CALIFORNIA
Water Boards

EDMUND G. BROWN JR.
GOVERNOR

MATTHEW RODRIQUEZ
SECRETARY FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board

February 20, 2015

Mr. Ron Coffman
Norwalk Industries, L.P.
14150 Vine Place
Cerritos, CA 90703

Dear Mr. Coffman:

TRANSMITTAL OF WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS (WDRs) AND NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) PERMIT -- NORWALK INDUSTRIES, L.P. ECOLOGY AUTO PARTS, 13780 E. IMPERIAL HIGHWAY, SANTA FE SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA (NPDES PERMIT NO. CA0056928, CI-6041)

On January 13, 2015, the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Board) transmitted to you the revised tentative Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for Norwalk Industries, L.P., Ecology Auto Parts.

Pursuant to Division 7 of the California Water Code, the Regional Board at a public hearing held on February 12, 2015, reviewed the revised tentative requirements, considered all factors in the case, and adopted Order No. R4-2015-0023.

Order No. R4-2015-0023 serves as an NPDES permit, and it expires on March 31, 2020. Section 13376 of the California Water Code requires that an application/Report of Waste Discharge for a new permit must be filed at least 180 days before the expiration date.

You are required to implement the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) on the effective date (April 1, 2015) of Order No. R4-2015-0023. Your first monitoring report for the period of April 1, 2015 through June 30, 2015 is due by August 1, 2015.

Please continue to electronically submit Self-Monitoring Reports (SMR's) using the State Water Resource Control Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program web site (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html). The CIWQS web site will provide additional information for SMR submittal in the event there is a planned service interruption for electronic submittal. Also, please do not combine other reports with your monitoring reports. Submit each type of report as a separate document.

If you have any further questions, please contact Thomas Siebels at (213) 576-6756.

Sincerely,

Cassandra Owens, Chief
Industrial Permitting Unit

Enclosures

MAILING LIST

Ms. Robyn Stuber, Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, Permits Branch (WTR-5)
Mr. Kenneth Wong, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Mr. Bryant Chesney, NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service
Mr. Jeff Phillips, Department of Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Mr. William Paznokas, Department of Fish and Wildlife, Region 5
Ms. Leah Walker, California, State Water Resource Control Board, Drinking Water Division
Ms. Teresa Henry, California Coastal Commission, South Coast Region
Mr. Theodore Johnson, Water Replenishment District of Southern California
Mr. Tommy Smith, Los Angeles County, Department of Public Works
Mr. Angelo Bellomo, Los Angeles County, Department of Public Health
Mr. Peter Schellenbarger, Heal the Bay
Mr. Liz Crosson, Los Angeles WaterKeeper
Ms. Anna Kheyfets, Natural Resources Defense Council
Mr. Roger Griffin, Ecology Auto Parts
Ms. Kristy Allen, TetraTech
Mr. Jae Kim, TetraTech

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

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ORDER NO. R4-2015-0023
NPDES NO. CA0056928

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR NORWALK INDUSTRIES, L.P. ECOLOGY AUTO PARTS

The following Discharger is subject to waste discharge requirements (WDRs) set forth in this Order:

Table 1. Discharger Information

Discharger	**Norwalk Industries, L.P.**
Name of Facility	**Ecology Auto Parts**
Facility Address	**13780 East Imperial Highway**
	Santa Fe Springs
	Los Angeles

Table 2. Discharge Location

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude (North)	Discharge Point Longitude (West)	Receiving Water
001	Storm water	33.91329° N	-118.03963° W	North Fork Coyote Creek (La Cañada Verde Creek)

Table 3. Administrative Information

This Order was adopted on:	**February 12, 2015**
This Order shall become effective on:	**April 1, 2015**
This Order shall expire on:	**March 31, 2020**
The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge as an application for reissuance of WDRs in accordance with title 23, California Code of Regulations, and an application for reissuance of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit no later than:	**180 days prior to the Order expiration date**
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region have classified this discharge as follows:	**Minor discharge**

I, Samuel Unger, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that this Order with all attachments is a full, true, and correct copy of the Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on February 12, 2015.

Samuel Unger

Samuel Unger, P.E., Executive Officer

TENTATIVE REQUIREMENTS SENT: 12/1/14

CONTENTS

TABLES

ATTACHMENTS

I. FACILITY INFORMATION

Information describing Ecology Auto Parts (Facility) is summarized in Table 1 and in sections I and II of the Fact Sheet (Attachment F). Section I of the Fact Sheet also includes information regarding the Facility's permit application.

II. FINDINGS

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

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

B. Background and Rationale for Requirements. The Regional Water 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 the requirements in this Order, is hereby incorporated into and constitutes Findings for this Order. Attachments A through E and G through J are also incorporated into this Order.

C. Provisions and Requirements Implementing State Law. The provisions/requirements in subsections IV.B, IV.C, and V.B 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.

D. Notification of Interested Parties. The Regional Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDRs for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and recommendations. Details of the notification are provided in the Fact Sheet.

E. Consideration of Public Comment. The Regional Water 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.

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Order No. R4-2009-0104, is rescinded upon the effective date of this Order 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 is authorized to discharge from the identified facility and outfalls into waters of the United States and shall comply with the requirements in this Order.

III. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

A. Wastes discharged shall be limited to 400,000 GPD of treated storm water from the facility to Discharge Point No. 001. 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, North Fork Coyote Creek, or other waters of the state, are prohibited.

C. Neither the treatment nor the discharge of pollutants shall create pollution, contamination, or create 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 Water Board or the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water 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 Regional Water 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 this Order.

IV. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point No. 001

1. Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point No. 001

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 4. Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations		
		Maximum Daily	Instantaneous	
			Minimum	Maximum
Conventional Pollutants				
pH	s.u.	--	6.5	8.5
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5-day@20 Deg. C)	mg/L	30	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	100	--	--
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	75	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	250	--	--
Non-Conventional Pollutants				
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	50	--	--
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	--	--
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	µg/L	100	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.33	--	--
Temperature	°F	--	--	86
Phenols	mg/L	1.0	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	3.3	--	--
Sulfides	mg/L	1.0	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	3.3	--	--
Priority Pollutants				
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	27	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.09	--	--
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	106	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.35	--	--
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	9.0	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.03	--	--
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	158	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.53	--	--
Cyanide, Total Recoverable	µg/L	9.6	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.032	--	--

[1] The mass (lbs/day) limitations are based on a maximum flow of 0.4 MGD and are calculated as follows:
Mass (lbs/day) = Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor)

2. Interim Effluent Limitations—Not Applicable

B. Land Discharge Specifications—Not Applicable

C. Recycling Specifications—Not Applicable

V. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water Limitations

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 North Fork Coyote 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 5ºF above the natural temperature of the receiving waters at any time or place. At no time shall the temperature be raised above 80ºF as a result of waste discharged.
3. Water Contact Standards: In waters designated for non-contact recreation (REC-2) and not designated for water contact recreation (REC-1), the fecal coliform concentration shall not exceed a log mean of 2000/100 ml (based on a minimum of not less than four samples for any 30 day period), nor shall more than 10 percent of samples collected during any 30-day period exceed 4000/100 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. The presence of visible, floating, suspended or deposited macroscopic particulate matter or foam.
6. 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.
7. Suspended or settleable materials, chemical substances or pesticides in amounts that cause nuisance or adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
8. 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.
9. Accumulation of bottom deposits or aquatic growths.
10. Biostimulatory substances at concentrations that promote aquatic growth to the extent that such growth causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.
11. The presence of substances that result in increases of BOD that adversely affect beneficial uses.
12. 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.
13. Alteration of turbidity, or apparent color beyond present natural background levels.
14. Damage, discolor, nor cause formation of sludge deposits on flood control structures or facilities, nor overload the design capacity.
15. Degrade surface water communities and populations including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.
16. Problems associated with breeding of mosquitoes, gnats, black flies, midges, or other pests.

17. Create nuisance, or adversely affect beneficial uses of the receiving water.

18. Violation of any applicable water quality standards for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Water 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 Water Board will revise or modify this Order in accordance with such standards.

B. Groundwater Limitations

The discharge shall not cause the underlying groundwater to be degraded, to exceed water quality objectives, unreasonably effect beneficial uses, or cause a condition of pollution or nuisance.

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 Water 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 40 C.F.R. 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 waste water to storm drain systems or other water courses under their jurisdiction; including applicable requirements in the municipal storm water management program developed to comply with NPDES permits issued by the Regional Water Board to local agencies.

c. A discharge of waste 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 facility from compliance with any other laws, regulations, or ordinances which may be applicable; they do not legalize this 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 waste 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 Water Board not later than 120 days in advance of implementation of any plans to alter the operation and treatment capacity by more than ten percent. Such notification shall include estimates of proposed treatment capacity, and projected effects on effluent quality. Notification shall include submittal of a new report of waste discharge appropriate filing fee.

k. All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Regional Water Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe that they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture an intermediate or final product or byproduct of any toxic pollutant that was not reported on their application.

l. In the event of any change in name, ownership, or control of these waste disposal facilities, the discharger shall notify this Regional Water Board of such change and shall notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, a copy of which shall be forwarded to the Regional Water Board.

m. 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.

n. 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, Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL), Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL), instantaneous maximum effluent limitation, or receiving water limitation of this Order, the Discharger shall notify the Regional Water 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 Water 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. (Water Code section 1211).

B. Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) Requirements

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

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 Water 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 in accordance with the provisions set forth in 40 C.F.R. parts 122 and 124, to include requirements for the implementation of the watershed management approach or to include new Minimum Levels (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 San Gabriel River watershed including North Fork Coyote Creek.

e. This Order may be reopened upon submission by the Discharger of adequate information, as determined by the Regional Water 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.** The Discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board an Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) workplan (1-2 pages) **within 90 days** of the effective date of this permit. If the Executive Director does not disapprove of the workplan within 60 days, the workplan shall become effective. The Discharger shall use USEPA manual EPA/600/2-88/070 (industrial) as guidance. This plan shall describe the steps the permittee intends to follow in the event that a violation of the acute or chronic toxicity limits occurs, and should include at a minimum:

i. A description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that will be used to identify potential causes/sources of toxicity, effluent variability, and treatment system efficiency;

ii. A description of the facility's method of maximizing in-house treatment efficiency and good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in operation of the facility;

iii. 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) (Section V of the MRP, Attachment E, provides references for the guidance manuals that should be used for performing TIEs).

3. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP), and Spill Contingency Plan (SCP)

The Discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board, within 90 days of the effective date of this Order:

a. An updated SWPPP that describes site-specific management practices for minimizing contamination of storm water runoff and for preventing contaminated storm water runoff from being discharged directly to waters of the state. The SWPPP shall be developed in accordance with the requirements in Attachment G.

b. An updated BMPP that will be implemented to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the receiving water. The BMPP may be included within the SWPPP. The BMPP shall include site-specific plans and procedures implemented and/or to be

implemented to prevent hazardous waste/material from being discharged to waters of the state. Further, the Discharger shall assure that the storm water discharges from the Facility would neither cause, nor contribute to the exceedance of water quality standards and objectives, nor create conditions of nuisance in the receiving water, and that any potential unauthorized discharges (i.e., spills) to the receiving water have been effectively prohibited. In particular, a risk assessment of each area identified by the Discharger shall be performed to determine the potential for hazardous or toxic waste/material discharge to surface waters. The BMPP shall be developed in accordance with requirements in Attachment G.

c. A Spill Contingency Plan SCP that includes a technical report on the preventive (failsafe) and contingency (cleanup) plans for controlling accidental discharges, and for minimizing the effect of such events at the site. A current federal Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan (SPCC) that includes the technical report referenced above shall be considered as equivalent to an SCP throughout this Order.

Plans 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 contribute runoff to the permitted discharge points. The Discharger shall describe the activities in each area and the potential for contamination of storm water runoff and the discharge of hazardous waste/material.

The Discharger shall implement the SWPPP, BMPP, and SCP within 10 days of the approval by the Executive Officer or no later than 90 days after submission to the Regional Water Board, whichever comes first. The SWPPP and the BMPP shall be reviewed annually and at the same time; and the SCP shall also be reviewed annually. Updated information shall be submitted to the Regional Water Board within 30 days of revision.

4. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications

a. The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems installed or used to achieve compliance with this order.

b. The Discharger shall develop and maintain a record of all spills from the facility. This record shall be made available to the Regional Water Board and USEPA upon request. The Discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board and USEPA a report listing all spills, overflows or bypasses occurring during the previous quarter in the quarterly monitoring reports. The reports shall provide the date and time of each spill, the location of each spill, the estimated volume of each spill, including gross volume, amount recovered and amount not recovered; the cause of each spill, whether each spill, entered a receiving water and, if so, the name of the water body and whether it entered via storm drains or other man-made conveyances; mitigation measures implemented; corrective measures implemented or proposed to be implemented to prevent/minimize future occurrences; and beneficial uses impacted.

5. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities—Not Applicable

6. Other Special Provisions—Not Applicable

7. 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 Sum of Several Constituents

If the sum of the individual pollutant concentrations is greater than the effluent limitation, then the Discharger is out of compliance. In calculating the sum of the concentrations of a group of pollutants, consider constituents reported as ND or DNQ to have concentrations equal to zero, provided that the applicable ML is used.

C. 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.

D. 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 concentration should be considered as zero for the calculation of the monthly average concentration.

E. Multiple Sample Data

When determining compliance with an AMEL 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. The 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.

F. 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 ML (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.

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.

G. Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations (MDEL)

If a daily discharge on a calendar day exceeds the MDEL for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged and the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that day for that parameter. If no sample (daily discharge) is taken over a calendar day, no compliance determination can be made for that day with respect to an effluent violation determination, but compliance determination can be made for that day with respect to reporting violation determination.

H. 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).

I. 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).

J. Chronic Toxicity

This discharge is subject to determination of "Pass" or "Fail" and "Percent (%) Effect" from a single-effluent concentration chronic toxicity test at the discharge IWC using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) approach described in *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document* (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010), Appendix A, Figure A-1, and Table A-1. The null hypothesis (Ho) for the TST approach is: Mean discharge IWC response ≤0.75 × Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as "Pass". A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as "Fail". The relative "Percent (%) Effect" at the discharge IWC is defined and reported as: ((Mean control response – Mean discharge IWC response) ÷ Mean control response)) × 100.

Accelerated monitoring for chronic toxicity is triggered when a chronic toxicity test, analyzed using the TST approach, results in "Fail".

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.

Best Management Practices (BMPs)
BMPs are methods, measures, or practices designed and selected to reduce or eliminate the discharge of pollutants to surface waters from point and nonpoint source discharges including storm water. BMPs include structural and non-structural control, and operation maintenance procedures, which can be applied before, during, and/or after pollution-producing activities.

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. Sample results reported as DNQ are estimated concentrations.

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 appropriate areas of the Ventura River, Santa Clara River, Calleguas Creek, Ballona Creek, Dominguez Channel, Los Angeles River and San Gabriel River. Estuaries do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

Existing Discharger
Any discharger that is not a new discharger. An existing discharger includes an "increasing discharger" (i.e., any existing facility with treatment systems in place for its current discharge that is or will be expanding, upgrading, or modifying its permitted discharge after the effective date of this Order).

Infeasible
Not capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, environmental, legal, social, and technological factors.

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 in 40 C.F.R. 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.

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 Water 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 Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) or the Regional Water Board.

Reporting Level (RL)
The 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, including an additional factor if applicable as discussed herein. The MLs included in this Order correspond to approved analytical methods for reporting a sample result that are selected by the Regional Water 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 to which a sanitary sewer system is tributary.

Source of Drinking Water
Any water designated as municipal or domestic supply (MUN) in a Regional Water 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.)

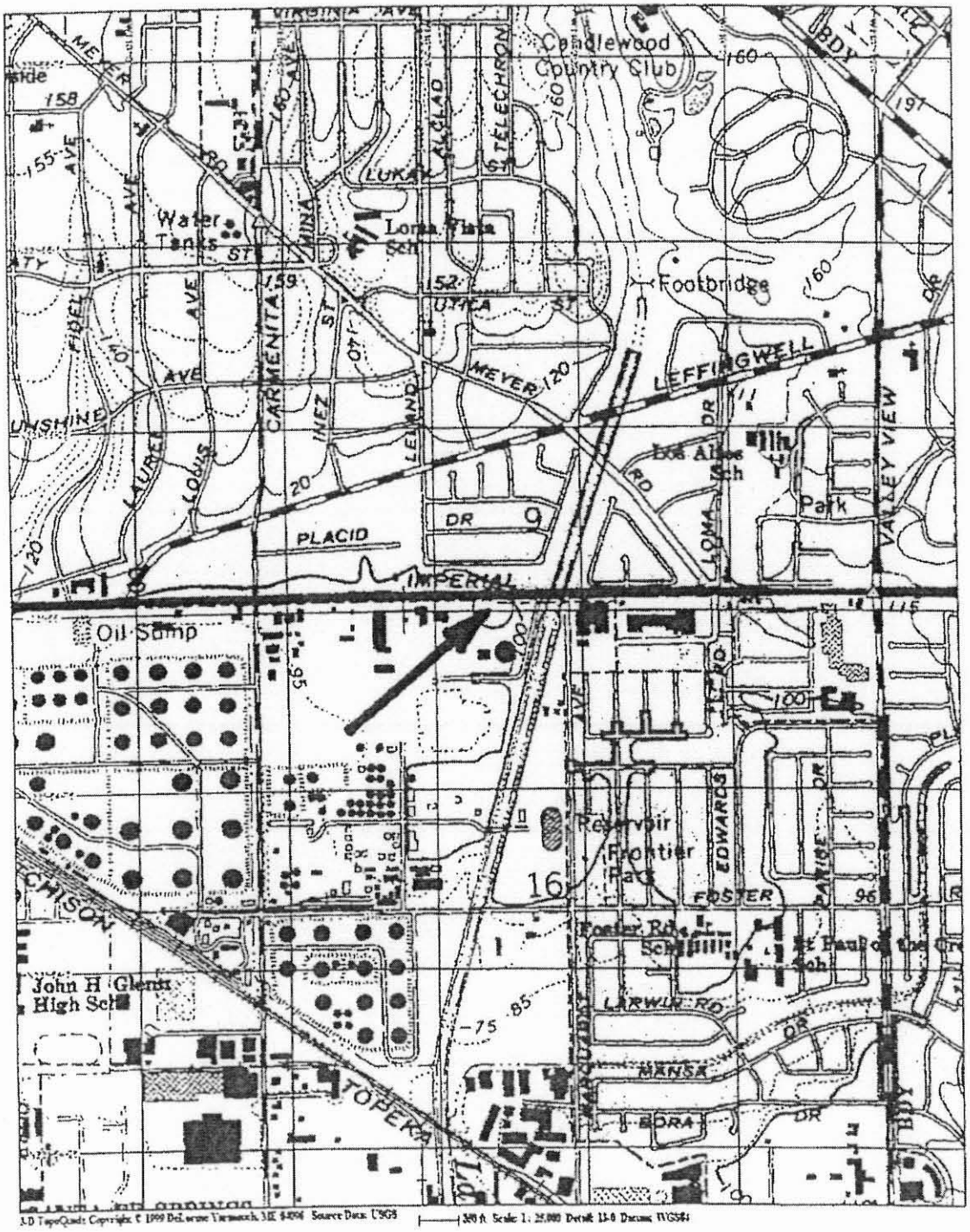
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AMEL	Average Monthly Effluent Limitation
B	Background Concentration
BAT	Best Available Technology Economically Achievable
Basin Plan	*Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties*
BCT	Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology
BMP	Best Management Practices
BMPP	Best Management Practices Plan
BPJ	Best Professional Judgment
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20 ℃
BPT	Best Practicable Treatment Control Technology
C	Water Quality Objective
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
C.F.R.	Code of Federal Regulations
CTR	California Toxics Rule
CV	Coefficient of Variation
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWC	California Water Code
Discharger	Honeywell International Incorporated
DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report
DNQ	Detected But Not Quantified
ELAP	California Department of Public Health Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
ELG	Effluent Limitations, Guidelines and Standards
Facility	Groundwater Remediation System Facility
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
IWC	In-stream Waste Concentration
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

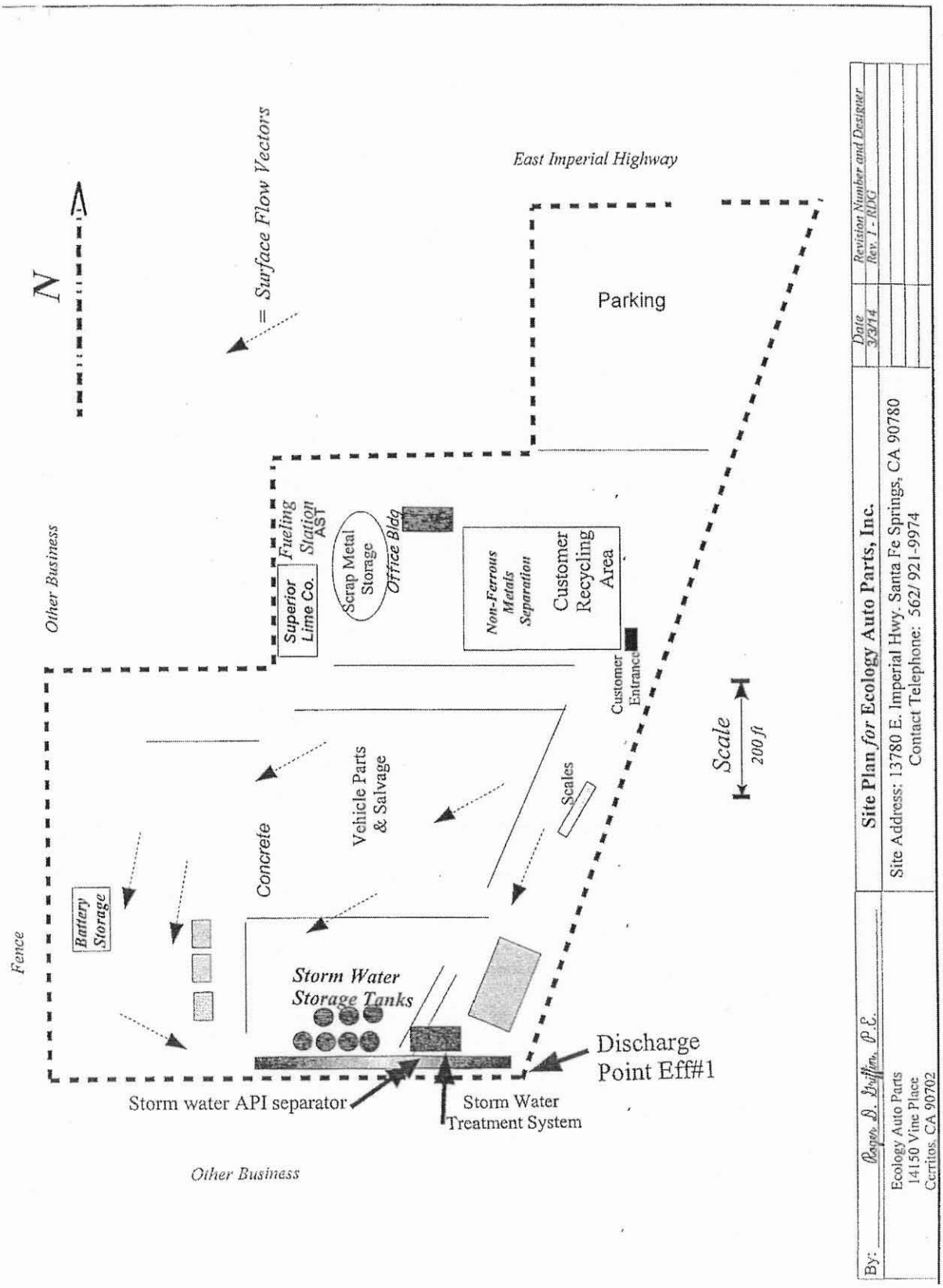
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
QA	Quality Assurance
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
Ocean Plan	*Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California*
Regional Water Board	California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region
RPA	Reasonable Potential Analysis
SCP	Spill Contingency Plan
Sediment Quality Plan	*Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries – Part 1 Sediment Quality*
SIP	State Implementation Policy (*Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California*)
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	*Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California*
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
TST	Test of Significant Toxicity
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

Location of Site:
Norwalk Industries, L.P.
13780East Imperial Highway
Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670

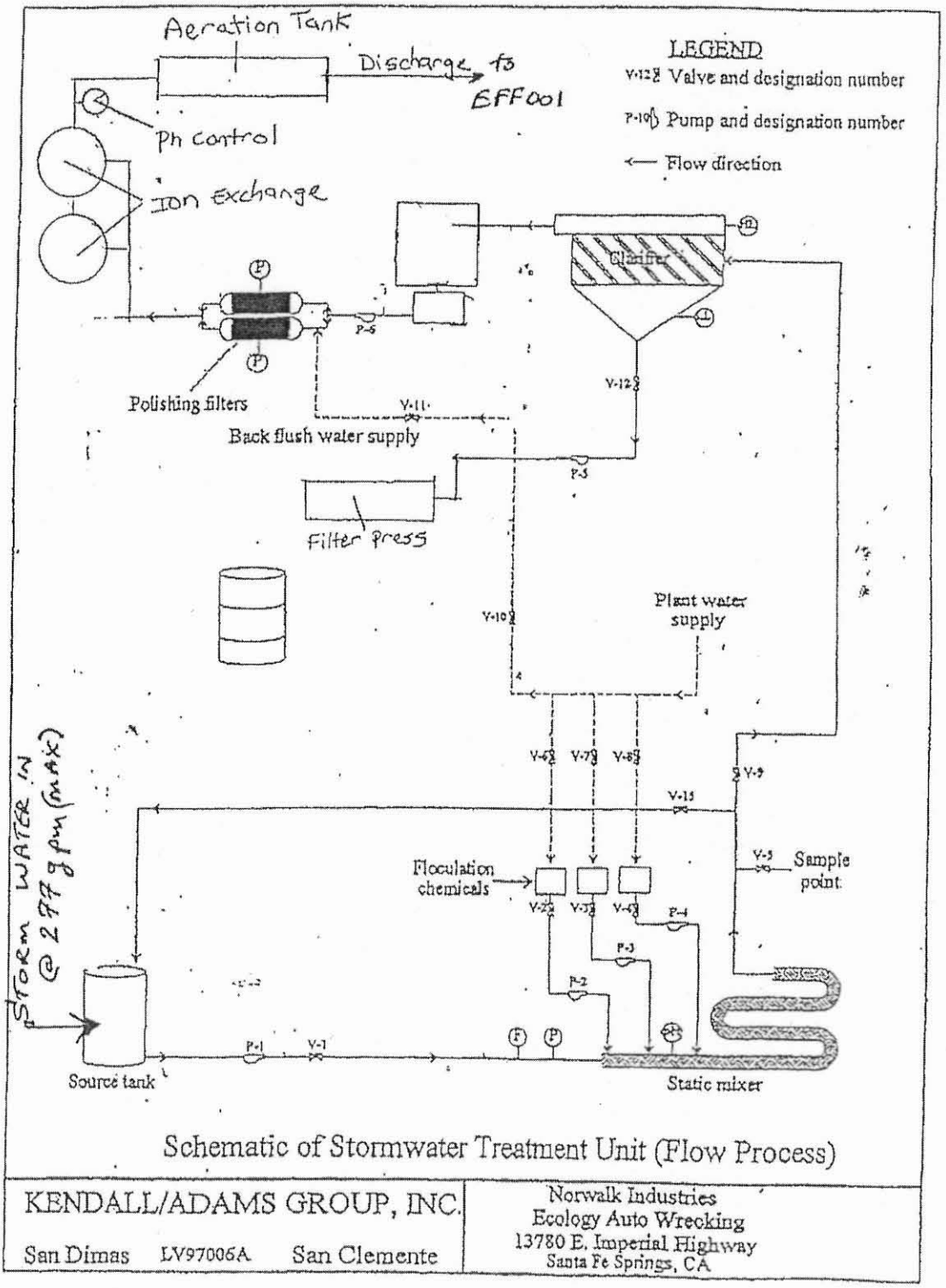


ATTACHMENT B – SITE PLAN



ATTACHMENT C – FLOW SCHEMATIC

ATTACHMENT C – FLOW SCHEMATIC – STORM WATER TREATMENT



ATTACHMENT D – STANDARD PROVISIONS

I. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

A. Duty to Comply

1. The Discharger must comply with all of the terms, requirements, and 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; permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; denial of a permit renewal application; or a combination thereof. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(a); Wat. Code, §§ 13261, 13263, 13265, 13268, 13000, 13001, 13304, 13350, 13385.)

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. (40 C.F.R. § 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. (40 C.F.R. § 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. (40 C.F.R. § 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. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(e).)

E. Property Rights

1. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges. (40 C.F.R. § 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. (40 C.F.R. § 122.5(c).)

F. Inspection and Entry

The Discharger shall allow the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, 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 (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 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 (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B)(i); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(1); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383);

2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B)(ii); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(2); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383);

3. Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B)(ii); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(3); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383); 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. (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(4); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383.)

G. Bypass

1. Definitions

a. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(1)(i).)

b. "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. (40 C.F.R. § 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. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(2).)

3. Prohibition of bypass. Bypass is prohibited, and the Regional Water Board may take enforcement action against a Discharger for bypass, unless (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)):

a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A));

b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(B)); and

c. The Discharger submitted notice to the Regional Water Board as required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.5 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(C).)

4. The Regional Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Regional Water Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3 above. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(ii).)

5. Notice

a. Anticipated bypass. If the Discharger knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit a notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(3)(i).)

b. Unanticipated bypass. The Discharger shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting V.E below (24-hour notice). (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(3)(ii).)

H. Upset

Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Discharger. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(1).)

1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.H.2 below are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(2).)

2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A Discharger who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)):

a. An upset occurred and that the Discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(i));

b. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated (40 C.F.R. § 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) (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(iii)); and

d. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.C above. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(iv).)

3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the Discharger seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof. (40 C.F.R. § 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. (40 C.F.R. § 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. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(b).)

C. Transfers

This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Regional Water Board. The Regional Water 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. (40 C.F.R. §§ 122.41(l)(3), 122.61.)

III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

A. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(1).)

B. Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136 for the analyses of pollutants unless another method is required under 40 C.F.R. subchapters N or O. In the case of pollutants for which there are no approved methods under 40 C.F.R. part 136 or otherwise required under 40 C.F.R. subchapters N or O, monitoring must be conducted according to a test procedure specified in this Order for such pollutants. (40 C.F.R. §§ 122.41(j)(4), 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 40 C.F.R. 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 Water Board Executive Officer at any time. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(2).)

B. Records of monitoring information shall include:

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(i));
2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(ii));
3. The date(s) analyses were performed (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(iii));
4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(iv));
5. The analytical techniques or methods used (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(v)); and
6. The results of such analyses. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(vi).)

C. Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)):

1. The name and address of any permit applicant or Discharger (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)(1)); and
2. Permit applications and attachments, permits and effluent data. (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)(2).)

V. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

A. Duty to Provide Information

The Discharger shall furnish to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA within a reasonable time, any information which the Regional Water 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 Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA copies of records required to be kept by this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(h); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383.)

B. Signatory and Certification Requirements

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Water 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. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(k).)

2. All permit applications shall be signed by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(a)(1).)

3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Regional Water 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 (40 C.F.R. § 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.) (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(2)); and

c. The written authorization is submitted to the Regional Water Board and State Water Board. (40 C.F.R. § 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 Water Board and State Water Board prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative. (40 C.F.R. § 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." (40 C.F.R. § 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. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4).)
2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(i).)
3. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136, or another method required for an industry-specific waste stream under 40 C.F.R. subchapters N or O, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Regional Water Board. (40 C.F.R. § 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. (40 C.F.R. § 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. (40 C.F.R. § 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. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(i).)
2. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)):
   a. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A).)
   b. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B).)
3. The Regional Water 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. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(iii).)

F. Planned Changes

The Discharger shall give notice to the Regional Water Board as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required under this provision only when (40 C.F.R. § 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 section 122.29(b) (40 C.F.R. § 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. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)(ii).)
3. 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 section 122.42(a)(1) (see Additional Provisions—Notification Levels VII.A.1). (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)(ii).)
4. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the Discharger's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan. (40 C.F.R.§ 122.41(l)(1)(iii).)

G. Anticipated Noncompliance

The Discharger shall give advance notice to the Regional Water Board or State Water Board of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with this Order's requirements. (40 C.F.R. § 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. (40 C.F.R. § 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 Water Board**,** State Water Board, or USEPA, the Discharger shall promptly submit such facts or information. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(8).)

VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

A. The Regional Water Board is authorized to enforce the terms of this permit under several provisions of the Water Code, including, but not limited to, sections 13268, 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 [40 C.F.R. § 122.41(a)(2)] [Water Code sections 13385 and 13387].

C. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Regional Water 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 [40 C.F.R. § 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 [40 C.F.R. § 122.410)(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 [40 C.F.R. § 122.41 (k)(2)].

VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

A. Non-Municipal Facilities

Existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural Dischargers shall notify the Regional Water Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe (40 C.F.R. § 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" (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(1)):

a. 100 micrograms per liter (µg/L) (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(1)(i));

b. 200 µg/L for acrolein and acrylonitrile; 500 µg/L for 2,4-dinitrophenol and 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(1)(ii));

c. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(1)(iii)); or

d. The level established by the Regional Water Board in accordance with section 122.44(f). (40 C.F.R. § 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" (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)):

a. 500 micrograms per liter (µg/L) (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)(i));

b. 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)(ii));

c. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)(iii)); or

d. The level established by the Regional Water Board in accordance with section 122.44(f). (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)(iv).)

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

CONTENTS

TABLES

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP No. 6041)

The Code of Federal Regulations (40 C.F.R. § 122.48) requires that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Water Board) to require technical and monitoring reports. This MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements that implement federal and California regulations.

I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

A. An effluent sampling station shall be established for Discharge Point No. 001 (Latitude 33.91329° N, Longitude -118.03963º W) 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 Water 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 sections 136.3, 136.4, and 136.5 (revised May 18, 2012); or, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board).

E. Laboratories analyzing effluent samples and receiving water samples shall be certified by the State Water Board 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.

F. For any analyses performed for which no procedure is specified in the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) guidelines or in the MRP, the constituent or parameter analyzed and the method or procedure used must be specified in the monitoring report.

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 H) 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*, February 24, 2005.

H. Water/wastewater samples must be analyzed using USEPA-approved "sufficiently sensitive" test methods approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136 for the analysis of pollutants or pollutant parameters or required under 40 C.F.R. chapter I, subchapter N or O. As specified in 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(i)(1)(iv), a test method is defined as "sufficiently sensitive" where:

1. The method ML is at or below the level of the applicable water quality criterion or permit limitation for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter; or

2. The method has the lowest ML of the analytical methods approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136 or required under 40 C.F.R. chapter I, subchapter N or O for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter.

Where no USEPA-approved method exists, the Regional Water Board, in consultation with the State Water Board Quality Assurance Program, shall establish a ML that is not contained in Attachment H 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 H;

2. When the Discharger and Regional Water Board agree to include in the permit a test method that is more sensitive than that specified in 40 C.F.R. part 136 (revised May 18, 2012);

3. When the Discharger agrees to use an ML that is lower than that listed in Attachment H;

4. When the Discharger demonstrates that the calibration standard matrix is sufficiently different from that used to establish the ML in Attachment H, 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 Water 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 section 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 Water 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 statement, under penalty of perjury, executed by the person responsible for the laboratory.

K. The Discharger shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring instruments 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. Unless otherwise specified in the analytical method, duplicate samples must be analyzed at a frequency of 5% (1 in 20 samples) with at least one if there is fewer than 20 samples in a batch. A batch is defined as a single analytical run encompassing

no more than 24 hours from to finish. A similar frequency shall be maintained for analyzing spiked samples.

M. When requested by the Regional Water 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 State Water Board, 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
001	EFF-001	A sampling station shall be established for Monitoring Location EFF-001 at Latitude 33.91329° N, Longitude -118.03963º W, and shall be located where representative samples of that effluent can be obtained.
--	RSW-001	At a location in the receiving water (North Fork Coyote Creek) at least 50 feet upstream of the discharge point into the receiving water.
--	RSW-002	At a location in the receiving water (North Fork Coyote Creek) no more than 50 feet downstream of the discharge point into the receiving water.

The latitude and longitude information in Table 1 are approximate for administrative purposes.

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS—NOT APPLICABLE

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Location EFF-001

1. The Discharger shall monitor discharges of treated storm water at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as follows. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select from the listed methods and corresponding Minimum Level:

Table E-2. Effluent Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	gallons/day	Flow Meter	1/day[1]	--
Conventional Pollutants				
pH	standard units	Grab	1/quarter	[2]
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5-day@20 Deg. C)	mg/L and mass[3]	Grab	1/quarter	[2]
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L and mass[3]	Grab	1/quarter	[2]
Non-Conventional Pollutants				
Ammonia, Total (as N)	mg/L and mass[3]	Grab	1/quarter	[2]
Oil and Grease	mg/L and mass[3]	Grab	1/quarter	[2]
Phenols	mg/L and mass[3]	Grab	1/quarter	[2]
Sulfides	mg/L and mass[3]	Grab	1/quarter	[2]
Temperature	°F	Grab	1/quarter	[2]
tert-Butyl Alcohol (TBA)	µg/L and mass[3]	Grab	1/quarter	[2]
Methyl *tert*-Butyl Ether (MTBE)	µg/L and mass[3]	Grab	1/quarter	[2]
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)	µg/L and mass[3]	Grab	1/quarter	[2]
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	mg/L	Grab	1/quarter	[2]
Chronic Toxicity[4,5]	Pass or Fail and % effect for TST approach	24-hour composite or Grab	1/year	[2]
Priority Pollutants				
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L and mass[3]	Grab	1/quarter	[2]
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L and mass[3]	Grab	1/quarter	[2]
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L and mass[3]	Grab	1/quarter	[2]
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L and mass[3]	Grab	1/quarter	[2]
Cyanide	µg/L and mass[3]	Grab	1/quarter	[2]
Remaining Priority Pollutants[6]	µg/L	Grab	1/year	[2]

[1] Flow shall be recorded daily during each period of discharge. Periods of no flow shall also be reported.

[2] Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 C.F.R. part 136; for priority pollutants, the methods must meet the lowest minimum levels (MLs) specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select from the listed methods and corresponding MLs.

[3] 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:

Mass (lbs/day) = Actual Flow (MGD) x Reported Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor)

[4] Refer to section V, Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements.

[5] During species sensitivity screening, chronic toxicity sampling shall be performed monthly for three months. Thereafter sampling shall be performed annually using the most sensitive species.

[6] Priority pollutants as defined by the CTR defined in Attachment I of this Order.

V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Definition of Chronic Toxicity

Chronic toxicity measures a sublethal effect (e.g., reduced growth, reproduction) to experimental test organisms exposed to an effluent or ambient waters compared to that of the control organisms. Chronic toxicity test results shall be measured using the two concentration (i.e., discharge in-stream waste concentration and laboratory water control) Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) hypothesis testing approach and reported in units of Pass or Fail and % Effect.

B. Discharge In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC) for Chronic Toxicity

The chronic toxicity IWC for this discharge is 100 percent effluent.

C. Sample Volume and Holding Time

The total sample volume shall be determined by the specific toxicity test method used. Sufficient sample volume shall be collected to perform the required toxicity test and Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) studies. All toxicity tests shall be conducted as soon as possible following sample collection. No more than 36 hours shall elapse before the conclusion of sample collection and test initiation.

D. Chronic Freshwater Species and Test Method

If effluent samples are collected from outfalls discharging to receiving waters with salinity <1 ppt, the Discharger shall conduct the following chronic toxicity tests on effluent samples—at the in-stream waste concentration for the discharge—in accordance with species and test methods in *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms* (EPA/821/R-02/013, 2002; Table IA, 40 C.F.R. section 136). In no case shall these species be substituted with another test species unless written authorization from the Executive Officer is received.

1. A static renewal toxicity test with the fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1000.0).
2. A static renewal toxicity test with the daphnid, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (Survival and Reproduction Test Method 1002.01).
3. A static renewal toxicity test with the green alga, *Selenastrum capricornutum* (also named *Raphidocelis subcapitata*) (Growth Test Method 1003.0).

E. Species Sensitivity Screening

Species sensitivity screening shall be conducted monthly for a period of three months. Once each month, the Discharger shall collect a single effluent sample and concurrently conduct three toxicity tests using the fish, an invertebrate, and the alga species previously referenced. The species that exhibits the highest “Percent (%) Effect” at the discharge IWC during species sensitivity screening shall be used for routine annual monitoring.

Rescreening is required every three years. The Discharger shall rescreen with the three species listed above and continue to monitor with the most sensitive species. If the first suite of rescreening tests demonstrates that the same species is the most sensitive, then the rescreening 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.

F. Quality Assurance and Additional Requirements

Quality assurance measures, instructions, and other recommendations and requirements are found in the test methods manual previously referenced. Additional requirements are specified below.

1. The discharge is subject to determination of "Pass" or "Fail" and "Percent Effect" from a single-effluent concentration chronic toxicity test at the discharge IWC using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) approach described in *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document* (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010), Appendix A, Figure A-1, and Table A-1. The null hypothesis (Ho) for the TST approach is: Mean discharge IWC response ≤0.75 × Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as "Pass". A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as "Fail". The relative "Percent (%) Effect" at the discharge IWC is defined and reported as: ((Mean control response - Mean discharge IWC response) ÷ Mean control response)) × 100.
2. Dilution water and control water, including brine controls, shall be laboratory water prepared and used as specified in the test methods manual. If dilution water and control water is different from test organism culture water, then a second control using culture water shall also be used.
3. The Discharger shall perform toxicity tests on final effluent samples. Chlorine and ammonia shall not be removed from the effluent sample prior to toxicity testing, unless explicitly authorized under this section of the Monitoring and Reporting Program and the rational is explained in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F).

G. Preparation of an Initial Investigation TRE Workplan

The Discharger shall prepare or update and submit a generic Initial Investigation TRE Work Plan within 90 days of the permit effective date, to be ready to respond to toxicity events. The Discharger shall review and update this work plan as necessary so it remains current and applicable to the discharge. At minimum, the work plan shall include:

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 methods for maximizing in-house treatment system efficiency, good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in operations at the facility.
3. If a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) is necessary, an indication of who would conduct the TIEs (i.e., an in-house expert or outside contractor).

H. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Process

1. **Preparation and Implementation of Detailed TRE Work Plan.** The Discharger shall immediately initiate a TRE using—according to the type of treatment facility—EPA manual *Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Guidance for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants* (EPA/833/B-99/002, 1999) or EPA manual *Generalized Methodology for Conducting Industrial Toxicity Reduction Evaluations* (EPA/600/2-88/070, 1989). Within 30 days, the Discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board Executive Officer a Detailed TRE Work Plan, which shall follow the generic Initial Investigation TRE Work Plan revised as appropriate for this toxicity event. It shall include the following information, and comply with additional conditions set by the Executive Officer:
   a. Further actions by the Discharger to investigate, identify, and correct the causes of toxicity.

b. Actions the Discharger will take to mitigate the effects of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity.

c. A schedule for these actions, progress reports, and the final report.

2. TIE Implementation. The Discharger may initiate a TIE as part of a TRE to identify the causes of toxicity using the same species and test method and, as guidance, EPA manuals: *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures* (EPA/600/6-91/003, 1991); *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA/600/R-92/080, 1993); *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA/600/R-92/081, 1993); and *Marine Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE): Phase I Guidance Document* (EPA/600/R-96-054, 1996). The TIE should be conducted on the species demonstrating the most sensitive toxicity response.

3. Many recommended TRE elements parallel required or recommended efforts for source control, pollution prevention, and storm water control programs. TRE efforts should be coordinated with such efforts. As toxic substances are identified or characterized, the Discharger shall continue the TRE by determining the sources and evaluating alternative strategies for reducing or eliminating the substances from the discharge. All reasonable steps shall be taken to reduce toxicity to levels consistent with toxicity evaluation parameters.

4. The Discharger shall conduct routine effluent monitoring for the duration of the TRE process. Additional accelerated monitoring and TRE work plans are not required once a TRE is begun.

5. The Regional Water Board recognizes that toxicity may be episodic and identification of causes and reduction of sources of toxicity may not be successful in all cases. The TRE may be ended at any stage if monitoring finds there is no longer toxicity.

I. Reporting

The Self-Monitoring Report (SMR) shall include a full laboratory report for each toxicity test. This report shall be prepared using the format and content of the test methods manual chapter called Report Preparation, including:

1. The toxicity test results for the TST approach, reported as “Pass” or “Fail” and “Percent (%) Effect” at the chronic toxicity IWC for the discharge.

2. Water quality measurements for each toxicity test (e.g., pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, chlorine, ammonia).

3. TRE/TIE results. The Regional Water Board Executive Officer shall be notified no later than 30 days from completion of each aspect of TRE/TIE analyses.

4. Statistical program (e.g., TST calculator, CETIS, etc.) output results for each toxicity test.

VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS—NOT APPLICABLE

VII. RECYCLING MONITORING REQUIREMENTS—NOT APPLICABLE

VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Location RSW-001

The Discharger shall monitor North Fork Coyote Creek at Monitoring Location Name RSW-001 as follows:

Table E-3. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements for RSW-001

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
pH	Standard units	Grab	1/year[1]	[2]
Temperature	°F	Grab	1/year[1]	[2]
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	mg/L	Grab	1/year[1]	[2]
Salinity	ppm	Grab	1/year	[2]
Priority pollutants[3]	µg/L	Grab	1/year	[2]

[1] Receiving water pH, hardness and temperature must be analyzed concurrent with effluent priority pollutant sampling at monitoring location EFF-001.

[2] Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 C.F.R. part 136; for priority pollutants, the methods must meet the lowest minimum levels (MLs) specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select from the listed methods and corresponding MLs.

[3] Priority pollutants as defined by the CTR defined in Attachment I of this Order.

B. Monitoring Location RSW-002

The Discharger shall monitor North Fork Coyote Creek at Monitoring Location Name RSW-002 as follows:

Table E-4. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements for RSW-002

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
pH	Standard units	Grab	1/year[1]	[2]
Temperature	°F	Grab	1/year[1]	[2]
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Grab	1/year	[2]
Ammonia, Total as N	mg/L	Grab	1/year	[2]
E. coli	MPN/100 ml	Grab	1/year	[2]
Fecal Coliform	MPN/100 ml	Grab	1/year	[2]

[1] Receiving water pH, hardness and temperature must be analyzed concurrent with effluent priority pollutant sampling at monitoring location EFF-001.

[2] Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 C.F.R. part 136; for priority pollutants, the methods must meet the lowest minimum levels (MLs) specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select from the listed methods and corresponding MLs.

IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Visual Monitoring of Receiving Water Sampling Point

1. A visual observation station shall be established in the vicinity of the discharge point to the receiving water.

2. General observations of the receiving water shall be made at each discharge point when discharges occur. During months of no discharge, the receiving water observations shall be made on a monthly basis. All receiving water observations shall be reported in the quarterly monitoring report. If no discharge occurred during the observation period, this shall be reported. Observations shall be descriptive where applicable, such that colors, approximate amounts, or types of materials apparent. The following observations shall be made:

   a. Time and date of monitoring;

   b. Weather conditions;

   c. Color of water;

   d. Appearance of oil films or grease, or floatable materials;

   e. Extent of visible turbidity or color patches;

   f. Description of odor, if any, of the receiving water.

B. Storm Water Monitoring

1. **Rainfall Monitoring.** The Discharger shall measure and record the rainfall on each day of the month. This information shall be included in the monitoring report for that month.

2. **Visual Observation.** The Discharger shall make visual observations of all storm water discharge locations on at least one storm event per month that produces a significant storm water discharge to observe the presence of floating and suspended materials, oil and grease, discoloration, turbidity, and odor. A “significant storm water discharge” is a continuous discharge of storm water for a minimum of 1-hour, or the intermittent discharge of storm water for a minimum of 3 hours in a 12-hour period. Visual observations shall be performed during daylight and under conditions where it is safe for employees to view the discharge.

C. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plant (SWPPP), Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP), and Spill Contingency Plan (SCP) Status and Effectiveness Report

1. As required under Special Provision V.C.3 of this Order, the Discharger shall submit an updated SWPPP, BMPP, and SCP to the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board for approval within 90 days of the effective date of this permit.

2. Annually the Discharger shall report the status of the implementation and the effectiveness of the SWPPP, BMPP, and SCP Status required under Special Provision V.C.3 of this Order. The SWPPP, BMPP, and SCP Status shall be reviewed and updated as needed to ensure all actual or potential sources of pollutants in wastewater and storm water discharged from the facility are addressed. A summary of all changes or revisions to the SWPPP, BMPP, and SCP Status shall be included in the 4th Quarter self-monitoring report (due on February 1) required under section X.B.3 of this MRP.

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 Water 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 chronic toxicity testing, TRE and TIE as required in the Attachment E, Monitoring and Reporting, Section V.H.

B. Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs)

1. The Discharger shall electronically submit SMRs using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program Web site (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html). The CIWQS Web site will provide additional information for SMR submittal in the event there will be a planned 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 X. 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 schedule in Table E-5 below. The schedule will commence on the closest monitoring period start date following or on the permit effective date.

Table E-5. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period	Start Date	Duration	SMR Due Date
1/quarter	1st Quarter	January 1	January 1 through March 31	May 1
	2nd Quarter	April 1	April 1 through June 30	August 1
	3rd Quarter	July 1	July 1 through September 30	November 1
	4th Quarter	October 1	October 1 through December 31	February 1
1/year	Annual	January 1	January 1 through December 31	February 1

4. Reporting Protocols. The Discharger shall report with each sample result the applicable Reporting Level (RL) and the current Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure in 40 C.F.R. part 136.
5. 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 RL 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 chemical concentration next to DNQ. The laboratory may, if such information is available, include numerical estimates of the data quality for the reported result. Numerical estimates of data quality may be percent accuracy (± a percentage of the reported value), numerical ranges (low to high), or any other means considered appropriate by the laboratory.

c. Sample results less than the laboratory's MDL shall be reported as "Not Detected," or ND.

d. Dischargers are to instruct laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the ML value (or its equivalent if there is differential treatment of samples relative to calibration standards) is the lowest calibration standard. At no time is the Discharger to use analytical data derived from extrapolation beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve.

6. Compliance Determination. Compliance with effluent limitations for priority pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined above and Attachment A of this Order. For purposes of reporting and administrative enforcement by the Regional and State Water Boards, the Discharger shall be deemed out of compliance with effluent limitations if the concentration of the priority pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reporting level (RL).

7. 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:

a. 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.

b. The 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.

8. The Discharger shall submit SMRs in accordance with the following requirements:

a. The Discharger shall arrange all reported data in a tabular format. The data shall be summarized to clearly illustrate whether the facility is operating in compliance with interim and/or final effluent limitations. The Discharger is not required to duplicate the submittal of data that is entered in a tabular format within CIWQS. 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. SMRs must be submitted to the Regional Water Board electronically as specified in finding XI.B.1. above, signed and certified as required by the Standard Provisions (Attachment D). If the size of the submittal necessitates the submittal of a disk, please mail it to the address listed below:

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Los Angeles Region
320 W. 4th Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013

C. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)—Not Applicable

D. Other Reports

1. The Discharger shall report the results of the TRE/TIE, SWPP, BMP Plan, and SCP required by Special Provisions – IX.C 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.

2. Within 90 days of the effective date of this permit, the Discharger is required to submit the following to the Regional Water Board:

a. Initial Investigation TRE Workplan

b. Updated SWPPP

c. Updated BMPP

d. Updated SCP

ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

CONTENTS

TABLES

ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

As described in section II.B of this Order, the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Water Board) incorporates this Fact Sheet as findings of the Regional Water Board supporting the issuance 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	4B199032001
Discharger	Norwalk Industries, L.P.
Name of Facility	Ecology Auto Parts
Facility Address	13780 East Imperial Highway
	Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670
	Los Angeles County
Facility Contact, Title and Phone	Ron Coffman, Operations Manager, 562-921-9974
Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports	Ron Coffman, Operations Manager, 562-921-9974
Mailing Address	14150 Vine Place, Cerritos, CA 90703
Billing Address	14150 Vine Place, Cerritos, CA 90703
Type of Facility	Industrial (*SIC 5015: Motor Vehicle Parts; Used; SIC 5093: Scrap and Waste Materials*)
Major or Minor Facility	Minor
Threat to Water Quality	2
Complexity	B
Pretreatment Program	N
Recycling Requirements	None
Facility Permitted Flow	400,000 gallons per day (GPD)
Facility Design Flow	400,000 GPD
Watershed	San Gabriel River Watershed
Receiving Water	North Fork Coyote Creek (a.k.a. La Cañada Verde Creek)
Receiving Water Type	Inland surface water

A. Norwalk Industries, L.P., leases land to Ecology Auto Parts, an automobile dismantling, smashing, and junk facility located at 13780 East Imperial Highway in Santa Fe Springs, California. Norwalk Industries, L.P., is hereinafter referred to as Discharger. Ecology Auto Parts is hereinafter referred to as Facility. Attachment B of this Order includes a map of the Facility location and a site plan.

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. The Facility discharges storm water runoff to North Fork Coyote Creek (a.k.a. La Cañada Verde Creek), a water of the United States, tributary to Coyote Creek within the San Gabriel River Watershed. The Discharger was previously regulated by Order No. R4-2009-0104 which was adopted on October 1, 2009, and expired on September 10, 2014.

C. The Discharger filed a report of waste discharge and submitted an application for reissuance of its WDRs and NPDES permit on September 2, 2014. Supplemental information was requested and received on September 12, 2014. The application was deemed complete on September 19, 2014.

D. Pursuant to the provisions of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) [40 C.F.R. Section 122.6] and the California Code of Regulations [Title 23, Section 2235.4], Order No. R4-2009-0104 was administratively extended until the adoption of a new order.

E. A site visit was conducted on September 24, 2014, to observe operations and collect additional data to develop permit limitations and requirements for waste discharge.

II. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The approximately 20-acre site has been a vehicle salvage facility (SICs 5015 and 5093) since the 1960s. Before that it was a landfill. The Facility purchases vehicles from various sources and also receives impound vehicles. Customers pay an entry fee and are permitted to conduct self-service salvage for parts which they pay for as they exit.

When vehicles are received by the Facility they are taken to an impound area at the back of the property. At the impound area the vehicles are drained of all fluids. Fuel is pumped to a storage tank and used by company vehicles. Fuel tanks are removed from salvaged vehicles for metal recycling. Oil and coolant are stored in tanks and hauled offsite approximately twice a week by Asbury Environmental Services. Batteries are removed, stored on pallets in a shed, and sold to various companies. Mercury switches are removed and shipped to the ELVS (End of Life Vehicle Solutions Corporation) Mercury Switch Program. Lead tire weights are removed and sold to the highest bidder. After the vehicles have been processed through the impound area they are placed on blocks in the vehicle parts and salvage area for customers to access. The vehicles remain in that area for 30-45 days and are then stripped of remaining salvageable items, smashed, baled, and sent to a company shredding facility in Colton, California.

The past several years the Facility has used about a fourth of an acre of the site for green waste processing. The only chemical used in this process is water from misters to control odor. The Facility also uses about a quarter of an acre for a small landfill operation where clients can bring in household waste for a fee. They mostly receive cardboard and scrap metal from this operation.

A. Description of Wastewater and Biosolids Treatment and Controls

The entire site is paved with either asphalt or concrete. Storm water runoff from the site is directed to a 10,000-gallon collection ditch at the south end of the property. Storm water is pumped from the ditch into above-ground storage tanks. The total capacity of these tanks is 195,000 gallons. Storm water is directed from the above-ground tanks through a flow meter and into the treatment system. The current treatment system was installed in 2009. First a metal precipitant (RO-81) is added to treat for oils and metals. Then a coagulant (MO-528) is added for additional metal treatment. Next lime is added to raise the pH. Finally a polymer product is added to assist with coagulation. The treatment system also includes several lengths of pipe that allow for varying reaction times after chemicals are added.

The storm water is then directed to a covered area where it flows through a “injection dosage” chamber and is visually inspected to verify the proper balance of chemical additives. A sampling valve is present at this point and additional coagulant may be added as needed to remove metals. The storm water then goes to a flocculation chamber. After the flocculation chamber the solids are pulled from the bottom of the tank and run through a filter press. The sludge is then put into a hazardous storage box and is hauled away, along with oily soils from site cleanup activities, by Philip Services Corporation to a toxic waste facility in Nevada.

The storm water then goes through 3 sand filters and 2 carbon filters, after which muriatic acid is added to adjust the pH to 8.5 or lower. The final treatment stage is an aeration tank. If necessary, an anti-foaming agent is added. Then the effluent is sampled prior to discharge to the North Fork Coyote Creek (a.k.a. La Cañada Verde Creek).

The ROWD submitted by the Discharger indicated the maximum daily discharge flow rate was 273 gallons per minute (gpm) which is equal to 400,000 gallons per day (gpd), and the actual average daily discharge flow rate is 73,000 gpd. Monitoring data submitted by the Discharger from December, 2009, to April, 2014 indicated a maximum daily discharge flow rate of 240,000 gpd and an average daily discharge flow rate of 132,687 gpd.

In the event that a storm creates runoff at a greater rate than can be processed by the treatment system there is a 12-stage clarifier that can handle the overflow from the collection ditch. The runoff goes through the 12-stage clarifier, which allows for settling of solids and skimming of oils, and is sampled prior to discharge into the channel. In the event that this pump is unable to handle the flow, the runoff from this area is directed into an underground, 6-stage clarifier prior to discharge into the channel.

B. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

Treated storm water from the Facility is discharged intermittently to Discharge Point 001 via the storm water treatment system located at the southeast corner of the Facility (Latitude 33.91329° North, Longitude -118.03963° West) to North Fork Coyote Creek.

North Fork Coyote Creek, also known as La Cañada Verde Creek, is a concrete-lined channel that is tributary to Coyote Creek. The confluence of these streams is approximately 3.3 miles downstream of Discharge Point 001. Coyote Creek is a concrete-lined channel located along the heavily urbanized Los Angeles-Orange County Line. Coyote Creek is tributary to the San Gabriel River Estuary. The distance along Coyote Creek between North Fork Coyote Creek and the San Gabriel River Estuary is approximately 6.5 miles.

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

Effluent limitations contained in the prior Order for discharges from Discharge Point No. 001 (Monitoring Location EFF-001) and representative monitoring data from the term of the Order are as follows:

Table F-2. Historic Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Data

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitation			Monitoring Data (From 12/2009, to 4/2014)
		Maximum Daily	Instantaneous		Highest Daily Discharge
			Minimum	Maximum	
pH	S.U.		6.5	8.5	7.9
BOD_5@20°C	mg/L	30	--	--	16.9
	lbs/day[1]	100	--	--	NR
TSS	mg/L	75	--	--	26
	lbs/day[1]	250	--	--	NR
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	--	--	11
	lbs/day[1]	50	--	--	NR
Temperature	°F	--	--	86	74
Phenols	mg/L	1.0	--	--	0.11
	lbs/day[1]	3.3	--	--	NR
Sulfides	mg/L	1.0	--	--	0.9
	lbs/day[1]	3.3	--	--	NR
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	--	--	ND
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons[2]	µg/L	100	--	--	**150**
	lbs/day[1]	0.33	--	--	NR
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	27	--	--	25
	lbs/day[1]	0.089	--	--	NR
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	106	--	--	19
	lbs/day[1]	0.36	--	--	NR
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	8.2	--	--	**22**
	lbs/day[1]	0.025	--	--	NR
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	158	--	--	88
	lbs/day[1]	0.53	--	--	NR
Cyanide	µg/L	8.5	--	--	6.3
	lbs/day[1]	0.027	--	--	NR
Acute Toxicity	% Survival	[3]			70

NR: Not Reported, ND: Not Detected

[1] The mass (lbs/day) limitations are based on a maximum flow of 400,000 GPD (0.4 MGD) and are calculated as follows:

Mass (lbs/day) = Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor)

[2] Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons includes diesel-range organics and gasoline-range organics.

[3] The acute toxicity of the effluent shall be such that:

a. The average survival in the undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay test shall be at least 90%, and

b. No single test shall produce less than 70% survival.

D. Compliance Summary

Monitoring data from December, 2009 through September, 2014 indicate that the Discharger has consistently complied with the effluent limitations of Order No. R4-2009-0104 since March, 2010. There were three exceedances for TPH: twice in December, 2009 and once in March, 2010. In 26 samples collected since March, 2010 there have been no additional exceedances for TPH. There were two exceedances for selenium, both in December, 2009. In 30 samples collected since December, 2009 there have been no additional exceedances for selenium. The Discharger did have 11 reporting violations where the 15-minute pH holding time was exceeded. These were considered minor violations and no enforcement action was necessary.

E. Planned Changes

The Discharger indicates that there are no changes planned.

III. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS

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

A. Legal Authorities

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

B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Under Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of Chapter 3 of CEQA, (commencing with section 21100) of Division 13 of the Public Resources Code.

C. State and Federal Laws, Regulations, Policies, and Plans

1. **Water Quality Control Plan.** The Regional Water 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. Requirements in this Order implement the Basin Plan. In addition, the Basin Plan implements State Water Board Resolution 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 are not specifically designated for North Fork Coyote Creek in the Basin Plan. Those waters not specifically listed are designated with the same beneficial uses as the streams to which they are tributary (commonly referred to as the “tributary rule”). North Fork Coyote Creek is tributary to the reach of Coyote Creek designated in the Basin Plan as “Coyote Creek to Estuary”. The beneficial uses applicable to this reach are as follows:

Table F-3. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001	Coyote Creek to Estuary (Applied to North Fork Coyote Creek via the tributary rule)	Existing: Rare, threatened, or endangered species (RARE) Potential Municipal and domestic supply (MUN); industrial service supply (IND); industrial process supply (PROC); contact water recreation (REC-1); warm freshwater habitat (WARM); wildlife habitat (WILD) Intermittent Non-contact water recreation (REC-2)

2. **High Flow Suspension.** On July 10, 2003, the Regional Water Board adopted Resolution No. 2003-010 (High Flow Suspension) to suspend recreational beneficial uses in engineered channels during unsafe weather conditions. The High Flow Suspension became effective on November 2, 2004. The High Flow Suspension applies to water contact recreational activities associated with the swimmable goal as expressed in the federal Clean Water Act section 101(a)(2) and regulated under the REC-1 use, non-contact water recreation involving incidental water contact regulated under the REC-2 use, and the associated bacteriological objectives set to protect those activities. Water quality objectives set to protect (1) other recreational uses associated with the fishable goal as expressed in the federal CWA section 101(a)(2) and regulated under the REC-1 use and (2) other REC-2 uses (e.g., uses involving the aesthetic aspects of water) shall remain in effect at all times for water bodies to which the High Flow Suspension applies. The High Flow Suspension shall apply on days with rainfall greater than or equal to ½ inch and the 24 hours following the end of the ½-inch or greater rain event, as measured at the nearest local rain gauge, using local Doppler radar, or using widely accepted rainfall estimation methods. The High Flow Suspension only applies to engineered channels, defined as inland, flowing surface water bodies with a box, V-shaped or trapezoidal configuration that have been lined on the sides and/or bottom with concrete. Coyote Creek has been identified by the Regional Water Board as a water body to which the High Flow Suspension applies.

3. **Thermal Plan.** The State Water Board adopted the Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California (Thermal Plan) on January 7, 1971, and amended this plan on September 18, 1975. This plan contains temperature objectives for surface waters. Additionally, a white paper developed by Regional Water 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 maximum effluent temperature limitation of 86°F was determined to be appropriate for protection of aquatic life and is included in this Order.

4. **National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).** USEPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, and 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 federal water quality

criteria for priority pollutants. The CTR was used to develop effluent limits included in this Order.

5. **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 Water 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.

6. **Antidegradation Policy.** Federal regulation 40 C.F.R. 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 68-16 ("Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California"). Resolution 68-16 is deemed to incorporate the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution 68-16 requires that existing water quality be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Regional Water 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 40 C.F.R. section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution 68-16.

7. **Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(l) restrict backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require that effluent limitations in a reissued permit must be as stringent as those in the prior permit, with some exceptions in which limitations may be relaxed.

8. **Endangered Species Act Requirements.** 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, §§ 2050 to 2097) or the Federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C.A. §§ 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.

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 CWA section 303(d)-listed water bodies and pollutants, the Regional Water Board plans to develop and adopt TMDLs that will specify WLAs for point sources and load allocations (LAs) for non-point sources, as appropriate.

The USEPA approved the State's 2010 CWA section 303(d) list of impaired water bodies on November 12, 2010. 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 2010 CWA section 303(d) list and have been scheduled for TMDL development.

The Facility discharges into North Fork Coyote Creek. The 2010 State Water Board's California CWA section 303(d) List classifies North Fork Coyote Creek as impaired. The pollutants of concern include: indicator bacteria and selenium. North Fork Coyote Creek is tributary to Coyote Creek. The 2010 State Water Board's California CWA section 303(d) List also classifies Coyote Creek as impaired. The pollutants of concern include: indicator bacteria, ammonia, copper (dissolved), diazinon, lead, pH, and toxicity. The inclusion of North Fork Coyote Creek and Coyote Creek on the 2010 CWA section 303(d) list documents the waterbodies' lack of assimilative capacity for the pollutants of concern.

E. San Gabriel River Metals and Selenium TMDL

The Regional Water Board adopted Resolution No. 2006-014 on July 13, 2006, that amended the Basin Plan to incorporate the *Total Maximum Daily Loads for Metals and Selenium, San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries* (San Gabriel River Metals and Selenium TMDL). The San Gabriel River Metals and Selenium TMDL was approved by the USEPA on March 26, 2007. The TMDL contains requirements applicable to this discharge. Therefore, this Order contains effluent limitations and monitoring requirements based on the TMDL.

F. Other Plans, Polices 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: 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable technology-based limitations and standards; and 40 C.F.R. section 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.

Pollutants of concern for the discharges covered under this Order were based on effluent monitoring data, constituents regulated under Order No. R4-2009-0104, and the pollutants on the 303(d) list for Coyote Creek and North Fork Coyote Creek. Order No. R4-2009-0104 included effluent limitations for pH, BOD_5, TSS, oil and grease, temperature, phenols, total sulfides, settleable solids, total petroleum hydrocarbons, total copper, total lead, total selenium, total zinc, cyanide, and acute toxicity. Coyote Creek is listed as impaired for indicator bacteria, ammonia, copper (dissolved), diazinon, lead, pH, and toxicity. North Fork Coyote Creek is listed as impaired for indicator bacteria and selenium. As such, these constituents are pollutants of concern.

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 prior permit provisions and are consistent with the requirements set for other discharges to Coyote Creek that are regulated by an NPDES permit.

B. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

1. Scope and Authority

Section 301(b) of the CWA and the USEPA permit regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 122.44 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 40 C.F.R. section 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 existing performance by well-operated facilities 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 BOD, 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 (ELGs) representing application of BPT, BAT, BCT, and NSPS. Section 402(a)(1) of the CWA and 40 C.F.R. section 125.3 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 Regional Water Board must consider specific factors outlined in 40 C.F.R. section 125.3.

2. Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

As the discharge from this Facility is limited to treated storm water, there are no applicable ELGs. Where USEPA has not yet developed technology-based standards for a particular industry or a particular pollutant, CWA section 402(a)(1) and 40 C.F.R. section 125.3 authorize the use of BPJ to derive technology-based effluent limitations (TBELs) on a case-by-case basis. When BPJ is used, the permit must reflect specific factors outlined at 40 C.F.R. section 125.3.

Order No. R4-2009-0104 established TBELs for BOD, total suspended solids (TSS), oil and grease, phenols, settleable solids, and total sulfides. This Order retains the effluent limitations from the prior order for these pollutants.

The technology-based effluent limitations for BOD, TSS, oil and grease are based on BPT and BCT. In setting these limitations, the Regional Water Board considered the factors listed in 40 C.F.R. section 125.3(d)(1) and 125.3(d)(2), respectively. The technology-based effluents limitations for phenols, settleable solids, and total sulfides are based on BPT and BAT. In setting these limitations, the Regional Water Board considered the factors listed in 40 C.F.R. section 125.3(d)(1) and 125.3(d)(3), respectively. These factors include: cost of application of technology, age of equipment and facilities used, process employed, engineering aspects/control techniques, process changes and non-water quality environmental impacts.

The Discharger's past performance demonstrates the ability to consistently meet the TBELs for BOD, TSS, oil and grease, phenols, settleable solids, and total sulfides established in the prior order. As the current technology used by the Discharger is capable of meeting the limitations, no changes to equipment, facilities, process, or controls are necessary, thereby incurring no additional costs or non-water quality environmental impacts.

A summary of the TBELs for Discharge Point 001 is shown in Table F-4.

Table F-4. Summary of Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Units	Maximum Daily
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5-day @ 20 Deg. C)	mg/L	30
	lbs/day[1]	100
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	75
	lbs/day[1]	250
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15
	lbs/day[1]	50
Phenols	mg/L	1.0
	lbs/day[1]	3.3
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3
Sulfides, Total	mg/L	1.0
	lbs/day[1]	3.3

[1] The mass (lbs/day) limitations are based on a maximum flow of 400,000 GPD (0.4 MGD) and are calculated as follows: Mass (lbs/day) = Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor)

C. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

1. Scope and Authority

CWA Section 301(b) and 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(d) require that permits include limitations more stringent than applicable federal technology-based requirements where necessary to achieve applicable water quality standards.

Section 122.44(d)(1)(i) of 40 C.F.R. requires 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 section 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 for discharges from the Facility, and if necessary for calculating WQBELs, are contained in the USEPA Technical

Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control (TSD) for storm water discharges and in the State Implementation Policy (SIP) for non-storm water discharges. The TSD in Section 3.3.8, the first paragraph on page 64 states: "The statistical approach shown in Box 3-2 or an analogous approach developed by a regulatory authority can be used to determine the reasonable potential." The Regional Water Board has determined 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 to calculate WQBELs for storm water discharges as well. Therefore, in this Order the SIP methodology is used to evaluate reasonable potential for storm water discharges through Discharge Point No. 001.

2. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

The Regional Water 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 Coyote Creek are summarized in section III.C.1 of this Fact Sheet. The discharge goes to the North Fork Coyote Creek which is a tributary to Coyote Creek. The tributary rule has been used to assign the beneficial uses of Coyote Creek to the North Fork Coyote Creek. The Basin Plan includes both narrative and numeric water quality objectives applicable to the receiving water.

Priority pollutant water quality criteria in the CTR are applicable to Coyote 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 40 C.F.R. section 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 Regional Water Board has determined that freshwater criteria applies to Coyote Creek. Therefore, 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 Coyote Creek and its tributaries.

Some water quality criteria are dependent on the hardness of the receiving water. Order No. R4-2009-0104 used 110 mg/L ($CaCO_3$) as the hardness value to calculate effluent limits. The Discharger monitored the receiving water annually for hardness during the permit cycle. The reported values ranged from 59 to 450 mg/L ($CaCO_3$) with an average of 240 mg/L. Therefore, the value of 240 mg/L ($CaCO_3$) was used to conduct the Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA) for this Order.

Table F-5 summarizes the applicable water quality criteria/objective for priority pollutants reported in detectable concentrations in the effluent or receiving water during the most recent discharges.

Table F-5. Applicable Water Quality Criteria

CTR No.	Constituent	Selected Criteria	CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria[1]			TMDL Waste Load Allocation[2]
			Freshwater		Human Health for Consumption of:Organisms only	
			Acute	Chronic		
		µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
1	Antimony	4,300	--	--	4,300	--
2	Arsenic	150	340	150	--	--
4	Cadmium	4.9	12	4.9	--	--
5b	Chromium VI	11	16	11	--	--
6	Copper	27	15	10	--	27
7	Lead	106	92	3.6	--	106
8	Mercury	0.051	--	--	0.051	--
9	Nickel, Total Recoverable	109	984	109	4,600	--
10	Selenium, Total Recoverable	5	--	5	--	--
13	Zinc	158	130	130	--	158
14	Cyanide	5.2	22	5.2	220,000	--
20	Bromoform	360	--	--	360	--
23	Chlorodibromomethane	34	--	--	34	--
26	Chloroform	NC	--	--	--	--
27	Dichlorobromomethane	46	--	--	46	--
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	3.2	--	--	3.2	--
33	Ethylbenzene	29,000	--	--	29,000	--
36	Methylene chloride	1,600	--	--	1,600	--
39	Toluene	200,000	--	--	200,000	--

NC = no criteria
[1] Based on receiving water hardness = 110 mg/L ($CaCO_3$)
[2] Total Maximum Daily Loads for Metals and Selenium, San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries (Page 38)

3. Determining the Need for WQBELs

In accordance with section 1.3 of the SIP, the Regional Water Board conducts a Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA) for each priority pollutant with an applicable criterion or objective to determine if a WQBEL is required in the permit. The Regional Water 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. To conduct the RPA, the Regional Water 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 specifies three triggers to complete a RPA:

1) Trigger 1 – If the MEC ≥ C, a limit is needed.

2) Trigger 2 – If 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 Water Board to conduct the RPA. Upon review of the data, and if the Regional Water Board determines that WQBELs are needed to protect the beneficial uses, the permit will be reopened for appropriate modification.

The RPA was performed for the priority pollutants regulated in the CTR for which data are available. Effluent data was collected from 32 discharge events from December 7, 2009 through April 29, 2014. Based on the RPA, pollutants that demonstrate reasonable potential include copper, selenium and cyanide. The results of the RPA are summarized below.

Table F-6. Reasonable Potential Analysis Summary

CTR No.	Constituent	Applicable Water Quality Criteria (C)	Max Effluent Conc. (MEC)	Maximum Detected Receiving Water Conc. (B)	RPA Result - Need Limit?	Reason
1	Antimony	4,300	13	2.8	No	MEC<C
2	Arsenic	150	3.8	2.3	No	MEC<C
4	Cadmium	2.6	1.5	0.19	No	MEC<C
5a	Chromium VI	11	2.8	0.66	No	MEC<C
6	Copper	27	25	30	**Yes**	**Trigger 2**
7	Lead	106	19	27	No	MEC<C
8	Mercury	0.051	<0.2	<0.081	No	MEC<C
9	Nickel	56	5.7	17	No	MEC<C
10	Selenium	5	22	1.7	**Yes**	**Trigger 1**
13	Zinc	158	88	110	No	MEC<C
14	Cyanide	5.2	6.3	0.8	**Yes**	**Trigger 1**
20	Bromoform	360	9	<3	No	MEC<C
23	Chlorodibromomethane	34	19	<4	No	MEC<C
26	Chloroform	NC	9.7	<2.3	No	MEC<C
27	Dichlorobromomethane	46	16	<3.9	No	MEC<C
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	3.2	<0.33	<1.6	No	MEC<C
33	Ethylbenzene	29,000	<0.0005	<2.2	No	MEC<C
36	Methylene chloride	1,600	<0.3	<10	No	MEC<C
39	Toluene	200,000	<0.2	<2.2	No	MEC<C

4. WQBEL Calculations

a. If 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.

iii. Where sufficient effluent and receiving water data exist, use of a dynamic model, which has been approved by the Regional Water Board.

b. The final WQBELs for copper, selenium, and cyanide are based on monitoring results and following the procedure based on the steady-state model, available in Section 1.4 of the SIP.

c. Since many of the streams in the Region have minimal upstream flows, mixing zones and dilution credits are usually not appropriate. Therefore, in this Order, no dilution credit is being allowed. However, in accordance with the reopener provision in Section VI.C.1.e, this Order may be reopened upon the submission by the Discharger of adequate information to establish appropriate dilution credits or a mixing zone, as determined by the Regional Water Board.

d. <u>WQBELs Calculation Example</u>

Using selenium as an example, the following demonstrates how WQBELs were established for this Order. The tables in Attachment J summarize the development and calculation of all WQBELs for this Order using the process described below.

The process for developing these limits is in accordance with Section 1.4 of the SIP. Attachment J summarizes the development and calculation of all WQBELs for this Order using the process described below.

Calculation of aquatic life AMEL and MDEL:

Step 1: For each constituent requiring an effluent limit, identify the applicable water quality criteria or objective. For each criterion, determine the effluent concentration allowance (ECA) using the following steady state equation:

$ECA = C + D(C-B)$ when $C > B$, and

$ECA = C$ when $C \leq B$,

Where

C = The priority pollutant criterion/objective, adjusted if necessary for hardness, pH and translators.
D = The dilution credit, and
B = The ambient background concentration

As discussed above, this Order does not allow dilution; therefore

$ECA = C$

For selenium, the applicable water quality criteria are:

$ECA = WLA_{acute}$, not applicable as there are no numeric acute criteria in CTR

$ECA = WLA_{chronic} = 5$ µg/L

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. 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 and will not be repeated here.

$LTA_{acute} = ECA_{acute} \times Multiplier_{acute\ 99}$

$LTA_{chronic} = ECA_{chronic} \times Multiplier_{chronic\ 99}$

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. If the data set is greater than 10 samples, and at least 20% of all the samples in the data set are reported as detected, the CV shall be equal to the standard deviation (σ) of the data set divided by the average of the data set. For selenium there were 32 samples and 31 were reported as detected, therefore a calculated CV applies. For effluent data points below the detection limit, a value of one-half of the detection limit was used in the calculations per SIP instructions. For selenium the calculated average was 2.39 with a σ value of 4.07. Therefore the CV was determined as follows:

CV = σ/average = 4.07/2.39 = 1.7

For selenium, the following data were used to develop the acute and chronic LTAs 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$_{acute}$	ECA Multiplier$_{chronic}$
32	1.7	0.131	0.236

LTA_{acute} , not applicable

$LTA_{chronic}$ = 5 µg/L x 0.236 = 1.18 µg/L

Step 3: Select the most limiting (lowest) of the LTA.

LTA = most limiting of LTA_{acute} or $LTA_{chronic}$

For selenium, the most limiting LTA was the $LTA_{chronic}$

$LTA_{selenium} = LTA_{chronic}$ = 1.18 µg/L

Step 4: Calculate the WQBELs by multiplying the LTA by a factor (multiplier). WQBELs are expressed as Maximum Daily Effluent Limit (MDEL) or Average Monthly Effluent Limit (AMEL). Due to the intermittent nature of the storm water only discharge from this facility only the MDEL applies. 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 and will not be repeated here.

$MDEL_{aquatic\ life} = LTA \times MDEL_{multiplier\ 99}$

For selenium the following data were used to develop the MDEL using equations provided in section 1.4, Step 5 of the SIP:

No. of Samples Per Month	CV	$Multiplier_{MDEL99}$
4	1.7	7.63

MDEL= 1.18 µg/L x 7.63 = 9.0 µg/L

Step 5: For the ECA based on human health, set the AMEL equal to the $ECA_{human\ health}$

$AMEL_{human\ health} = ECA_{human\ health}$

For selenium, there is not a numeric human health criteria. Therefore, there will be no AMEL calculated for human health criteria.

Step 6: Calculate the MDEL for human health by multiplying the AMEL by the ratio of $Multipler_{MDEL}$ to the $Multiplier_{AMEL}$. Table 2 of the SIP provides pre-calculated ratios to be used in this calculation based on the CV and the number of samples.

$MDEL_{human\ health} = AMEL_{human\ health} \times (Multiplier_{MDEL} / Multiplier_{AMEL})$

For selenium, there is not a numeric human health criteria. Therefore, there will be no MDEL calculated for human health criteria.

Step 7: Select the lower of the AMEL and MDEL based on aquatic life and human health as the WQBEL for the Order. For selenium there is not a numeric human health criteria therefore this step does not apply.

The MDEL for selenium is 9.0 µg/L. Calculations for effluent limitations were based on the acute criteria for total recoverable copper and the chronic criteria for selenium and cyanide. These limitations are expected to be protective of the beneficial uses. Final WQBELs for each are summarized in Table F-9 of this Fact Sheet.

5. WQBELs Based on Basin Plan Objectives

The Basin Plan states that the pH of inland suface waters shall not be depressed below 6.5 or raised above 8.5 as a result of waste discharges. Based on the requirements of the Basin Plan an instantaneous minimum limitation of 6.5 and an instantaneous maximum limitation of 8.5 for pH are retained in this Order

The Basin Plan lists temperature requirements for the receiving waters and references the Thermal Plan. Based on the requirements of the Thermal Plan and a white paper developed by Regional Water Board staff entitled *Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen Impacts on Biota in Tidal Estuaries and Enclosed Bays in the Los Angeles Region*, a maximum effluent temperature limitation of 86°F is included in this Order. The white paper evaluated the optimum temperatures for aquatic species routinely available in surface water bodies within the Los Angeles Region including: steelhead, topsmelt, ghost shrimp, brown rock crab, jackknife clam, and blue mussel.

6. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)

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 in 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.

In accordance with the Basin Plan, Order No. R4-2009-0104 contained acute toxicity objectives 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. The Facility does not demonstrate reasonable potential for acute toxicity. In seven acute toxicity tests reported between October, 2010 and December, 2013 the Facility did not exceed the acute toxicity limit. This Order therefore discontinues the acute toxicity limitation and monitoring requirement.

Recent information indicates that chronic toxicity is a more stringent measure of the aggregate toxic properties of the discharge. A chemical at a low concentration can have chronic effects but no acute effects. Therefore, based on best professional judgement, annual chronic toxicity testing requirements are included in this Order.

7. Final WQBELs

A summary of the WQBELs are described in Table F-7.

Table F-7. Summary of Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations		
		Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
pH	standard units	--	6.5	8.5
Temperature	Deg. F	--	--	86
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	27[2]	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.09	--	--
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	106[2]	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.35	--	--
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	9.0	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.03	--	--
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	158[2]	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.53	--	--
Cyanide, Total (as CN)	µg/L	9.6	--	--
	lbs/day[1]	0.032	--	--

[1] The mass (lbs/day) limitations are based on a maximum flow of 400,000 GPD (0.4 MGD) and are calculated as follows: Mass (lbs/day) = Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor)
[2] Total Maximum Daily Loads for Metals and Selenium, San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries (Page 38)

D. Final Effluent Limitation Considerations

1. Anti-Backsliding Requirements

Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous

permit, with some exceptions where limitations may be relaxed. The effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order, with the exception of effluent limitations for selenium, cyanide and acute toxicity. As discussed below, this relaxation of effluent limitations is consistent with exceptions allowed under CWA sections 402(o) and 303(d)4.

The effluent limitations in this Order for selenium and cyanide are less stringent than in Order No. R4-2009-0104. The relaxation of these effluent limitations is consistent with the anti-backsliding requirements of the CWA and federal regulations, based on the consideration of new information obtained since the prior permit was issued [CWA section 402(o)(2)(b)(i)]. New information obtained includes data from self-monitoring reports that were used to conduct a new reasonable potential analysis (RPA). The result of the RPA was that reasonable potential was demonstrated for selenium and cyanide and therefore a calculation of water quality-based effluent limitations was required. As shown in section IV.C.4 of this Fact Sheet, these limitations were calculated in accordance with Section 1.4 of the SIP using statistical factors based on the quantities and results of the samples collected. This resulted in less stringent limitations for these constituents. As addressed in section IV.D.2 of this Fact Sheet, relaxation of these effluent limitations is not expected to result in degradation of the receiving water and therefore is consistent with CWA section 303(d)(4).

The effluent limitation for acute toxicity has been removed in this Order. In seven acute toxicity tests reported between October, 2010 and December, 2013 the Facility did not demonstrate reasonable potential for acute toxicity. The removal of this effluent limitation is consistent with the anti-backsliding requirements of the CWA and federal regulations, based on the consideration of new information (i.e. discharge monitoring reports and reasonable potential analysis) obtained since the prior permit was issued [CWA section 402(o)(2)(b)(i)]. As addressed in section IV.D.2 of this Fact Sheet, removal of this effluent limitation is not expected to result in degradation of the receiving water and therefore is consistent with CWA section 303(d)(4). This Order also requires monitoring for chronic toxicity which is a more stringent measure of the aggregate toxic properties of the discharge than acute toxicity.

2. Antidegradation Policies

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 Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the State and federal antidegradation policies.

This Order does not provide for an increase in the permitted design flow or allow for a reduction in the level of treatment. The final limitations in this Order meet the requirements of the SIP and hold the Discharger to performance levels that will not cause or contribute to water quality impairment. Further, compliance with these requirements will result in the use of best practicable treatment or control of the discharge. Hence, the permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provision of 40 C.F.R.section 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 BOD, TSS, oil and grease, phenols, settleable solids, and sulfides at Discharge Point

No. 001. Restrictions on these parameters are discussed in section IV.B.2 of this Fact Sheet. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements.

This Order includes water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) for pH, temperature, copper, lead, selenium, zinc, and cyanide. 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 WQBELs were derived from the CTR, the CTR is the applicable standard pursuant to 40 C.F.R. section 131.38. The scientific procedures for calculating the individual WQBELs for priority pollutants are based on 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. Collectively, this Order's restrictions on individual pollutants are no more stringent than required to implement the requirements of the CWA.

E. Mass-based Effluent Limitations

Mass-based effluent limitations are established using the following formula:
Mass (lbs/day) = flow rate (MGD) x 8.34 x 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)

F. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations

Table F-8. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			Basis[1]
		Maximum Daily	Instantaneous		
			Minimum	Maximum	
Conventional Pollutants					
pH	s.u.	--	6.5	8.5	BP, PO
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) (5-day@20 Deg. C)	mg/L	30	--	--	BPJ, PO
	lbs/day[2]	100	--	--	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	75	--	--	BPJ, PO
	lbs/day[2]	250	--	--	
Non-Conventional Pollutants					
Oil and Grease	mg/L	15	--	--	BPJ, PO
	lbs/day[2]	50	--	--	
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.3	--	--	BPJ, PO
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	µg/L	100	--	--	BPJ, PO
	lbs/day[2]	0.33	--	--	
Temperature	°F	--	--	86	TP, PO
Phenols	mg/L	1.0	--	--	BPJ, PO
	lbs/day[2]	3.3	--	--	
Sulfides	mg/L	1.0	--	--	BPJ, PO
	lbs/day[2]	3.3	--	--	
Priority Pollutants					
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	27[2]	--	--	TMDL, SIP, PO
	lbs/day[2]	0.09	--	--	
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	106[2]	--	--	TMDL, SIP, PO
	lbs/day[2]	0.35	--	--	
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	9.0	--	--	CTR, SIP
	lbs/day[2]	0.03	--	--	
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	158[2]	--	--	TMDL, SIP, PO
	lbs/day[2]	0.53	--	--	
Cyanide, Total Recoverable	µg/L	9.6	--	--	CTR, SIP
	lbs/day[2]	0.032	--	--	

[2] BP = Basin Plan; PO = Prior Order; BPJ = Best Professional Judgment; TP = Thermal Plan; CTR = California Toxic Rule; SIP = State Implementation Policy, TMDL = Total Maximum Daily Loads for Metals and Selenium, San Gabriel River and Impaired Tributaries.

[3] The mass (lbs/day) limitations are based on a maximum flow of 0.4 MGD and are calculated as follows:
Mass (lbs/day) = Flow (MGD) x Concentration (mg/L) x 8.34 (conversion factor)

G. Interim Effluent Limitations—Not Applicable

H. Land Discharge Specifications—Not Applicable

I. Recycling 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 (40 C.F.R. § 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.

B. Groundwater—Not Applicable

VI. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with 40 C.F.R. section 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with 40 C.F.R. section 122.42, are provided in Attachment D. The discharger must comply with all standard provisions and with those additional conditions that are applicable under section 122.42.

Sections 122.41(a)(1) and (b) through (n) of 40 C.F.R. 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. Section 123.25(a)(12) of 40 C.F.R. allows the state to omit or modify conditions to impose more stringent requirements. In accordance with 40 C.F.R. section 123.25, this Order omits federal conditions that address enforcement authority specified in 40 C.F.R. sections 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 40 C.F.R. section 123 and the previous Order. The Regional Water 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 Water Board, including revisions to the Basin Plan.

2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements

Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Workplan. This provision is based on section 4 of the SIP, Toxicity Control Provisions, which establishes minimum toxicity control requirements for implementing the narrative toxicity objective for aquatic life protection established in the basin plans of the State of California.

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

a. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The prior permit required the Discharger to develop and implement a SWPPP. This Order requires the Discharger to update and continue to implement a SWPPP. The SWPPP will outline site-specific management processes for minimizing storm water runoff contamination and for preventing contaminated storm water runoff from being discharged directly into North Fork Coyote Creek. At a minimum, the management practices should ensure that raw materials and chemicals do not come into contact with storm water.

SWPPP requirements are included as Attachment G, based on 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(k).

b. Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP). The prior permit required the Discharger to develop and implement BMPs in order to reduce the amount of pollutants entering the discharge. This Order requires the Discharger to update and continue to implement the BMPP, consistent with Order No. R4-2009-0104. The purpose of the BMPP is to establish site-specific procedures that ensure proper operation and maintenance of equipment, to ensure that unauthorized non-storm water discharges (i.e. spills) do not occur at the Facility.

Special Provision V.C.3.b requires the Discharger to update and maintain a BMPP, as a component of the SWPPP, that incorporates requirements contained in Appendix G. Appendix G requires a discussion on the effectiveness of each BMP to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges. The Special Provision V.C.3.b and Appendix G requirements satisfy the TMDL component to address BMP performance.

c. Spill Contingency Plan (SCP). The prior permit required the Discharger to develop a SCP to update and continue to implement a SCP to control the discharge of pollutants. This Order requires the Discharger to update and continue to implement the SCP. The SCP shall include a technical report on the preventive (failsafe) and contingency (cleanup) plans for controlling accidental discharges, and for minimizing the effect of such events at the site. This provision is included in this Order to minimize and control the amount of pollutants discharged in case of a spill. The SCP shall be site specific and shall cover all areas of the Facility.

4. Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications

This provision is based on the requirements of 40 C.F.R. section 122.41(e) and the prior permit.

5. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only)—Not Applicable

6. Other Special Provisions—Not Applicable

7. Compliance Schedules—Not Applicable

VII. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

40 C.F.R. section 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 authorize the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), Attachment E, establishes monitoring and reporting requirements that implement federal and state requirements. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in the MRP for this facility.

A. Influent Monitoring—Not Applicable

B. Effluent Monitoring

Monitoring for pollutants expected to be present and for which effluent limitations exist at Monitoring Location EFF-001 for Discharge Point No. 001 will be required as shown in the proposed Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E). To determine compliance with effluent limitations, the proposed monitoring plan includes monthly monitoring for all priority pollutants that demonstrated reasonable potential. All other monitoring requirements, except those for acute toxicity, have been retained consistent with Order No. R4-2009-0104.

The SIP states that the Regional Water Board will require periodic monitoring for pollutants for which criteria or objectives apply and for which no effluent limitations have been established. This Order requires the Discharger to conduct annual monitoring for the remaining CTR priority pollutants and TCDD Equivalents. The Regional Water Board will use the additional data to conduct an RPA and determine if additional WQBELs are required. The Regional Water Board may reopen the permit to incorporate additional effluent limitations and requirements, if necessary. Visual observations of storm water discharges for the presence of floating and suspended materials, oil and grease, discoloration, turbidity, and odor have been established to evaluate consistency with applicable receiving water limitations.

C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) testing 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. A chronic toxicity test is conducted over a longer period of time and may measure mortality, reproduction, and growth.

This Facility has not demonstrated reasonable potential for acute toxicity and therefore this Order has not retained the effluent limitation for acute toxicity. To ensure that current performance standards are maintained, this Order requires annual monitoring for chronic toxicity which is a more stringent measure of the aggregate toxic properties of the discharge than acute toxicity.

D. Receiving Water Monitoring

1. Surface Water

This Order includes receiving water limitations and therefore, monitoring requirements are included in the MRP to determine compliance with the receiving water limitations.

According to the SIP, the Discharger is required to monitor the receiving water for the CTR priority pollutants, to determine reasonable potential. Accordingly, this Order requires the Discharger to conduct receiving water monitoring of the CTR priority pollutants at Monitoring Location RSW-001. The Discharger must analyze temperature and pH of the receiving water at the same time the samples are collected for priority pollutants analysis.

Monitoring for ammonia is required to collect data to determine reasonable potential. In addition, the Discharger must monitor for pH and temperature to adjust the ammonia water quality objective, expressed as un-ionized ammonia, to total ammonia and to determine potential impacts of effluent ammonia to the receiving water concentrations.

2. Visual Monitoring of Receiving Water Sampling Point

The Discharger is required to perform general observations of the receiving water when discharges occur and report the observations in the monitoring report. Attention shall be given to the presence or absence of floating or suspended matter, discoloration, aquatic life, visible film, sheen or coating, and fungi, slime, or objectionable growths.

3. Groundwater—Not Applicable

E. Other Monitoring Requirements

1. Storm Water Monitoring

Because the discharge is comprised primarily of storm water runoff that occurs only during heavy rainfall events, the Discharger is required to measure and record the rainfall each day of the month.

Visual observations have been included consistent with those in Order No. R4-2009-0104 to evaluate compliance with applicable receiving water limitations.

2. SWPP, BMPP, and SCP Status and Effectiveness Report

The Discharger is required by Special Provision V.C.3. of the Order to update and implement a SWPPP, BMPP, and SCP. This Order requires the Discharger to report on the effectiveness of the plans and update them as needed to ensure all actual or potential sources of pollutants in storm water discharged from the Facility are addressed.

VIII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Regional Water Board has considered the issuance of WDRs that will serve as an NPDES permit for Ecology Auto Parts. As a step in the WDR adoption process, Regional Water Board staff has developed tentative WDRs and has encouraged public participation in the WDR adoption process.

A. Notification of Interested Parties

The Regional Water Board notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDRs for the discharge and provided an opportunity to submit written comments and recommendations. Notification was provided through email and public notice.

The public had access to the agenda and any changes in dates and locations through the Regional Water Board's website: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles.

B. Written Comments

Interested parties were invited to submit written comments concerning the tentative WDRs as provided through the notification process. Comments were required to be submitted either in person or by mail to the Executive Office at the Regional Water Board at 320 West 4th Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles, CA 90013 or by email to losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov with a copy to thomas.siebels@waterboards.ca.gov.

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Regional Water Board, the written comments were due at the Regional Water Board office by 5:00 p.m. on **January 5, 2015**.

C. Public Hearing

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

Date:	February 12, 2015
Time:	9:00 AM
Location:	The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Board Room 700 North Alameda Street Los Angeles, CA 90012

Interested persons were invited to attend. At the public hearing, the Regional Water Board heard testimony pertinent to the discharge, WDRs, and permit. For accuracy of the record, important testimony was requested in writing.

D. Reconsideration of Waste Discharge Requirements

Any person aggrieved by this action of the Regional Water 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

E. Information and Copying

The Report of Waste Discharge, tentative WDRs, comments received, other information are on file and may be inspected at the Regional Water Board's office at any time between 8:30 a.m. and 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday. Viewing and copying of documents may be arranged through the Regional Water Board by calling (213) 576-6600.

F. 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 Water Board, reference this facility, and provide a name, address, and phone number.

G. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this order should be directed to Thomas Siebels at (213) 576-6756.

ATTACHMENT G – STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN REQUIREMENTS

I. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A storm water pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) shall be developed and submitted to the Regional Water Board within 90 days following the adoption of this Order. The SWPPP shall be implemented for each facility covered by this Permit within 10 days of approval from the Regional Water Board, or 6-months from the date of the submittal of the SWPPP to the Regional Water Board (whichever comes first).

II. OBJECTIVES

The SWPPP has two major objectives: (a) to identify and evaluate sources of pollutants associated with industrial activities that may affect the quality of storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges from the facility; and (b) to identify and implement site-specific best management practices (BMPs) to reduce or prevent pollutants associated with industrial activities in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. BMPs may include a variety of pollution prevention measures or other low-cost and pollution control measures. They are generally categorized as non-structural BMPs (activity schedules, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other low-cost measures) and as structural BMPs (treatment measures, run-off controls, over-head coverage.) To achieve these objectives, facility operators should consider the five phase process for SWPPP development and implementation as shown in Table A.

The SWPPP requirements are designed to be sufficiently flexible to meet the needs of various facilities. SWPPP requirements that are not applicable to a facility should not be included in the SWPPP.

A facility's SWPPP is a written document that shall contain a compliance activity schedule, a description of industrial activities and pollutant sources, descriptions of BMPs, drawings, maps, and relevant copies or references of parts of other plans. The SWPPP shall be revised whenever appropriate and shall be readily available for review by facility employees or Regional Water Board inspectors.

III. PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION

A. Pollution Prevention Team

The SWPPP shall identify a specific individual or individuals and their positions within the facility organization as members of a storm water pollution prevention team responsible for developing the SWPPP, assisting the facility manager in SWPPP implementation and revision, and conducting all monitoring program activities required in Attachment E of this Permit. The SWPPP shall clearly identify the Permit related responsibilities, duties, and activities of each team member. For small facilities, storm water pollution prevention teams may consist of one individual where appropriate.

B. Review Other Requirements and Existing Facility Plans

The SWPPP may incorporate or reference the appropriate elements of other regulatory requirements. Facility operators should review all local, State, and Federal requirements that impact, complement, or are consistent with the requirements of this General permit. Facility operators should identify any existing facility plans that contain storm water pollutant control measures or relate to the requirements of this Permit. As examples, facility operators whose facilities are subject to Federal Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures' requirements should already have instituted a plan to control spills of certain hazardous materials. Similarly,

facility operators whose facilities are subject to air quality related permits and regulations may already have evaluated industrial activities that generate dust or particulates.

IV. SITE MAP

The SWPPP shall include a site map. The site map shall be provided on an 8-½ x 11 inch or larger sheet and include notes, legends, and other data as appropriate to ensure that the site map is clear and understandable. If necessary, facility operators may provide the required information on multiple site maps.

TABLE A
FIVE PHASES FOR DEVELOPING AND IMPLEMENTING INDUSTRIAL STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS

PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION
Form Pollution Prevention Team Review other plans

ASSESSMENT PHASE
Develop a site map Identify potential pollutant sources Inventory of materials and chemicals List significant spills and leaks Identify non-storm water discharges Assess pollutant risks

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IDENTIFICATION PHASE
Non-structural BMPs Structural BMPs Select activity and site-specific BMPs

IMPLEMENTATION PHASE
Train employees Implement BMPs Conduct recordkeeping and reporting

EVALUATION / MONITORING
Conduct annual site evaluation Review monitoring information Evaluate BMPs Review and revise SWPPP

The following information shall be included on the site map:

A. The facility boundaries; the outline of all storm water drainage areas within the facility boundaries; portions of the drainage area impacted by run-on from surrounding areas; and

direction of flow of each drainage area, on-site surface water bodies, and areas of soil erosion. The map shall also identify nearby water bodies (such as rivers, lakes, and ponds) and municipal storm drain inlets where the facility's storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges may be received.

B. The location of the storm water collection and conveyance system, associated points of discharge, and direction of flow. Include any structural control measures that affect storm water discharges, authorized non-storm water discharges, and run-on. Examples of structural control measures are catch basins, berms, detention ponds, secondary containment, oil/water separators, diversion barriers, etc.

C. An outline of all impervious areas of the facility, including paved areas, buildings, covered storage areas, or other roofed structures.

D. Locations where materials are directly exposed to precipitation and the locations where significant spills or leaks identified in section A.6.a.iv. below have occurred.

E. Areas of industrial activity. This shall include the locations of all storage areas and storage tanks, shipping and receiving areas, fueling areas, vehicle and equipment storage/maintenance areas, material handling and processing areas, waste treatment and disposal areas, dust or particulate generating areas, cleaning and rinsing areas, and other areas of industrial activity which are potential pollutant sources.

V. LIST OF SIGNIFICANT MATERIALS

The SWPPP shall include a list of significant materials handled and stored at the site. For each material on the list, describe the locations where the material is being stored, received, shipped, and handled, as well as the typical quantities and frequency. Materials shall include raw materials, intermediate products, final or finished products, recycled materials, and waste or disposed materials.

VI. DESCRIPTION OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

A. The SWPPP shall include a narrative description of the facility's industrial activities, as identified in section A.4.e above, associated potential pollutant sources, and potential pollutants that could be discharged in storm water discharges or authorized non-storm water discharges. At a minimum, the following items related to a facility's industrial activities shall be considered:

1. **Industrial Processes.** Describe each industrial process, the type, characteristics, and quantity of significant materials used in or resulting from the process, and a description of the manufacturing, cleaning, rinsing, recycling, disposal, or other activities related to the process. Where applicable, areas protected by containment structures and the corresponding containment capacity shall be described.

2. **Material Handling and Storage Areas.** Describe each handling and storage area, type, characteristics, and quantity of significant materials handled or stored, description of the shipping, receiving, and loading procedures, and the spill or leak prevention and response procedures. Where applicable, areas protected by containment structures and the corresponding containment capacity shall be described.

3. **Dust and Particulate Generating Activities.** Describe all industrial activities that generate dust or particulates that may be deposited within the facility's boundaries and identify their discharge locations; the characteristics of dust and particulate pollutants; the approximate quantity of dust and particulate pollutants that may be deposited within the facility boundaries; and a description of the primary areas of the facility where dust and particulate pollutants would settle.

4. **Significant Spills and Leaks.** Describe materials that have spilled or leaked in significant quantities in storm water discharges or non-storm water discharges since April 17, 1994. Include toxic chemicals (listed in 40 C.F.R., part 302) that have been discharged to storm water as reported on U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Form R, and oil and hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities (see 40 Code of Federal Regulations [C.F.R.], parts 110, 117, and 302).

   The description shall include the type, characteristics, and approximate quantity of the material spilled or leaked, the cleanup or remedial actions that have occurred or are planned, the approximate remaining quantity of materials that may be exposed to storm water or non-storm water discharges, and the preventative measures taken to ensure spill or leaks do not reoccur. Such list shall be updated as appropriate during the term of this Permit.

5. **Non-Storm Water Discharges.** Facility operators shall investigate the facility to identify all non-storm water discharges and their sources. As part of this investigation, all drains (inlets and outlets) shall be evaluated to identify whether they connect to the storm drain system.

   All non-storm water discharges shall be described. This shall include the source, quantity, frequency, and characteristics of the non-storm water discharges and associated drainage area.

   Non-storm water discharges that contain significant quantities of pollutants or that do not meet the conditions provided in Special Conditions D of the storm water general permit are prohibited by this Permit (Examples of prohibited non-storm water discharges are contact and non-contact cooling water, rinse water, wash water, etc.). Non-storm water discharges that meet the conditions provided in Special Condition D of the general storm water permit are authorized by this Permit. The SWPPP must include BMPs to prevent or reduce contact of non-storm water discharges with significant materials or equipment.

6. **Soil Erosion.** Describe the facility locations where soil erosion may occur as a result of industrial activity, storm water discharges associated with industrial activity, or authorized non-storm water discharges.

B. The SWPPP shall include a summary of all areas of industrial activities, potential pollutant sources, and potential pollutants. This information should be summarized similar to Table B. The last column of Table B, "Control Practices", should be completed in accordance with section A.8. below.

VII. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTANT SOURCES

A. The SWPPP shall include a narrative assessment of all industrial activities and potential pollutant sources as described in A.6. above to determine:

1. Which areas of the facility are likely sources of pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges, and

2. Which pollutants are likely to be present in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Facility operators shall consider and evaluate various factors when performing this assessment such as current storm water BMPs; quantities of significant materials handled, produced, stored, or disposed of; likelihood of exposure to storm water or authorized non-storm water discharges; history of spill or leaks; and run-on from outside sources.

B. Facility operators shall summarize the areas of the facility that are likely sources of pollutants and the corresponding pollutants that are likely to be present in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

Facility operators are required to develop and implement additional BMPs as appropriate and necessary to prevent or reduce pollutants associated with each pollutant source. The BMPs will be narratively described in section VIII below.

VIII. STORM WATER BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The SWPPP shall include a narrative description of the storm water BMPs to be implemented at the facility for each potential pollutant and its source identified in the site assessment phase (sections A.6. and 7. above). The BMPs shall be developed and implemented to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Each pollutant and its source may require one or more BMPs. Some BMPs may be implemented for multiple pollutants and their sources, while other BMPs will be implemented for a very specific pollutant and its source.

TABLE B

EXAMPLE
ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND CORRESPONDING BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
SUMMARY

Area	Activity	Pollutant Source	Pollutant	Best Management Practices
Vehicle & Equipment Fueling	Fueling	Spills and leaks during delivery. Spills caused by topping off fuel tanks. Hosing or washing down fuel oil fuel area. Leaking storage tanks. Rainfall running off fuel oil, and rainfall running onto and off fueling area.	fuel oil	Use spill and overflow protection. Minimize run-on of storm water into the fueling area. Cover fueling area. Use dry cleanup methods rather than hosing down area. Implement proper spill prevention control program. Implement adequate preventative maintenance program to preventive tank and line leaks. Inspect fueling areas regularly to detect problems before they occur. Train employees on proper fueling, cleanup, and spill response techniques.

The description of the BMPs shall identify the BMPs as (1) existing BMPs, (2) existing BMPs to be revised and implemented, or (3) new BMPs to be implemented. The description shall also include a discussion on the effectiveness of each BMP to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. The SWPPP shall provide a summary of all BMPs implemented for each pollutant source. This information should be summarized similar to Table B.

Facility operators shall consider the following BMPs for implementation at the facility:

A. Non-Structural BMPs

Non-structural BMPs generally consist of processes, prohibitions, procedures, schedule of activities, etc., that prevent pollutants associated with industrial activity from contacting with storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. They are considered low technology, cost-effective measures. Facility operators should consider all possible non-structural BMPs options before considering additional structural BMPs (see section A.8.b. below). Below is a list of non-structural BMPs that should be considered:

1. **Good Housekeeping.** Good housekeeping generally consists of practical procedures to maintain a clean and orderly facility.

2. **Preventive Maintenance.** Preventive maintenance includes the regular inspection and maintenance of structural storm water controls (catch basins, oil/water separators, etc.) as well as other facility equipment and systems.

3. **Spill Response.** This includes spill clean-up procedures and necessary clean-up equipment based upon the quantities and locations of significant materials that may spill or leak.

4. **Material Handling and Storage.** This includes all procedures to minimize the potential for spills and leaks and to minimize exposure of significant materials to storm water and authorized non-storm water discharges.

5. **Employee Training.** This includes training of personnel who are responsible for (1) implementing activities identified in the SWPPP, (2) conducting inspections, sampling, and visual observations, and (3) managing storm water. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping, and material handling procedures, and actions necessary to implement all BMPs identified in the SWPPP. The SWPPP shall identify periodic dates for such training. Records shall be maintained of all training sessions held.

6. **Waste Handling/Recycling.** This includes the procedures or processes to handle, store, or dispose of waste materials or recyclable materials.

7. **Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting.** This includes the procedures to ensure that all records of inspections, spills, maintenance activities, corrective actions, visual observations, etc., are developed, retained, and provided, as necessary, to the appropriate facility personnel.

8. **Erosion Control and Site Stabilization.** This includes a description of all sediment and erosion control activities. This may include the planting and maintenance of vegetation, diversion of run-on and runoff, placement of sandbags, silt screens, or other sediment control devices, etc.

9. **Inspections.** This includes, in addition to the preventative maintenance inspections identified above, an inspection schedule of all potential pollutant sources. Tracking and follow-up procedures shall be described to ensure adequate corrective actions are taken and SWPPPs are made.

10. **Quality Assurance.** This includes the procedures to ensure that all elements of the SWPPP and Monitoring Program are adequately conducted.

B. Structural BMPs.

Where non-structural BMPs as identified in section A.8.a. above are not effective, structural BMPs shall be considered. Structural BMPs generally consist of structural devices that reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Below is a list of structural BMPs that should be considered:

1. **Overhead Coverage.** This includes structures that provide horizontal coverage of materials, chemicals, and pollutant sources from contact with storm water and authorized non-storm water discharges.

2. **Retention Ponds.** This includes basins, ponds, surface impoundments, bermed areas, etc. that do not allow storm water to discharge from the facility.

3. **Control Devices.** This includes berms or other devices that channel or route run-on and runoff away from pollutant sources.

4. **Secondary Containment Structures.** This generally includes containment structures around storage tanks and other areas for the purpose of collecting any leaks or spills.

5. **Treatment.** This includes inlet controls, infiltration devices, oil/water separators, detention ponds, vegetative swales, etc. that reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

IX. ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE SITE COMPLIANCE EVALUATION

The facility operator shall conduct one comprehensive site compliance evaluation (evaluation) in each reporting period (July 1-June 30). Evaluations shall be conducted within 8-16 months of each other. The SWPPP shall be revised, as appropriate, and the revisions implemented within 90 days of the evaluation. Evaluations shall include the following:

A. A review of all visual observation records, inspection records, and sampling and analysis results.

B. A visual inspection of all potential pollutant sources for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.

C. A review and evaluation of all BMPs (both structural and non-structural) to determine whether the BMPs are adequate, properly implemented and maintained, or whether additional BMPs are needed. A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the SWPPP, such as spill response equipment, shall be included.

D. An evaluation report that includes, (i) identification of personnel performing the evaluation, (ii) the date(s) of the evaluation, (iii) necessary SWPPP revisions, (iv) schedule, as required in section A.10.e, for implementing SWPPP revisions, (v) any incidents of non-compliance and the corrective actions taken, and (vi) a certification that the facility operator is in compliance with this Permit. If the above certification cannot be provided, explain in the evaluation report why the facility operator is not in compliance with this General Permit. The evaluation report shall be submitted as part of the annual report, retained for at least five years, and signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions V.D.5 of Attachment D.

X. SWPPP GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

A. The SWPPP shall be retained on site and made available upon request of a representative of the Regional Water Board and/or local storm water management agency (local agency) which receives the storm water discharges.

B. The Regional Water Board and/or local agency may notify the facility operator when the SWPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this section. As requested by the Regional Water Board and/or local agency, the facility operator shall submit an SWPPP revision and implementation schedule that meets the minimum requirements of this section to the Regional Water Board and/or local agency that requested the SWPPP revisions. Within 14 days after implementing the required SWPPP revisions, the facility operator shall provide written certification to the Regional Water Board and/or local agency that the revisions have been implemented.

C. The SWPPP shall be revised, as appropriate, and implemented prior to changes in industrial activities which (i) may significantly increase the quantities of pollutants in storm water discharge, (ii) cause a new area of industrial activity at the facility to be exposed to storm water, or (iii) begin an industrial activity which would introduce a new pollutant source at the facility.

D. The SWPPP shall be revised and implemented in a timely manner, but in no case more than 90 days after a facility operator determines that the SWPPP is in violation of any requirement(s) of this Permit.

E. When any part of the SWPPP is infeasible to implement due to proposed significant structural changes, the facility operator shall submit a report to the Regional Water Board prior to the applicable deadline that (i) describes the portion of the SWPPP that is infeasible to implement by the deadline, (ii) provides justification for a time extension, (iii) provides a schedule for completing and implementing that portion of the SWPPP, and (iv) describes the BMPs that will be implemented in the interim period to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Such reports are subject to Regional Water Board approval and/or modifications. Facility operators shall provide written notification to the Regional Water Board within 14 days after the SWPPP revisions are implemented.

F. The SWPPP shall be provided, upon request, to the Regional Water Board. The SWPPP is considered a report that shall be available to the public by the Regional Water Board under section 308(b) of the Clean Water Act.

ATTACHMENT H – STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD MINIMUM LEVELS

The Minimum Levels (MLs) in micrograms/liter (µg/L) 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
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 I – LIST OF PRIORITY POLLUTANTS

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

CTR Number	Parameter	CAS Number	Suggested Analytical Methods
43	Trichloroethylene	79016	[1]
44	Vinyl Chloride	75014	[1]
45	2-Chlorophenol	95578	[1]
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	120832	[1]
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	105679	[1]
48	2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	534521	[1]
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	51285	[1]
50	2-Nitrophenol	88755	[1]
51	4-Nitrophenol	100027	[1]
52	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	59507	[1]
53	Pentachlorophenol	87865	[1]
54	Phenol	108952	[1]
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88062	[1]
56	Acenaphthene	83329	[1]
57	Acenaphthylene	208968	[1]
58	Anthracene	120127	[1]
59	Benzidine	92875	[1]
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	56553	[1]
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	50328	[1]
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	205992	[1]
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	191242	[1]
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	207089	[1]
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	111911	[1]
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	111444	[1]
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	108601	[1]
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	117817	[1]
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	101553	[1]
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	85687	[1]
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	91587	[1]
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	7005723	[1]
73	Chrysene	218019	[1]
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	53703	[1]
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95501	[1]
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541731	[1]
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106467	[1]
78	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91941	[1]
79	Diethyl Phthalate	84662	[1]
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	131113	[1]
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	84742	[1]
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121142	[1]
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606202	[1]
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	117840	[1]
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122667	[1]
86	Fluoranthene	206440	[1]
87	Fluorene	86737	[1]
88	Hexachlorobenzene	118741	[1]
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	87863	[1]

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

[1] Pollutants shall be analyzed using the methods described in 40 C.F.R. part 136.

ATTACHMENT J – REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS AND CALCULATION OF EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

Ecology Auto Parts (CA0056928)
Order No. R4-2015-0023 Attachment J
Reasonable Potential Analysis (Per Sections 1.3 and 1.4 of SIP)

					CTR Water Quality Criteria (ug/L)					REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS (RPA)									
					Freshwater		Human Health for consumption of:												
CTR#	Parameters	Units	CV	MEC	C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	Water & organisms	Organisms only	Lowest C or wet weather WLAs	MEC >= Lowest C	Tier 1 - Need limit?	B Available (Y/N)?	Are all B data points non-detects (Y/N)?	If all data points ND Enter the min detection limit (MDL) (ug/L)	Enter the pollutant B detected max conc (ug/L)	If all B is ND, is MDL>C?	If B>C, effluent limit required	Tier 3 - other info. ?	RPA Result - Need Limit?
1	Antimony	ug/L	0.6	13				4300.00	4300.00	No	No	Y	N		2.8		B<=C, Step 7		No
2	Arsenic	ug/L	0.6	3.8	340.00	150.00			150.00	No	No	Y	N		2.3		B<=C, Step 7		No
3	Beryllium	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria				Narrative	No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	0.039		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc
4	Cadmium	ug/L	0.6	1.5	12.13	4.90		Narrative	4.90	No	No	Y	N		0.19		B<=C, Step 7		No
5a	Chromium (III)		0.6	4.5	3556.90	423.96		Narrative	423.96	No	No	Y	N		2.8		B<=C, Step 7		No
5b	Chromium (VI)	ug/L	0.6	2.8	16.00	11.00		Narrative	11.00	No	No	Y	N		0.66		B<=C, Step 7		No
6	Copper	ug/L	1.064	25	27.00	27.00			27.00	N/A	N/A	N/A							Yes
7	Lead	ug/L		19	106.00	106.00		Narrative	106.00	N/A	N/A	N/A							Yes
8	Mercury	ug/L	0.6		Reserved	Reserved		0.051	0.051			Y	Y	0.081		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
9	Nickel	ug/L	0.6	5.7	983.99	109.40		4600.00	109.40	No	No	Y	N		17		B<=C, Step 7		No
10	Selenium	ug/L	1.703	22	Reserved	5.00		Narrative	5.00	Yes	Yes	Y	N		1.7		B<=C, Step 7		Yes
11	Silver	ug/L	0.6	0.5	18.30				18.30	No	No	Y	N		0.06		B<=C, Step 7		No
12	Thallium	ug/L	0.6	0.5				6.30	6.30	No	No	Y	Y	0.08		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
13	Zinc	ug/L		88	158.00	158.00			158.00	N/A	N/A	N/A							No
14	Cyanide	ug/L	1.173	6.3	22.00	5.20		220000.00	5.20	Yes	Yes	Y	N		0.8		B<=C, Step 7		Yes
15	Asbestos	Fibers/L	0.6	No Criteria					No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	N					No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc
16	2,3,7,8 TCDD	ug/L	0.6					0.000000014	0.000000014			N					No detected value of B, Step 7		No
	TCDD Equivalents	ug/L	0					0.000000014	0.000000014			N					No detected value of B, Step 7		Ud
17	Acrolein	ug/L	0.6	2				780	780	No	No	N					No detected value of B, Step 7		No
18	Acrylonitrile	ug/L	0.6					0.66	0.660			N					No detected value of B, Step 7		No
19	Benzene	ug/L	0.6	0.23				71	71.0	No	No	Y	Y	1.7		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
20	Bromoform	ug/L	0.6	8.7				360	360.0	No	No	Y	Y	3		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	ug/L	0.6	0.32				4.4	4.40	No	No	Y	Y	3.8		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
22	Chlorobenzene	ug/L	0.6	0.19				21000	21000	No	No	Y	Y	3.5		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
23	Chlorodibromomethane	ug/L	0.6	19				34	34.00	No	No	Y	Y	4		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
24	Chloroethane	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria					No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	3.5		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria					No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	1.4		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc
26	Chloroform	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria					No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y				No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc
27	Dichlorobromomethane	ug/L	0.6	16				46	46.00	No	No	Y	Y	3.9		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria					No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	1.7		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	ug/L	0.6	0.45				99	99.00	No	No	Y	Y	1.6		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	ug/L	0.6	0.33				3.2	3.200	No	No	Y	Y	1.9		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	ug/L	0.6	0.25				39	39.00	No	No	Y	Y	2		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene	ug/L	0.6					1700	1700			N					No detected value of B, Step 7		Ud
33	Ethylbenzene	ug/L	0.6	0.17				29000	29000	No	No	Y	Y	2.2		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
34	Methyl Bromide	ug/L	0.6					4000	4000			N					No detected value of B, Step 7		Ud
35	Methyl Chloride	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria					No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	N					No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc
36	Methylene Chloride	ug/L	0.6	0.3				1600	1600.0	No	No	Y	Y	10		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ug/L	0.6	0.43				11	11.00	No	No	Y	Y	3.5		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
38	Tetrachloroethylene	ug/L	0.6	0.27				8.85	8.9	No	No	Y	Y	1.9		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
39	Toluene	ug/L	0.6	0.2				200000	200000	No	No	Y	Y	2.2		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	ug/L	0.6					140000	140000			Y	Y	2.2		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		ud
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria					No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	2.7		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ug/L	0.6	0.31				42	42.0	No	No	Y	Y	4.3		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
43	Trichloroethylene	ug/L	0.6	0.35				81	81.0	No	No	Y	Y	1.5		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
44	Vinyl Chloride	ug/L	0.6	0.28				525	525	No	No	Y	Y	3.4		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
45	2-Chlorophenol	ug/L	0.6	10				400	400	No	No	Y	Y	2.3		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	ug/L	0.6	10				790	790	No	No	Y	Y	3		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	ug/L	0.6	10				2300	2300	No	No	Y	Y	2.7		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
48	4,6-dinitro-o-resol (aka2-methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol)	ug/L	0.6	50				765	765.0	No	No	Y	Y	4.2		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	ug/L	0.6	50				14000	14000	No	No	Y	Y	5.6		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
50	2-Nitrophenol	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria					No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	3.1		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc
51	4-Nitrophenol	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria					No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	3		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc
52	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol (aka P-chloro-m-resol)	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria					No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	3.2		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc
53	Pentachlorophenol	ug/L	0.6		14.42	11.06		8.2	8.20			Y	Y	4.5		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
54	Phenol	ug/L	0.6	10				4600000	4600000	No	No	Y	Y	1.6		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	ug/L	0.6					6.5	6.5			Y	Y	3.4		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
56	Acenaphthene	ug/L	0.6	10				2700	2700	No	No	Y	Y	3.3		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
57	Acenaphthylene	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria					No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	3.2		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc
58	Anthracene	ug/L	0.6	10				110000	110000	No	No	Y	Y	4.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
59	Benzidine	ug/L	0.6					0.00054	0.00054			Y	Y	5.9		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	ug/L	0.6					0.049	0.0490			Y	Y	3.7		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	ug/L	0.6					0.049	0.0490			Y	Y	3.6		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	ug/L	0.6					0.049	0.0490			Y	Y	4.2		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria					No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	5.8		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	ug/L	0.6					0.049	0.0490			Y	Y	4.2		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria					No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	3		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	ug/L	0.6					1.4	1.400			Y	Y	2.6		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	ug/L	0.6	10				170000	170000	No	No	Y	Y	2.5		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	ug/L	0.6					5.9	5.9			Y	Y	5		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria					No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	4.9		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	ug/L	0.6	10				5200	5200	No	No	Y	Y	4.4		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	ug/L	0.6	10				4300	4300	No	No	Y	Y	3.8		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria					No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	4.8		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc
73	Chrysene	ug/L	0.6					0.049	0.0490			Y	Y	3.2		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No

Ecology Auto Parts (CA0056928)
Order No. R4-2015-0023 Attachment J
Reasonable Potential Analysis (Per Sections 1.3 and 1.4 of SIP)

CTR#	Parameters	Units	CV	MEC	CTR Water Quality Criteria (ug/L)					REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS (RPA)									
					Freshwater		Human Health for consumption of:												
					C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	Water & organisms	Organisms only	Lowest C or wet weather WLAs	MEC >= Lowest C	Tier 1 - Need limit?	B Available (Y/N)?	Are all B data points non-detects (Y/N)?	If all data points ND Enter the min detection limit (MDL) (ug/L)	Enter the pollutant B detected max conc (ug/L)	If all B is ND, is MDL>C?	If B>C, effluent limit required	Tier 3 - other info. ?	RPA Result - Need Limit?
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	ug/L	0.6					0.049	0.0490			Y	Y	4.1		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	0.6	10				17000	17000	No	No	Y	Y	2.5		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	0.6	10				2600	2600	No	No	Y	Y	2.6		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	0.6	10				2600	2600	No	No	Y	Y	2.6		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
78	3,3 Dichlorobenzidine	ug/L	0.6					0.077	0.08			Y	Y	3.6		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
79	Diethyl Phthalate	ug/L	0.6	10				120000	120000	No	No	Y	Y	4		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	ug/L	0.6	10				2900000	2900000	No	No	Y	Y	3.5		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	ug/L	0.6	10				12000	12000	No	No	Y	Y	4.8		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	ug/L	0.6					9.10	9.10			Y	Y	3.7		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria					No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	3.8		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria					No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	5		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	ug/L	0.6					0.54	0.540			Y	Y	4.4		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
86	Fluoranthene	ug/L	0.6	10				370	370	No	No	Y	Y	4.1		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
87	Fluorene	ug/L	0.6	10				14000	14000	No	No	Y	Y	3.6		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
88	Hexachlorobenzene	ug/L	0.6					0.00077	0.00077			Y	Y	4.5		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	ug/L	0.6	10				50	50.00	No	No	Y	Y	4		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ug/L	0.6	10				17000	17000	No	No	Y	Y	4.8		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
91	Hexachloroethane	ug/L	0.6					8.9	8.9			Y	Y	2.7		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	ug/L	0.6					0.049	0.0490			Y	Y	4.9		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
93	Isophorone	ug/L	0.6	10				600	600.0	No	No	Y	Y	3		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
94	Naphthalene	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria					No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	2.7		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc
95	Nitrobenzene	ug/L	0.6	10				1900	1900	No	No	Y	Y	2.8		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	ug/L	0.6					8.10	8.10000			Y	Y	2.5		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	ug/L	0.6					1.40	1.400			Y	Y	1.2		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	ug/L	0.6	10				16	16.0	No	No	Y	Y	3.8		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
99	Phenanthrene	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria					No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	4.4		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc
100	Pyrene	ug/L	0.6	10				11000	11000	No	No	Y	Y	3.7		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria					No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	3.7		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc
102	Aldrin	ug/L	0.6		3.00			0.00014	0.00014			Y	Y				No detected value of B, Step 7		No
103	alpha-BHC	ug/L	0.6					0.013	0.0130			Y	Y				No detected value of B, Step 7		No
104	beta-BHC	ug/L	0.6	0.02				0.046	0.046	No	No	Y	Y	0.005		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
105	gamma-BHC	ug/L	0.6	0.02	0.95			0.063	0.063	No	No	Y	Y	0.005		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
106	delta-BHC	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria					No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	0.005		N	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc
107	Chlordane	ug/L	0.6		2.4	0.0043		0.00059	0.00059			Y	Y	0.05		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
108	4,4'-DDT	ug/L	0.6		1.1	0.001		0.00059	0.00059			Y	Y	0.005		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
109	4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT)	ug/L	0.6					0.00059	0.00059			Y	Y	0.005		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
110	4,4'-DDD	ug/L	0.6					0.00084	0.00084			Y	Y	0.005		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
111	Dieldrin	ug/L	0.6		0.24	0.056		0.00014	0.00014			Y	Y	0.005		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
112	alpha-Endosulfan	ug/L	0.6	0.02	0.22	0.056		240	0.0560	No	No	Y	Y	0.005		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
113	beta-Endolsulfan	ug/L	0.6	0.05	0.22	0.056		240	0.0560	No	No	Y	Y	0.005		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	ug/L	0.6	0.05				240	240	No	No	Y	Y	0.005		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
115	Endrin	ug/L	0.6		0.086	0.036		0.81	0.0360			Y	Y	0.005		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
116	Endrin Aldehyde	ug/L	0.6	0.05				0.81	0.81	No	No	Y	Y	0.005		N	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
117	Heptachlor	ug/L	0.6		0.52	0.0038		0.00021	0.00021			Y	Y	0.005		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	ug/L	0.6		0.52	0.0038		0.00011	0.00011			Y	Y	0.005		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
119-125	**PCBs sum (2)**	ug/L	0.6			0.014		0.00017	0.00017			Y	Y	0.1		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No
126	Toxaphene	ug/L	0.6		0.73	0.0002		0.00075	0.0002			Y	Y	0.5		Y	No detected value of B, Step 7		No

Notes:
Ud = Undetermined due to lack of data
Uc = Undetermined due to lack of CTR Water Quality Criteria
C = Water Quality Criteria
B = Background receiving water data

			HUMAN HEALTH CALCULATIONS			AQUATIC LIFE CALCULATIONS									LIMITS			
			Organisms only			Saltwater / Freshwater / Basin Plan												
CTR#	Parameters	Reason	AMEL hh = ECA = C hh O only	MDEL/AMEL multiplier	MDEL hh	ECA acute multiplier (p.7)	LTA acute	ECA chronic multiplier	LTA chronic	Lowest LTA	AMEL multiplier 95	AMEL aq life	MDEL multiplier 99	MDEL aq life	Lowest AMEL	Lowest MDEL	Recommendation	Comment
1	Antimony	MEC<C & B<=C															No Limit	
2	Arsenic	MEC<C & B<=C															No Limit	
3	Beryllium	No Criteria															No Limit	
4	Cadmium	MEC<C & B<=C															No Limit	
5a	Chromium (III)	MEC<C & B<=C															No Limit	
5b	Chromium (VI)	MEC<C & B<=C															No Limit	
6	Copper	TMDL		2.58		0.19	5.21	0.35		5.21	2.01	10.45	5.18	27	10.45	27.00		
7	Lead	TMDL															No Limit	
8	Mercury	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and															No Limit	
9	Nickel	MEC<C & B<=C															No Limit	
10	Selenium	MEC>=C		2.98		0.13		0.24	1.18	1.18	2.57	3.02	7.64	9.003289958	3.0	9.0		
11	Silver	MEC<C & B<=C															No Limit	
12	Thallium	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
13	Zinc	TMDL															No Limit	
14	Cyanide	MEC>=C	220000	2.68	588804.70	0.18	3.90	0.33	1.70	1.70	2.11	3.59	5.65	9.610606093	3.6	9.6		
15	Asbestos	No Criteria															No Limit	
16	2,3,7,8 TCDD	UD;Effluent ND,MDL>C & No															No Limit	
	TCDD Equivalents	No effluent data & no B															No Limit	
17	Acrolein	Ud;MEC<C & no B															No Limit	
18	Acrylonitrile	UD;Effluent ND,MDL>C & No															No Limit	
19	Benzene	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
20	Bromoform	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
22	Chlorobenzene	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
23	Chlorodibromomethane	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
24	Chloroethane	No Criteria															No Limit	
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	No Criteria															No Limit	
26	Chloroform	No Criteria															No Limit	
27	Dichlorobromomethane	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	No Criteria															No Limit	
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene	No effluent data & no B															No Limit	
33	Ethylbenzene	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
34	Methyl Bromide	No effluent data & no B															No Limit	
35	Methyl Chloride	No Criteria															No Limit	
36	Methylene Chloride	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
38	Tetrachloroethylene	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
39	Toluene	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	No effluent data & B is ND															No Limit	
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	No Criteria															No Limit	
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
43	Trichloroethylene	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
44	Vinyl Chloride	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
45	2-Chlorophenol	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
48	4,6-dinitro-o-resol (aka2-methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol)	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
50	2-Nitrophenol	No Criteria															No Limit	
51	4-Nitrophenol	No Criteria															No Limit	
52	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol (aka P-chloro-m-resol)	No Criteria															No Limit	
53	Pentachlorophenol	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and															No Limit	
54	Phenol	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and															No Limit	
56	Acenaphthene	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
57	Acenaphthylene	No Criteria															No Limit	
58	Anthracene	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
59	Benzidine	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and															No Limit	
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and															No Limit	
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and															No Limit	
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and															No Limit	
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	No Criteria															No Limit	
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and															No Limit	
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	No Criteria															No Limit	
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and															No Limit	
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and															No Limit	
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ethe	No Criteria															No Limit	
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ethe	No Criteria															No Limit	
73	Chrysene	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and															No Limit	

CTR#	Parameters	Reason	HUMAN HEALTH CALCULATIONS			AQUATIC LIFE CALCULATIONS									LIMITS		Recommendation	Comment
			Organisms only			Saltwater / Freshwater / Basin Plan												
			AMEL hh = ECA = C hh O only	MDEL/AMEL multiplier	MDEL hh	ECA acute multiplier (p.7)	LTA acute	ECA chronic multiplier	LTA chronic	Lowest LTA	AMEL multiplier 95	AMEL aq life	MDEL multiplier 99	MDEL aq life	Lowest AMEL	Lowest MDEL		
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and															No Limit	
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
78	3,3 Dichlorobenzidine	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and															No Limit	
79	Diethyl Phthalate	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and															No Limit	
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	No Criteria															No Limit	
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	No Criteria															No Limit	
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and															No Limit	
86	Fluoranthene	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
87	Fluorene	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
88	Hexachlorobenzene	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and															No Limit	
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
91	Hexachloroethane	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and															No Limit	
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and															No Limit	
93	Isophorone	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
94	Naphthalene	No Criteria															No Limit	
95	Nitrobenzene	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and															No Limit	
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and															No Limit	
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
99	Phenanthrene	No Criteria															No Limit	
100	Pyrene	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	No Criteria															No Limit	
102	Aldrin	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and															No Limit	
103	alpha-BHC	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and															No Limit	
104	beta-BHC	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
105	gamma-BHC	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
106	delta-BHC	No Criteria															No Limit	
107	Chlordane	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and															No Limit	
108	4,4'-DDT	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and															No Limit	
109	4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT)	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and															No Limit	
110	4,4'-DDD	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and															No Limit	
111	Dieldrin	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and															No Limit	
112	alpha-Endosulfan	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
113	beta-Endolsulfan	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
115	Endrin	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and															No Limit	
116	Endrin Aldehyde	MEC<C & B is ND															No Limit	
117	Heptachlor	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and															No Limit	
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and															No Limit	
119-125	**PCBs sum (2)**	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and															No Limit	
126	Toxaphene	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and															No Limit	

Notes:
Ud = Undetermined due to lack of d
Uc = Undetermined due to lack of C
C = Water Quality Criteria
B = Background receiving water dat