

² The mass emission rates are based on the facility's maximum permitted flow rate of 0.015 MGD, and are calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day. However, the actual mass limits for the day will be calculated using the actual discharge flow for that particular day if that flow exceeds the permitted maximum.

Table F-9.c. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations for Discharge Point No. 001 during Wet-weather¹

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Copper , Total Recoverable	µg/L	9.0	--	18	--	--
	lbs/day ²	0.001	--	0.002	--	--
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	29	--	59	--	--
	lbs/day ²	0.004	--	0.007	--	--
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	4.1	--	8.2	--	--
	lbs/day ²	0.0005	--	0.001	--	--
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	59	--	119	--	--
	lbs/day ²	0.007	--	0.015	--	--

¹ Wet-weather effluent limitations are applicable when the maximum daily flow in Ballona Creek is equal to or greater than 40 cfs.

² The mass emission rates are based on the facility's maximum permitted flow rate of 0.015 MGD, and are calculated as follows: Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor) = lbs/day. However, the actual mass limits for the day will be calculated using the actual discharge flow for that particular day if that flow exceeds the permitted maximum.

E. Interim Effluent Limitations

Not Applicable

F. Land Discharge Specifications

Not Applicable

G. Reclamation Specifications

Not Applicable

V. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water

The Basin Plan contains numeric and narrative water quality objectives applicable to all surface waters within the Los Angeles Region. Water quality objectives include an objective to maintain the high quality waters pursuant to federal regulations (part 131.12) and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Receiving water limitations in this Order are included to ensure protection of beneficial uses of the receiving water and are based on the water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan. The receiving water limitations for this Proposed Order have been modified to reflect current Basin Plan Objectives.

B. Groundwater

Not Applicable

VI. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Part 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 authorizes the Regional Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), Attachment E of this Order, establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and state requirements. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in the MRP for this Facility.

A. Effluent Monitoring

Monitoring for those pollutants expected to be present at Monitoring Locations EFF-001 will be required as shown in the proposed MRP. To determine compliance with effluent limitations, the monitoring plan carries forward monitoring requirements from Order No. R4-2010-0180 except for selenium which has been detected at levels above the effluent limitation on several occasions. The monitoring frequency for selenium has been increased from once per quarter to once per month.

B. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) protects the receiving water quality from the aggregate toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in the effluent. An acute toxicity test is conducted over a short time period and measures mortality. This Order includes limitations for acute toxicity, and therefore, monitoring requirements are included in the MRP to determine compliance with the effluent limitations established in Limitations and Discharge Requirements, Effluent Limitations, section IV.A.1.b and section IV.B.1.b.

This requirement establishes conditions and protocol by which compliance with the Basin Plan narrative water quality objective for toxicity will be demonstrated and in accordance with Section 4.0 of the SIP. Conditions include required monitoring and

evaluation of the effluent for acute toxicity and requirements for initiating accelerated monitoring and toxicity reduction evaluation(s).

C. Receiving Water Monitoring

The Discharger must provide maximum daily flow data for Ballona Creek with the quarterly monitoring reports. Flow data for Ballona Creek is currently monitored between Sawtelle Boulevard and Sepulveda Boulevard by Los Angeles County Department of Public Works at Stream Gage No. F38C-R. The Discharger shall report the maximum daily flow values from data collected by Los Angeles County at Stream Gage No. F38C-R.

D. Other Monitoring Requirements

Not Applicable

VII. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with part 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with part 122.42, are provided in Attachment D. The Discharger must comply with all standard provisions and with those additional conditions that are applicable under part 122.42.

Part 122.41(a)(1) and (b) through (n) establish conditions that apply to all State-issued NPDES permits. These conditions must be incorporated into the permits either expressly or by reference. If incorporated by reference, a specific citation to the regulations must be included in the Order. Part 123.25(a)(12) allows the state to omit or modify conditions to impose more stringent requirements. In accordance with part 123.25, this Order omits federal conditions that address enforcement authority specified in parts 122.41(j)(5) and (k)(2) because the enforcement authority under the Water Code is more stringent. In lieu of these conditions, this Order incorporates by reference Water Code section 13387(e).

B. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

These provisions are based on part 123 and the previous Order. The Regional Board may reopen the permit to modify permit conditions and requirements. Causes for modifications include the promulgation of new federal regulations, modification in toxicity requirements, or adoption of new regulations by the State Water Board or Regional Board, including revisions to the Basin Plan.

2. Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Workplan

The Basin Plan specifies a narrative objective for toxicity, requiring that all waters be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are lethal to or produce other detrimental responses by aquatic organisms. Consistent with Basin Plan requirements, this Order includes acute toxicity limitations and monitoring requirements.

In addition, the Order establishes thresholds that when exceeded requires the Discharger to conduct accelerated toxicity testing and/or conduct toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) and toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) studies. This provision is based on Section 4 of the SIP, Toxicity Control Provisions.

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

The Discharger is required by Special Provision VI.C.2.b to develop and implement a BMPP. 40 CFR 122.44(k) requires that permits include best management practices when reasonably necessary to achieve the effluent limitations and standards or to carry out the purpose and intent of the CWA. Consistent with 40 CFR Part 122.44(k), this Order requires the Discharger to update and implement a BMPP. The purpose of the BMPP is to establish site-specific procedures that minimizes the potential of hazardous waste/materials and other contaminants to discharge to surface waters.

4. Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications

Not Applicable

5. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only)

Not Applicable

6. Compliance Schedules

Not Applicable

VIII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Board) is considering the issuance of an amendment to the waste discharge requirements (WDRs) that will serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for the Donald T. Sterling Corporation, Sterling Ambassador Towers. As a step in the WDR adoption process, the Regional Board staff has developed tentative amendment to the WDRs. The Regional Board encourages public participation in the amendment to the WDR adoption process.

A. Notification of Interested Parties

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

B. Written Comments

The staff determinations are tentative. Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning these tentative amendments to the WDRs. Comments must be submitted either in person or by mail to the Executive Office at the Regional Board at the address above on the cover page of this Order.

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Regional Board, written comments must be received at the Regional Board offices by October 4, 2012.

C. Public Hearing

The Regional Board will hold a public hearing on the tentative WDRs during its regular Board meeting on the following date and time and at the following location:

Date: November 8, 2012
Time: 9:00 a.m.
Location: Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
700 North Alameda Street
Los Angeles, California

Interested persons are invited to attend. At the public hearing, the Regional Board will hear testimony, if any, pertinent to the discharge, WDRs, and permit. Oral testimony will be heard; however, for accuracy of the record, important testimony should be in writing.

Please be aware that dates and venues may change. Our Web address is <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles> where you can access the current agenda for changes in dates and locations.

D. Nature of Hearing

This will be a formal adjudicative hearing pursuant to section 648 et seq. of title 23 of the California Code of Regulations. Chapter 5 of the California Administrative Procedure Act (commencing with section 11500 of the Government Code) will not apply to this proceeding.

Ex Parte Communications Prohibited: As a quasi-adjudicative proceeding, no board member may discuss the subject of this hearing with any person, except during the public hearing itself. Any communications to the Regional Board must be directed to staff.

E. Parties to the Hearing

The following are the parties to this proceeding:

1. The applicant/permittee

Any other persons requesting party status must submit a written or electronic request to staff not later than 20 business days before the hearing. All parties will be notified if other persons are so designated.

F. Public Comments and Submittal of Evidence

Persons wishing to comment upon or object to the tentative waste discharge requirements, or submit evidence for the Board to consider, are invited to submit them in writing to losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov with a copy submitted to Rosario Aston at raston@waterboards.ca.gov. To be evaluated and responded to by staff, included in the Board's agenda folder, and fully considered by the Board, written comments must be received no later than close of business by **October 4, 2012**. Comments or evidence received after that date will be submitted, ex agenda, to the Board for consideration, but only included in administrative record with express approval of the Chair during the hearing. Additionally, if the Board receives only supportive comments, the permit may be placed on the Board's consent calendar, and approved without an oral testimony.

G. Hearing Procedure

The meeting, in which the hearing will be a part of, will start at 9:00 a.m. Interested persons are invited to attend. Staff will present the matter under consideration, after which oral statements from parties or interested persons will be heard. For accuracy of the record, all important testimony should be in writing. The Board will include in the administrative record written transcriptions of oral testimony that is actually presented at the hearing. Oral testimony may be limited to three minutes maximum or less for each speaker, depending on the number of persons wishing to be heard. Parties or persons with similar concerns or opinions are encouraged to choose one representative to speak. At the conclusion of testimony, the Board will deliberate in open or close session, and render a decision.

Parties or persons with special procedural requests should contact staff. Any procedure not specified in this hearing notice will be waived pursuant to section 648(d) of title 23 of the California Code of Regulations. Objections to any procedure to be used during this hearing must be submitted in writing not later than close of business 15 days prior to the date of the hearing. Procedural objections will not be entertained at the hearing.

H. Waste Discharge Requirements Petitions

Any person aggrieved by this action of the Regional Board may petition the State Water Board to review the action in accordance with Water Code section 13320 and California Code of Regulations, title 23, sections 2050 and following. The State Water Board must receive the petition by 5:00 p.m., 30 days after the date of this Order, except that if the

thirtieth day following the date of this Order falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or state holiday, the petition must be received by the State Water Board by 5:00 p.m. on the next business day. Copies of the law and regulations applicable to filing petitions may be found on the Internet at:

http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality

or will be provided upon request.

The State Water Board's mailing address is the following:

State Water Resources Control Board
Office of Chief Counsel
P.O. Box 100, 1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95812-0100

I. Information and Copying

The Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD), related documents, tentative effluent limitations and special provisions, comments received, and other information are on file and may be inspected at the address above at any time between 8:30 a.m. and 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the Regional Board by calling (213) 576-6600.

J. Register of Interested Persons

Any person interested in being placed on the mailing list for information regarding the WDRs and NPDES permit should contact the Regional Board, reference this Facility, and provide a name, address, and phone number.

K. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this order should be directed to Rosario Aston at (213) 576-6653.

ATTACHMENT G – STATE WATER BOARD MINIMUM LEVELS

The Minimum Levels (MLs) in this appendix are for use in reporting and compliance determination purposes in accordance with section 2.4 of the State Implementation Policy. These MLs were derived from data for priority pollutants provided by State certified analytical laboratories in 1997 and 1998. These MLs shall be used until new values are adopted by the State Water Board and become effective. The following tables (Tables 2a - 2d) present MLs for four major chemical groupings: volatile substances, semi-volatile substances, inorganics, and pesticides and PCBs.

Table 2a - VOLATILE SUBSTANCES*	GC	GCMS
1,1 Dichloroethane	0.5	1
1,1 Dichloroethylene	0.5	2
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	0.5	2
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	0.5	2
1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane	0.5	1
1,2 Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	0.5	2
1,2 Dichloroethane	0.5	2
1,2 Dichloropropane	0.5	1
1,3 Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	0.5	2
1,3 Dichloropropene (volatile)	0.5	2
1,4 Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	0.5	2
Acrolein	2.0	5
Acrylonitrile	2.0	2
Benzene	0.5	2
Bromoform	0.5	2
Methyl Bromide	1.0	2
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.5	2
Chlorobenzene	0.5	2
Chlorodibromo-methane	0.5	2
Chloroethane	0.5	2
Chloroform	0.5	2
Chloromethane	0.5	2
Dichlorobromo-methane	0.5	2
Dichloromethane	0.5	2
Ethylbenzene	0.5	2
Tetrachloroethylene	0.5	2
Toluene	0.5	2
Trans-1,2 Dichloroethylene	0.5	1
Trichloroethene	0.5	2
Vinyl Chloride	0.5	2

*The normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1; therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance.

Table 2b - SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES*	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
Benzo (a) Anthracene	10	5		
1,2 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	2	2		
1,2 Diphenylhydrazine		1		
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene	1	5		
1,3 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	2	1		
1,4 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	2	1		
2 Chlorophenol	2	5		
2,4 Dichlorophenol	1	5		
2,4 Dimethylphenol	1	2		
2,4 Dinitrophenol	5	5		
2,4 Dinitrotoluene	10	5		
2,4,6 Trichlorophenol	10	10		
2,6 Dinitrotoluene		5		
2- Nitrophenol		10		
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	1	1		
2-Chloronaphthalene		10		
3,3' Dichlorobenzidine		5		
Benzo (b) Fluoranthene		10	10	
3-Methyl-Chlorophenol	5	1		
4,6 Dinitro-2-methylphenol	10	5		
4- Nitrophenol	5	10		
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	10	5		
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether		5		
Acenaphthene	1	1	0.5	
Acenaphthylene		10	0.2	
Anthracene		10	2	
Benzidine		5		
Benzo(a) pyrene		10	2	
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene		5	0.1	
Benzo(k)fluoranthene		10	2	
bis 2-(1-Chloroethoxyl) methane		5		
bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	10	1		
bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) ether	10	2		
bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	10	5		
Butyl benzyl phthalate	10	10		
Chrysene		10	5	
di-n-Butyl phthalate		10		
di-n-Octyl phthalate		10		
Dibenzo(a,h)-anthracene		10	0.1	
Diethyl phthalate	10	2		
Dimethyl phthalate	10	2		
Fluoranthene	10	1	0.05	
Fluorene		10	0.1	
Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene	5	5		
Hexachlorobenzene	5	1		
Hexachlorobutadiene	5	1		
Hexachloroethane	5	1		
Indeno(1,2,3,cd)-pyrene		10	0.05	
Isophorone	10	1		
N-Nitroso diphenyl amine	10	1		
N-Nitroso-dimethyl amine	10	5		
N-Nitroso -di n-propyl amine	10	5		

Table 2b - SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES*	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
Naphthalene	10	1	0.2	
Nitrobenzene	10	1		
Pentachlorophenol	1	5		
Phenanthrene		5	0.05	
Phenol **	1	1		50
Pyrene		10	0.05	

* With the exception of phenol by colorimetric technique, the normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1,000; therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance multiplied by 1,000.

** Phenol by colorimetric technique has a factor of 1.

Table 2c – INORGANICS*	FAA	GFAA	ICP	ICPMS	SPGFAA	HYDRIDE	CVAA	COLOR	DCP
Antimony	10	5	50	0.5	5	0.5			1,000
Arsenic		2	10	2	2	1		20	1,000
Beryllium	20	0.5	2	0.5	1				1,000
Cadmium	10	0.5	10	0.25	0.5				1,000
Chromium (total)	50	2	10	0.5	1				1,000
Chromium VI	5							10	
Copper	25	5	10	0.5	2				1,000
Cyanide								5	
Lead	20	5	5	0.5	2				10,000
Mercury				0.5			0.2		
Nickel	50	5	20	1	5				1,000
Selenium		5	10	2	5	1			1,000
Silver	10	1	10	0.25	2				1,000
Thallium	10	2	10	1	5				1,000
Zinc	20		20	1	10				1,000

* The normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1; therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance.

Table 2d – PESTICIDES – PCBs*	GC
4,4'-DDD	0.05
4,4'-DDE	0.05
4,4'-DDT	0.01
a-Endosulfan	0.02
alpha-BHC	0.01
Aldrin	0.005
b-Endosulfan	0.01
Beta-BHC	0.005
Chlordane	0.1
Delta-BHC	0.005
Dieldrin	0.01
Endosulfan Sulfate	0.05

Table 2d – PESTICIDES – PCBs*	GC
Endrin	0.01
Endrin Aldehyde	0.01
Heptachlor	0.01
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.01
Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	0.02
PCB 1016	0.5
PCB 1221	0.5
PCB 1232	0.5
PCB 1242	0.5
PCB 1248	0.5
PCB 1254	0.5
PCB 1260	0.5
Toxaphene	0.5

* The normal method-specific factor for these substances is 100; therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance multiplied by 100.

Techniques:

- GC - Gas Chromatography
- GCMS - Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry
- HRGCMS - High Resolution Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (i.e., EPA 1613, 1624, or 1625)
- LC - High Pressure Liquid Chromatography
- FAA - Flame Atomic Absorption
- GFAA - Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption
- HYDRIDE - Gaseous Hydride Atomic Absorption
- CVAA - Cold Vapor Atomic Absorption
- ICP - Inductively Coupled Plasma
- ICPMS - Inductively Coupled Plasma/Mass Spectrometry
- SPGFAA - Stabilized Platform Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption (i.e., EPA 200.9)
- DCP - Direct Current Plasma
- COLOR – Colorimetric

ATTACHMENT H – LIST OF PRIORITY POLLUTANTS

CTR Number	Parameter	CAS Number	Suggested Analytical Methods
1	Antimony	7440360	EPA 6020/200.8
2	Arsenic	7440382	EPA 1632
3	Beryllium	7440417	EPA 6020/200.8
4	Cadmium	7440439	EPA 1638/200.8
5a	Chromium (III)	16065831	EPA 6020/200.8
5a	Chromium (VI)	18540299	EPA 7199/1636
6	Copper	7440508	EPA 6020/200.8
7	Lead	7439921	EPA 1638
8	Mercury	7439976	EPA 1669/1631
9	Nickel	7440020	EPA 6020/200.8
10	Selenium	7782492	EPA 6020/200.8
11	Silver	7440224	EPA 6020/200.8
12	Thallium	7440280	EPA 6020/200.8
13	Zinc	7440666	EPA 6020/200.8
14	Cyanide	57125	EPA 9012A
15	Asbestos	1332214	EPA/600/R-93/116(PCM)
16	2,3,7,8-TCDD	1746016	EPA 8290 (HRGC) MS
17	Acrolein	107028	EPA 8260B
18	Acrylonitrile	107131	EPA 8260B
19	Benzene	71432	EPA 8260B
20	Bromoform	75252	EPA 8260B
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	56235	EPA 8260B
22	Chlorobenzene	108907	EPA 8260B
23	Chlorodibromomethane	124481	EPA 8260B
24	Chloroethane	75003	EPA 8260B
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether	110758	EPA 8260B
26	Chloroform	67663	EPA 8260B
27	Dichlorobromomethane	75274	EPA 8260B
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	75343	EPA 8260B
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	107062	EPA 8260B
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	75354	EPA 8260B
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	78875	EPA 8260B
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene	542756	EPA 8260B
33	Ethylbenzene	100414	EPA 8260B
34	Methyl Bromide	74839	EPA 8260B
35	Methyl Chloride	74873	EPA 8260B
36	Methylene Chloride	75092	EPA 8260B
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345	EPA 8260B
38	Tetrachloroethylene	127184	EPA 8260B
39	Toluene	108883	EPA 8260B
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	156605	EPA 8260B
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556	EPA 8260B
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005	EPA 8260B

CTR Number	Parameter	CAS Number	Suggested Analytical Methods
43	Trichloroethylene	79016	EPA 8260B
44	Vinyl Chloride	75014	EPA 8260B
45	2-Chlorophenol	95578	EPA 8270C
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	120832	EPA 8270C
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	105679	EPA 8270C
48	2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	534521	EPA 8270C
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	51285	EPA 8270C
50	2-Nitrophenol	88755	EPA 8270C
51	4-Nitrophenol	100027	EPA 8270C
52	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	59507	EPA 8270C
53	Pentachlorophenol	87865	EPA 8270C
54	Phenol	108952	EPA 8270C
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88062	EPA 8270C
56	Acenaphthene	83329	EPA 8270C
57	Acenaphthylene	208968	EPA 8270C
58	Anthracene	120127	EPA 8270C
59	Benzidine	92875	EPA 8270C
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	56553	EPA 8270C
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	50328	EPA 8270C
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	205992	EPA 8270C
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	191242	EPA 8270C
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	207089	EPA 8270C
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	111911	EPA 8270C
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	111444	EPA 8270C
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	108601	EPA 8270C
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	117817	EPA 8270C
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	101553	EPA 8270C
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	85687	EPA 8270C
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	91587	EPA 8270C
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	7005723	EPA 8270C
73	Chrysene	218019	EPA 8270C
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	53703	EPA 8270C
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95501	EPA 8260B
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541731	EPA 8260B
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467	EPA 8260B
78	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91941	EPA 8270C
79	Diethyl Phthalate	84662	EPA 8270C
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	131113	EPA 8270C
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	84742	EPA 8270C
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121142	EPA 8270C
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606202	EPA 8270C
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	117840	EPA 8270C
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122667	EPA 8270C
86	Fluoranthene	206440	EPA 8270C
87	Fluorene	86737	EPA 8270C

CTR Number	Parameter	CAS Number	Suggested Analytical Methods
88	Hexachlorobenzene	118741	EPA 8260B
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	87863	EPA 8260B
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77474	EPA 8270C
91	Hexachloroethane	67721	EPA 8260B
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	193395	EPA 8270C
93	Isophorone	78591	EPA 8270C
94	Naphthalene	91203	EPA 8260B
95	Nitrobenzene	98953	EPA 8270C
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62759	EPA 8270C
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	621647	EPA 8270C
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	86306	EPA 8270C
99	Phenanthrene	85018	EPA 8270C
100	Pyrene	129000	EPA 8270C
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821	EPA 8260B
102	Aldrin	309002	EPA 8081A
103	alpha-BHC	319846	EPA 8081A
104	beta-BHC	319857	EPA 8081A
105	gamma-BHC	58899	EPA 8081A
106	delta-BHC	319868	EPA 8081A
107	Chlordane	57749	EPA 8081A
108	4,4'-DDT	50293	EPA 8081A
109	4,4'-DDE	72559	EPA 8081A
110	4,4'-DDD	72548	EPA 8081A
111	Dieldrin	60571	EPA 8081A
112	alpha-Endosulfan	959988	EPA 8081A
113	beta-Endosulfan	33213659	EPA 8081A
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	1031078	EPA 8081A
115	Endrin	72208	EPA 8081A
116	Endrin Aldehyde	7421934	EPA 8081A
117	Heptachlor	76448	EPA 8081A
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	1024573	EPA 8081A
119	PCB-1016	12674112	EPA 8082
120	PCB-1221	11104282	EPA 8082
121	PCB-1232	11141165	EPA 8082
122	PCB-1242	53469219	EPA 8082
123	PCB-1248	12672296	EPA 8082
124	PCB-1254	11097691	EPA 8082
125	PCB-1260	11096825	EPA 8082
126	Toxaphene	8001352	EPA 8081A

ATTACHMENT I – REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS AND LIMITS DERIVATION

TABLE R1
Reasonable Potential Analysis and Limit Derivation
Using SIP Methodology
Ambassador Towers
(Discharge Point 001)
(CA0053091, C#5839)

CTR#	DATE	Units	CV	MEC	CTR CRITERIA				Basin Plan	REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS (RPA)								HUMAN HEALTH CALCULATIONS				
					Freshwater		Human Health			Title 22 GWR	Lowest C	MEC >=	Lowest C	Tier 1 - Need limit?	B	B>C & present in Effl.	Tier 2 - Need limit?	Tier 3 - other info. ?	Tier 3 - need limit?	Organisms Only		
					C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	Not applicable C hh W&O	C hh O												AMELhh = ECA = C hh O	MDEL/ AMEL multiplier	MDEL hh
6	Copper (Wet-weather)	µg/L	0.6	17	18		1300	NONE		18	NO	NO	NA	NA		Reg. Bd TMDL	YES	N/A	2.01	N/A		
6	Copper (Dry-weather)	µg/L	0.6	17		24	1300	NONE		24	NO	NO	NA	NA		Reg. Bd TMDL	YES	N/A	2.01	N/A		
7	Lead (Wet-weather)	µg/L	0.6	1.1	59		1300	NONE		59	NO	NO	NA	NA		Reg. Bd TMDL	YES	N/A	2.01	N/A		
7	Lead (Dry-weather)	µg/L	0.6	1.1		13	1300	NONE		13	NO	NO	NA	NA		Reg. Bd TMDL	YES	N/A	2.01	N/A		
10	Selenium (Wet and Dry-weather)	µg/L	0.6	5.6	5		5 Narrative	Narrative		5	YES	YES	NA	NA		Reg. Bd TMDL	YES	NA	2.01	NA		
13	Zinc (Wet-weather)	µg/L	0.6	44	119		none	NONE		119	NO	Go to Tier 2	NA	NA	NO	Reg. Bd TMDL	YES	NA	2.01	NA		
13	Zinc (Dry-weather)	µg/L	0.6	44		304	none	NONE		304	NO	Go to Tier 2	NA	NA	NO	Reg. Bd TMDL	YES	NA	2.01	NA		

TABLE R1
Reasonable Potential Analysis and Limit Derivation
Using SIP Methodology
Ambassador Towers
(Discharge Point 001)
(CA0053091, CI#5839)

CTR#	DATE	Units	AQUATIC LIFE CALCULATIONS				AQUATIC LIFE CALCULATIONS				PROPOSED LIMITS		Recommendation	
			Freshwater				Freshwater				Lowest AMEL	Lowest MDEL		
			ECA acute multiplier (p.7)	LTA acute	ECA chronic multiplier	LTA chronic	Lowest LTA	AMEL multiplier (n=4)	AMEL aq.life	MDEL multiplier (n=4)				MDEL aq.life
6	Copper (Wet-weather)	µg/L	0.321	5.778	0.527	0	5.778	1.55	8.9559	3.11	17.9696	9	18	Ballona Creek TMDL WLA for copper
6	Copper (Dry-weather)	µg/L	0.321	0	0.527	12.648	12.648	1.55	19.6044	3.11	39.3353	20	39	Ballona Creek TMDL WLA for copper
7	Lead (Wet-weather)	µg/L	0.321	18.939	0.527	0	18.939	1.55	29.3555	3.11	58.9003	29	59	Ballona Creek TMDL WLA for lead
7	Lead (Dry-weather)	µg/L	0.321	0	0.527	6.851	6.851	1.55	10.6191	3.11	21.3066	11	21	Ballona Creek TMDL WLA for lead
10	Selenium (Wet and Dry-weather)	µg/L	0.321	1.605	0.527	2.635	2.635	1.55	4.08425	3.11	8.19485	4.1	8.2	Tier 1-triggered limits. Ballona Creek TMDL WLA for zinc
13	Zinc (Wet-weather)	µg/L	0.321	38.199	0.527	0	38.199	1.55	59.2085	3.11	118.799	59.2	118.8	Ballona Creek TMDL WLA for zinc
13	Zinc (Dry-weather)	µg/L	0.321	0	0.527	160.208	160.208	1.55	248.322	3.11	498.247	248.3	498.2	Ballona Creek TMDL WLA for zinc