

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION
320 W. 4th Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles

FACT SHEET
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
for
ULTRAMAR, INCORPORATED
(OLYMPIC TANK FARM – SKIM POND)

NPDES Permit No.: CA0057568
Public Notice No.: 03-006

FACILITY ADDRESS

Ultramar, Inc.,
Olympic Tank Farm – Skim Pond
1220 North Alameda Street
Wilmington, CA 90744

FACILITY MAILING ADDRESS

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Olympic Tank Farm – Skim Pond
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I. Public Participation

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Board) is considering the issuance of waste discharge requirements (WDRs) that will serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for the above-referenced facility. As an initial step in the WDR process, the Regional Board staff has developed tentative WDRs. The Regional Board encourages public participation in the WDR adoption process.

A. Written Comments

The staff determinations are tentative. Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning these tentative WDRs. Comments should be submitted either in person or by mail to:

Executive Officer
California Regional Water Quality Control Board
Los Angeles Region
320 West 4th Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, CA 90013

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Regional Board, written comments should be received at the Regional Board offices by 5:00 p.m. on March 18, 2003.

B. Public Hearing

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

Date: April 3, 2003
Time: 9:00 a.m.
Location: The City of Simi Valley Council Chambers
2929 Tapo Canyon Road
Simi Valley, CA

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

C. Waste Discharge Requirements Appeals

Any aggrieved person may petition the State Water Resources Control Board to review the decision of the Regional Board regarding the final WDRs. The petition must be submitted within 30 days of the Regional Board's action to the following address:

State Water Resources Control Board, Office of Chief Counsel
ATTN: Elizabeth Jennings, Senior Staff Counsel
1001 I Street, 22nd Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

D. Information and Copying

The Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD), related documents, tentative effluent limitations and special conditions, comments received, and other information are on file and may be inspected at 320 West 4th Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles, California 90013, at any time between 8:30 a.m. and 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the Los Angeles Regional Board by calling (213) 576-6600.

E. Register of Interested Persons

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

II. Introduction

Ultramar, Inc. (hereinafter Ultramar or Discharger) discharges wastewater from its Olympic Tank Farm –Skim Pond facility (Facility) to the Dominguez Channel estuary, a water of the United

States. Wastes discharged from the Facility are regulated by WDRs and NPDES permit contained in Board Order No. 95-066 (NPDES Permit No. CA0057568). Order No. 95-066 expired on June 10, 2000.

Formerly, the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) owned the Facility and has filed a report of waste discharge and applied for renewal of its WDRs and NPDES permit on December 10, 1999. In August 2001, Ultramar assumed the operations of the Facility and Ultramar notified the Regional Board of the transfer of ownership of the Facility. The tentative Order is the reissuance of the WDRs and NPDES permit for discharges from Ultramar. A site visit was conducted on January 15, 2003, to observe operations and collect additional data to develop permit limits and requirements.

III. Description of Facility and Waste Discharge

Ultramar, a Valero Energy Corporation Company located in Wilmington, California, operates the Olympic Tank Farm – Skim Pond facility located at 1220 North Alameda Street, Wilmington, California. The Facility is a petroleum tank farm for receiving, transferring and storing fuel oil. Currently, the Facility is not in operation. Ultramar has not conducted any receiving, transferring, or storage of oil since assuming operations at the facility.

The Facility currently stores residual fuel oil in one storage tank in a tank farm area surrounded by a 15-foot earthen dike. Storm water is collected in the tank farm area and may pick up pollutants from that area. Storm water is directed by gravity to a five-stage oil skim pond at the facility's northwest corner. The oil skim pond is equipped with a manually operated discharge valve. The storm water is then directed to a private storm drain along the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks that discharges to the Dominguez Channel estuary. The oil skim pond is designed to remove petroleum compounds and grease picked up by the storm water runoff. Skimmed oil is removed from the oil skim pond either by excelsior packs (bundles of hay or chipped wood) or is removed by a vacuum truck and is hauled off-site for legal disposal.

Ultramar maintains a fire prevention system for the storage tank farm area. This system previously used high-expansion fire fighting foam when the facility was operated by LADWP. The foam, or "aqueous film-forming foam" was a water-soluble detergent. Ultramar no longer uses the fire fighting foam and therefore this material will not be in the fire prevention system test water. Further, Ultramar does not add any chemicals to the fire prevention system. The fire prevention system test water is also directed to the five-stage oil skim pond before discharge to the storm drain along the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks.

Ultramar intermittently discharges up to 300,000 gallons per day (gpd) of rainfall runoff from the tank farm area commingled within the skim pond with up to 12,000 gpd of fire protection system test waters then to an underground private storm water system along the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks through Discharge Serial No. 001 to Dominguez Channel estuary, a water of the United States. The discharge to Dominguez Channel estuary occurs at a point about 50 feet south of the Southern Pacific Railroad Bridge, within the tidal prism.

The Regional Board and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) have classified the Ultramar Olympic Tank Farm facility as a minor discharge.

Effluent data reported on the permit renewal application is summarized in the following table:

Pollutant (units)	Maximum Daily Value	Long Term Average
Biochemical oxygen demand (mg/L)	< 7	< 7
Biochemical oxygen demand (kg)	< 8	< 0.25
Chemical oxygen demand (mg/L)	34	34
Chemical oxygen demand (kg)	39	1
Total organic carbon (mg/L)	52	52
Total organic carbon (kg)	59	2
Total suspended solids (mg/L)	80	80
Total suspended solids (kg)	91	2.88
Ammonia (as N) (mg/L)	0.295	0.295
Ammonia (as N) (kg)	0.335	0.106
Flow (gallons per day)	300,000	9,413 ¹
Temperature (Winter/Summer) (deg. C)	17.2 ¹ /24.4 ¹	14.4 ¹ /24.4 ¹
pH (standard units)	8.3	--
Copper (mg/L)	0.12	0.12
Copper (kg)	0.14	0.004
Zinc (mg/L)	0.23	0.23
Zinc (kg)	0.26	0.008

¹ Represents a 5-year average value.

All other pollutants were designated “believed absent” or were reported below detectable levels on the permit renewal application.

The available effluent monitoring data show that the Discharger has been in compliance with the existing effluent limitations. Further, site inspection reports dated March 11, 1999, June 22, 2000, and January 15, 2003 indicate the facility was in compliance with existing permit limitations and requirements.

IV. Applicable Plans, Policies, and Regulations

The requirements contained in the proposed Order are based on the requirements and authorities contained in the following:

1. The federal Clean Water Act (CWA). The federal Clean Water Act requires that any point source discharges of pollutants to a water of the United States must be done in conformance with an NPDES permit. NPDES permits establish effluent limitations that incorporate various requirements of the CWA designed to protect water quality.
2. Code of Regulations, Title 40 (40 CFR) – Protection of Environment, Chapter I, Environmental Protection Agency, Subchapter D, Water Programs, Parts 122-125 and Subchapter N, Effluent Guidelines. These CWA regulations provide effluent limits for certain

dischargers and establish procedures for NPDES permitting, including how to establish effluent limits for certain pollutants discharged by Ultramar.

3. On June 13, 1994, the Regional Board adopted a revised *Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties* (Basin Plan). The Basin Plan contains water quality objectives and beneficial uses for inland surface waters and for the Pacific Ocean. The Basin Plan contains beneficial uses and water quality objectives for Dominguez Channel estuary.

Existing: water contact recreation, non-water contact recreation, commercial and sport fishing, estuarine habitat, marine habitat, wildlife habitat, preservation of rare and endangered species, migration of aquatic organisms, and spawning, reproduction, or early development.

Potential: navigation.

4. The State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) adopted a *Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* (Thermal Plan) on May 18, 1972, and amended this plan on September 18, 1975. This plan contains temperature objectives for Dominguez Channel estuary.
5. On May 18, 2000, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) promulgated numeric criteria for priority pollutants for the State of California [known as the *California Toxics Rule* (CTR) and codified as 40 CFR § 131.38]. In the CTR, USEPA promulgated criteria that protect the general population at an incremental cancer risk level of one in a million (10^{-6}), for all priority toxic pollutants regulated as carcinogens. The CTR also provides a schedule of compliance not to exceed 5 years from the date of permit renewal for an existing discharger if the Discharger demonstrates that it is infeasible to promptly comply with the CTR criteria.
6. 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(vi)(A) requires the establishment of numeric effluent limitations to attain and maintain applicable narrative water quality criteria to protect the designated beneficial uses. Where numeric water quality objectives have not been established in the Basin Plan, 40 CFR section 122.44(d) specifies that water quality-based effluent limits (WQBELs) may be set based on USEPA criteria and supplemented, where necessary, by other relevant information to attain and maintain narrative water quality criteria to fully protect designated beneficial uses.
7. State and Federal antibacksliding and antidegradation policies require that Regional Board actions to protect the water quality of a water body and to ensure that the waterbody will not be further degraded. The antibacksliding provisions are specified in section 402(o) of the CWA and in the Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR), section 122.44(l). Those provisions require a reissued permit to be as stringent as the previous permit with some exceptions where effluent limitations may be relaxed.

8. Effluent limitations are established in accordance with sections 301, 304, 306, and 307 of the federal CWA, and amendments thereto. These requirements, as they are met, will maintain and protect the beneficial uses of the Dominguez Channel estuary.
9. Existing waste discharge requirements contained in Board Order No. 95-066, adopted by the Regional Board on June 12, 1995. In some cases, permit conditions (effluent limits and other special conditions) established in the existing waste discharge requirements have been carried over to this permit.

V. Regulatory Basis for Effluent Limitations

The CWA requires point source discharges to control the amount of conventional, nonconventional, and toxic pollutants that are discharged into the waters of the United States. The control of the discharge of pollutants is established through NPDES permits that contain effluent limitations and standards. The CWA establishes two principal bases for effluent limitations. First, dischargers are required to meet technology-based effluent limitations that reflect the best controls available considering costs and economic impact. Second, they are required to meet water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) that are developed to protect applicable designated uses of the receiving water.

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

- Best practicable treatment control technology (BPT) is based on the average of the best performance by plants within an industrial category or subcategory. BPT standards apply to toxic, conventional, and nonconventional pollutants.
- 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 nonconventional pollutants.
- Best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT) is a standard for 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.
- New source performance standards (NSPS) that 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 EPA to develop effluent limitations, guidelines and standards (ELGs) representing application of BPT, BCT, BAT, and NSPS. Section 402(a)(1) of the CWA and 40

CFR 125.3 of the NPDES regulations authorize the use of best professional judgment (BPJ) to derive technology-based effluent limitations on a case-by-case basis where ELGs are not available for certain industrial categories and/or pollutants of concern.

If a reasonable potential exists for pollutants in a discharge to exceed water quality standards, WQBELs are also required under 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(i). WQBELs are established after determining that technology-based limitations are not stringent enough to ensure that state water quality standards are met for the receiving water. WQBELs are based on the designated use of the receiving water, water quality criteria necessary to support the designated uses, and the state's antidegradation policy. For discharges composed entirely of storm water, such as the potential discharges to inland surface waters, enclosed bays, and estuaries, the USEPA's *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control (TSD) of 1991* (USEPA/505/2-90-001) establishes procedures for determining reasonable potential and establishing WQBELs for priority pollutant criteria promulgated by USEPA through the CTR and NTR, as well as the Basin Plan. With respect to a reasonable potential analysis, the TSD identifies an appropriate step-wise approach that can be used to determine whether a discharge has a reasonable potential. The approach used in the TSD is equally valid for determining the reasonable potential for discharges not comprised entirely of storm water discharges.

There are several other specific factors affecting the development of limitations and requirements in the proposed Order. These are discussed as follows:

1. **Pollutants of Concern**

The CWA requires that any pollutant that may be discharged by a point source in quantities of concern must be regulated through an NPDES permit. Further, the NPDES regulations require regulation of any pollutant that (1) causes; (2) has the reasonable potential to cause; or (3) contributes to the exceedance of a receiving water quality criteria or objective.

Effluent limitations for Discharge Serial No. 001 in the current permit were established for oil and grease and phenols, because they have the potential to be present in storm water runoff from a petroleum tank farm. Storm water runoff may affect the pH and temperature of the discharge; therefore, effluent limitations for pH and temperature are established in this permit. Total suspended solids, BOD, turbidity, sulfide, dissolved oxygen, total organic carbon, and conductivity are parameters used to characterize wastewater, and thus these parameters are considered pollutants of concern.

The existing permit prescribed effluent limitation for detergents (MBAS) because the previous operator (LADWP) of the Facility used high-expansion fire fighting foam, which is comprised of a water-soluble detergent. However, Ultramar no longer uses the detergent, thus, the proposed permit does not contain effluent limitations for detergents (MBAS). However, Ultramar is required to monitor MBAS.

2. **Technology-Based Effluent Limits**

This permit will require the Discharger to develop and implement a *Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan* (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 surface waters. Due to the fact that storm water discharges do occur at the Ultramar facility, this permit will require that Ultramar develop and implement a SWPPP.

Due to the lack of national ELGs for tank farm facilities and the absence of data available to apply BPJ, and pursuant to 40 CFR 122.44(k), the Regional Board will require the Discharger to develop and implement a *Best Management Practices Plan* (BMPP). The combination of the SWPPP and BMPP and existing permit limitations based on past performance and reflecting BPJ will serve as the equivalent of technology-based effluent limitations, in the absence of established ELGs, in order to carry out the purposes and intent of the CWA.

3. **Water Quality-Based Effluent Limits**

As specified in 40 CFR § 122.44(d)(1)(i), permits are required to include WQBELs for toxic pollutants (including toxicity) that are or may be discharged at levels which cause, have reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any state water quality standard. The process for determining reasonable potential and calculating WQBELs when necessary is intended to protect the designated uses for 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 USEPA water quality criteria contained in the CTR and NTR). The procedures for determining reasonable potential, and if necessary for calculating WQBELs, are contained in the TSD for storm water discharges. Further, in the best professional judgment of the Regional Board staff, the TSD identifies an appropriate, rational step-wise approach that can be used to determine whether storm water discharges have a reasonable potential.

The CTR contains both saltwater and freshwater criteria. According to 40 CFR § 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; saltwater criteria apply at salinities of 10 ppt and above at locations where this occurs 95 percent or more of the time; and at salinities between 1 and 10 ppt the more stringent of the two apply. The CTR criteria for salt water or human health for consumption of organisms, whichever is more stringent, are used to prescribe the effluent limitations in this Order to protect the beneficial uses of the Dominguez Channel estuary.

(a) Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA)

Sufficient effluent and ambient data are needed to conduct a complete RPA. If data are not sufficient, the Discharger will be required to gather the appropriate data for the

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

There is insufficient monitoring data available to perform RPA to the priority pollutants. The TSD requires the dischargers to submit sufficient data to conduct the determination of priority pollutants requiring WQBELs and to calculate the effluent limitations. In accordance with Section 13267 of the California Water Code, the Regional Board, in a letter dated July 27, 2001, required the Discharger to conduct an interim monitoring program of the effluent and the receiving water for three years. The data collected shall be submitted every quarter to the Regional Board. The data shall be used to determine the reasonable potential of a priority pollutant and to calculate the effluent limitation, if required. To date, the Discharger has submitted to the Regional Board one data point for the priority pollutants. Thus, the proposed permit includes an interim monitoring requirements to obtain the necessary data.

(b) Calculating WQBELs

If a reasonable potential exists to exceed applicable water quality criteria or objectives, then a WQBEL must be established in accordance with one of three procedures contained in Section 5.4 of the TSD. These procedures include:

- 1) If applicable and available, use of the wasteload allocation (WLA) established as part of a total maximum daily load (TMDL).
- 2) Use of a steady-state model to derive maximum daily effluent limitations (MDELs) and average monthly effluent limitations (AMELs).
- 3) Where sufficient effluent and receiving water data exist, use of a dynamic model which has been approved by the Regional Board.

(c) Impaired Water Bodies in 303 (d) List

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

The USEPA has approved the State's 303(d) list of impaired water bodies. 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 1998 303(d) list and have been scheduled for TMDL development.

The Dominguez Channel estuary receives discharges from highly industrial areas. The 1998 State Board's California 303(d) List classifies the Dominguez Channel estuary as impaired. The pollutants of concern, detected in the water column, in the sediment, and in the fish tissue, include copper, lead, ammonia, coliform, chromium, zinc, DDT, PAHs, sediment toxicity, aldrin, benthic community effects, Chem A [refers to the sum of aldrin, dieldrin, chlordane, endrin, heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide, HCH (including lindane), endosulfan, and toxaphene], chlordane, dieldrin, PCBs, and tributyltin.

(d) Whole Effluent Toxicity

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

The Basin Plan specifies a narrative objective for toxicity, requiring that all waters be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are lethal to or produce other detrimental response on aquatic organisms. Detrimental response includes but is not limited to decreased growth rate, decreased reproductive success of resident or indicator species, and/or significant alterations in population, community ecology, or receiving water biota. The existing permit contains acute toxicity limitations and monitoring requirements.

In accordance with the Basin Plan, acute toxicity limitations dictate 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. Consistent with Basin Plan requirements, this Order includes acute toxicity limitations.

The discharges at the Ultramar facility occur only after a significant storm event or after a loading dock fire protection system test; they are not continuous. Therefore, the discharge is not expected to contribute to long-term toxic effects. Intermittent discharges are likely to have short-term toxic effects; therefore, at this facility Ultramar will be required to continue to conduct acute toxicity testing in accordance with the existing permit requirements and the Basin Plan.

4. Specific Rationale for Each Numerical Effluent Limitation

Section 402(o) of the Clean Water Act and 40 CFR 122.44(l) require that effluent limitations standards or conditions in reissued permits be at least as stringent as those in the existing permit. The Regional Board has determined that reasonable potential exists for certain pollutants that are regulated under the current permit; therefore, effluent limitations have been established for these pollutants. The requirements in the proposed Order for oil and

grease and phenol (shown in the table below) are based on limits specified in Ultramar’s existing permit. The effluent limitations for pH and temperature are based on the Basin Plan.

Since there is insufficient monitoring data available to perform RPA and calculating WQBELs for the priority pollutants, no effluent limitations are prescribed in this Order until data are obtained to perform the RPA.

The following table presents the effluent limitations and specific rationales for pollutants that are expected to be present in the discharge:

Constituents	Units	Discharge Limitations		Rationale
		Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	
Total Suspended Solids	Mg/L	50	75	BPJ
Turbidity	NTU	50	75	BPJ
Settleable solids	MI/L	0.1	0.3	BPJ
BOD ₅ 20°C	Mg/L	20	30	BPJ
Oil and Grease	Mg/L	10	15	E
Sulfides	Mg/L	---	1.0	BPJ
Phenols	Mg/L	---	1.0	E

BPJ = Best professional judgement is the method used by permit writers to develop technology-based NPDES permit conditions on a case-by-case basis using all reasonably available and relevant data. BPJ limits are established in cases where effluent limitation guidelines are not available for a particular pollutant of concern. Authorization for BPJ limits is found under section 401(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act and under 40 CFR 125.3.

E = Existing permit limit

5. **Monitoring Requirements**

According to Section 3.2 of the TSD, if data are unavailable or insufficient to conduct the RPA, the Regional Board should establish interim requirements that require additional monitoring for the pollutants in place of a WQBEL. Upon completion of the required monitoring, the Regional Board should use the gathered data to conduct the RPA and determine whether a WQBEL is required. As prescribed in the Monitoring and Reporting Program, the Regional Board shall require periodic monitoring for pollutants for which criteria or objectives apply and for which no effluent limitations have been established.

(a) Effluent Monitoring

To assess the impact of the discharge to the beneficial uses of the receiving waters, the

Discharger is required to monitor the conventional and priority pollutants. Monitoring of these pollutants will characterize the wastes discharged.

(b) Effluent Monitoring for Reasonable Potential Determination

In accordance with the TSD, the Discharger is required to submit data sufficient for: (1) determining if WQBELs for priority pollutants are required, and (2) to calculate effluent limitations, if required. As discussed earlier, the Regional Board issued a letter on July 27, 2001 that required Ultramar to monitor for priority pollutants regulated in the CTR, and submit the data by May 22, 2003. However, the Discharger has submitted one data point that is insufficient to conduct the RPA. Therefore, the proposed permit requires the Discharger to conduct interim monitoring program for all CTR priority pollutants until March 2005. Upon completion of the required monitoring, the Regional Board will use the additional gathered data to conduct the RPA and determine if a WQBEL is required, and may reopen the permit to incorporate effluent limitations and requirements if necessary. As described in the Monitoring and Reporting Program, monitoring reports must be submitted quarterly.

This interim monitoring shall occur at the following locations:

- Effluent discharge point (Discharge Serial No. 001).
- Receiving water. The monitoring stations shall be at 50 feet upstream from the discharge point of the storm drain to the Dominguez Channel estuary.

(c) Receiving Water Monitoring

In addition to the requirements for monitoring the receiving water described in (b) above, Ultramar will be required to perform general observations of the receiving water when discharges occur and report the observations in the quarterly monitoring report. The Regional Board in assessing potential impacts of future discharges will use data from these observations. 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 are apparent. The following observations are required:

- Tidal stage, time, and date of monitoring;
- Weather conditions;
- Color of water;
- Appearance of oil films or grease, or floatable materials;
- Extent of visible turbidity or color patches;
- Direction of tidal flow;
- Description of odor, if any, of the receiving water; and
- Presence and activity of California Least Tern and California Brown Pelican.