

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

ORDER NO. R4-2002-0150
NPDES PERMIT NO. CA0059358

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT
AND
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
PETRO-DIAMOND TERMINAL COMPANY

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

Background

1. Petro-Diamond Terminal Company (Petro-Diamond), discharges treated wastes from its Marine Terminal under waste discharge requirements (WDRs) contained in Order No. 95-009 adopted by the Regional Board on January 23, 1995. Order 95-009 serves as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit (CA0059358) for the facility.
2. Petro-Diamond has filed a report of waste discharge (ROWD) and has applied for renewal of its WDRs and NPDES permit.

Purpose of Order

3. The purpose of this order is to renew the WDRs for the Petro-Diamond. This NPDES permit regulates the discharge of storm water, to the Long Beach Inner Harbor, Channel 2, a water of the United States.

Facility Description

4. The Petro-Diamond Marine Terminal facility receives, stores, blends and transfers a variety of petroleum and petroleum-related products. The facility is located at 1920 Luger Way, Long Beach, California. The facility consists of 12 bulk storage tanks. The products are received and shipped by marine vessel, pipeline and tanker truck. Figures 1 shows the location of the facility.

Discharge Description

5. The facility discharges up to 60,000 gallons per day of rainfall runoff from discharge outfall 001. The discharge reaches Channel No. 2, Long Beach Inner Harbor, a water of the United States near Berths 82 and 83. The point of discharge is located at Latitude 33°, 46', 32" and Longitude 118°, 13', 55".

6. Storm waters from the tank farm area, tank dike area, driveways, parking areas and office are discharged via a retention/evaporation pond through outfall 001. In the case where the water contacts contaminants, then it is directed to an oil/water separator and then to an evaporation/retention pond prior to discharge from outfall 001. The water in the retention pond is tested and discharged only if it meets the effluent discharge requirements. In the case pollutant concentration is excess of the permit limits, it is directed to a holding tank for off-site disposal. The retention basin has a capacity of 500,000 gallons. . Figure 2 is a block diagram of the wastewater flow.
7. Other wastewater which has a potential for contact with product that includes: pipeline hydrotesting, pipeline flushing, tank bottom rinsing, truck rack area washing, tank condensate, tank water drawing, and storm water from pump area are either removed by vacuum truck or send to oil/water separator and then to a tank for off-site disposal.
8. Over the past seven years, there have been eight discharges through the NPDES discharge point (outfall 001). Monitoring reports indicate that Petro-Diamond was in compliance with NPDES permit limits.

Storm Water Management

9. Petro-Diamond has implemented a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) in accordance with the existing individual permit, and is consistent with the SWPPP requirements in the NPDES General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity [State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) Order No. 97-03-DWQ, NPDES Permit No. CAS000001]. The updated, individual permit requires the Discharger to update and implement its 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.

Applicable Plans, Policies, and Regulations

10. 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) as amended on January 27, 1997 by Regional Board Resolution No. 97-02. The Basin Plan (i) designates beneficial uses for surface and groundwaters, (ii) sets narrative and numerical objectives that must be attained or maintained to protect the designated beneficial uses and conform to the state antidegradation policy (*Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Waters in California*, State Board Resolution No. 68-16, October 28, 1968), and (iii) describes implementation programs to protect all waters in the Region. In addition, the Basin Plan incorporates (by reference) applicable State and Regional Board plans and policies and other pertinent water quality policies and regulations. The Regional Board prepared the 1994 update of the Basin Plan to be consistent with all previously adopted State and Regional Board plans and policies. This Order implements the plans, policies and provisions of the Regional Board's Basin Plan.

11. The Basin Plan contains beneficial uses and water quality objectives for the Long Beach Inner Harbor:

Existing: industrial water supply, navigation, non-contact water recreation, preservation of rare and endangered species, commercial and sport fishing, and marine habitat.

Potential: contact water recreation and shellfish harvesting.
12. 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 Los Angeles Inner Harbor.
13. In May 1974, the State Board adopted a *Water Quality Control Policy for the Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* (Policy). The Policy contains narrative and numerical water quality objectives that were designed to prevent water quality degradation and protect beneficial uses in enclosed bays and estuaries. The Policy also lists principles of management that include the State Board's goal to phase out all discharges (excluding cooling waters), particularly industrial process water, to enclosed bays and estuaries as soon as practicable. The wastes discharged to Long Beach Inner Harbor described above are not considered industrial process wastewater for purposes of the Policy.
14. 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 section 131.38]. In the CTR, USEPA promulgated criteria that protects 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 issuance for a point source discharge if the Discharger demonstrates that it is infeasible to promptly comply with the CTR criteria.
15. Under 40 CFR 122.44(d), Water Quality Standards and State Requirements, "Limitations must control all pollutants or pollutant parameters (either conventional, non-conventional, or toxic pollutants), which the Director [permitting authority] determines are or may be discharged at a level which will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any State water quality standard, including State narrative criteria for water quality." Where numeric effluent limitations for a pollutant or pollutant parameter have not been established in the applicable state water quality control plan, 40 CFR section 122.44(d)(1)(vi) specifies that WQBELs may be set based on USEPA criteria, and may be supplemented where necessary by other relevant information to attain and maintain narrative water quality criteria, and to fully protect designated beneficial uses.
16. Effluent limitation guidelines requiring the application of best practicable control technology currently available (BPT), best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT), and best available technology economically achievable (BAT), were promulgated by the USEPA for

some pollutants in this discharge. Effluent limitations for pollutants not subject to the USEPA effluent limitation guidelines are based on one of the following: best professional judgment (BPJ) of BPT, BCT or BAT; current plant performance; or WQBELs. The WQBELs are based on the Basin Plan, other State plans and policies, or USEPA water quality criteria which are taken from the CTR. These requirements, as they are met, will protect and maintain existing beneficial uses of the receiving water. The attached fact sheet for this Order includes specific bases for the effluent limitations.

17. 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 Clean Water Act (CWA) and in the Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR), section 122.44(i). Those provisions require a reissued permit to be as stringent as the previous permit with some exceptions where effluent limitations may be relaxed.
18. Effluent limitations prescribed in this Order are based on the CTR, Basin Plan, existing permit limits, and established in accordance with sections 301, 304, 306, and 307 of the federal CWA, and amendments thereto. These requirements, as they are met, will protect and maintain existing beneficial uses of the receiving water. These requirements, as they are met, will maintain and protect the beneficial uses of the Long Beach Inner Harbor.

Watershed Management Approach and Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)

19. The Regional Board has implemented the Watershed Management Approach to address water quality issues in the region. Watershed management may include diverse issues as defined by stakeholders to identify comprehensive solutions to protect, maintain, enhance, and restore water quality and beneficial uses. To achieve this goal, the Watershed Management Approach integrates the Regional Board's many diverse programs, particularly Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), to better assess cumulative impacts of pollutants from all point and non-point sources. A TMDL is a tool for implementing water quality standards and is based on the relationship between pollution sources and in-stream water quality conditions. The TMDL establishes the allowable loadings or other quantifiable parameters for a waterbody and thereby provides the basis to establish water quality-based controls. These controls should provide the pollution reduction necessary for a waterbody to meet water quality standards. This process facilitates the development of watershed-specific solutions that balance the environmental and economic impacts within the watershed. The TMDLs will establish waste load allocation (WLAs) and load allocations (LAs) for point and non-point sources, and will result in achieving water quality standards for the waterbody.
20. The Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbors are located in the southern portion of the Los Angeles Basin in the greater San Pedro Bay. Together with the Dominguez Channel, these harbors receive discharges from highly industrialized areas. The 1998 State Board's California 303(d) List classifies the Long Beach Inner Harbor and several portions within the Harbor as impaired for DDT, PAHs, and PCBs.

Data Availability and Reasonable Potential Monitoring

21. 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(ii) requires that each toxic pollutant be analyzed with respect to its reasonable potential when determining whether a discharge (1) causes; (2) has the reasonable potential to cause; or (3) contributes to the exceedance of a receiving water quality objective. This is done by performing a reasonable potential analysis (RPA) for each pollutant. In performing the RPA, the permitting authority uses procedures that account for existing controls on point and nonpoint sources of pollution, the variability of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the effluent, and the sensitivity of the species to toxicity testing (when evaluating whole effluent toxicity). Because of effluent variability, there is always some degree of uncertainty in determining an effluent's impact on the receiving water. The USEPA's *Technical Support Document for Water Quality-Based Toxics Control (TSD) of 1991* (USEPA/505/2-90-001), addresses this issue by suggesting the use of a statistical approach. Sufficient effluent data are needed to perform the RPA analysis.
22. 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. This permit includes an interim monitoring requirements to obtain the necessary data.
23. This permit will 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.

CEQA and Notifications

24. The Regional Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to issue waste discharge requirements for this discharge, and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written views and recommendations.
25. The Regional Board, in a public hearing, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge and to the tentative requirements.
26. This Order shall serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit pursuant to Section 402 of the Federal Clean Water Act or amendments thereto, and shall take effect at the end of 120 days from the date of its adoption provided the Regional Administrator, USEPA has no objections.
27. Pursuant to California Water Code Section 13320, any aggrieved party may seek review of this Order by filing a petition with the State Board. A petition must be sent to the State Water Resources Control Board, P. O. Box 100, Sacramento, California, 95812, within 30 days of adoption of this Order.
28. The issuance of waste discharge requirements for this discharge is exempt from the provisions of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 21100) of Division 13 of the Public Resources Code (CEQA) in accordance with the California Water Code, Section 13389.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Petro-Diamond Terminal Company, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code and regulations adopted there under, and the provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act and regulations and guidelines adopted there under, shall comply with the following:

I. Discharge Requirements

A. Discharge Prohibition

1. Wastes discharged shall be limited to storm water runoff, as proposed. Discharge of wastewater from **pipeline hydrotesting, pipeline flushing, tank bottom rinse, truck rack area wash, tank condensate, tank water draw, and pump area water** are prohibited. In addition, the discharge of water from accidental spills without treatment is prohibited.
2. 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, tributaries to the Los Angeles Inner Harbor, Slip 5, or waters of the State are prohibited.

B. Effluent Limitations

The discharge of an effluent in excess of the following limits is prohibited:

1. A pH value less than 6.5 or greater than 8.5.
2. A temperature greater than 100° F.
3. Toxicity limitations:
 - a. The acute toxicity of the effluent shall be such that (i) the average survival in the undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, and (ii) no single test producing less than 70% survival.
 - b. If either of the above requirements (Section I.B.3.a.) is not met, then the Discharger shall begin a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) using discharge water kept in reserve for this purpose. The Discharger shall ensure that they receive results of a failing acute toxicity test within 24 hours of the completion of the test and the additional tests shall begin within 3 business days of the receipt of the result. If the toxicity is complex, all phases including confirmatory phases of TIE may not be possible with reserve water, however, the TIE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the source(s) of toxicity. The TIE will be continued with discharge water from the next discharge event. Once the source(s) of toxicity is identified, the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to reduce the toxicity to meet the objective.

c. Preparation of an Initial Investigation TRE Workplan:

The Discharger shall submit within 90 days of the effective date of this permit a copy of the initial investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) workplan (1-2 pages) to the Executive Officer of the Regional Board for approval. If the Executive Officer does not disapprove 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 workplan shall describe the steps the Discharger intends to follow if toxicity is detected, and should include, at a minimum:

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

d. The Discharger shall conduct acute toxicity monitoring as specified in Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 6677.

4. Discharge of an effluent in excess of the following limitations is prohibited:

Constituents	Units	Discharge Limitation	
		Monthly Average	Daily Maximum
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	50	75
Turbidity	NTU	50	75
BOD ₅ 20°C	mg/L	20	30
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	15
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	0.3
Phenols	mg/L		1.0

C. Receiving Water Limitations

- 1. The discharge shall not cause the following conditions to exist in the receiving waters:
 - a. Floating, suspended or deposited macroscopic particulate matter or foam;

- b. Alteration of temperature, turbidity, or apparent color beyond present natural background levels;
 - c. Visible, floating, suspended or deposited oil or other products of petroleum origin;
 - d. Bottom deposits or aquatic growths; or,
 - e. Toxic or other deleterious substances to be present 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.
2. The discharge shall not cause nuisance, or adversely effect beneficial uses of the receiving water.
 3. No discharge shall cause a surface water temperature rise greater than 5° F above the natural temperature of the receiving waters at any time or place.
 4. The discharge shall not cause the following limits to be exceeded in the receiving waters at any place within the waterbody of the receiving waters:
 - a. The pH shall not be depressed below 6.5 nor raised above 8.5, nor caused to vary from normal ambient pH levels by more than 0.5 units;
 - b. Dissolved oxygen shall not be less than 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;
 - c. Dissolved sulfide shall not be greater than 0.1 mg/L;
 - d. The discharge shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standards for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Board or State Board. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to Section 303 of the Clean Water Act, or amendments thereto, the Regional Board will revise or modify this Order in accordance with such standards.

II. Requirements

A. The Discharger shall submit within 90 days of the effective date of this Order:

1. An updated Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that describes site-specific management practices for minimizing storm water runoff from being contaminated, and for preventing contaminated storm water runoff from being discharged directly to waters of the State.

2. A Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP) that entails site-specific plans and procedures implemented and/or to be implemented to prevent hazardous waste/material from being discharged to waters of the State. The updated BMPP shall be consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR 125, Subpart K, and the general guidance contained in the *NPDES Best Management Guidance Document*, USEPA Report No. 600/9-79-045, December 1979 (revised June 1981). In particular, a risk assessment of each area identified by the Discharger shall be performed to determine the potential of hazardous waste/material discharge to surface waters.

Both 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; describe the activities in each area and the potential for contamination of storm water runoff and the discharge of hazardous waste/material; and, address the feasibility for containment and/or treatment of the storm water. The plans shall be reviewed annually and at the same time. Updated information shall be submitted within 30 days of revision.

- B. The Discharger shall submit within 180 days of the effective date of this Order an updated Spill Contingency Plan. The Contingency Plan shall be site-specific and shall cover all areas of the facility. The Contingency Plan shall be reviewed at the same time as the SWPPP and BMPP. Updated information shall be submitted within 30 days of revision.
- C. The Discharger shall implement or require the implementation of the most effective combination of BMPs for storm water/urban runoff pollution control. When implemented, BMPs are intended to result in the reduction of pollutants in storm water to the maximum extent practicable.
- D. Oil or oily materials, chemicals, refuse, or other materials that may cause pollution in storm water and/or urban runoff shall not be stored or deposited in areas where they may be picked up by rainfall/urban runoff and discharged to surface waters. Any spill of such materials shall be contained, removed and cleaned immediately.
- E. In the determination of compliance with the monthly average limitations, the following provisions shall apply to all constituents:
 1. If the analytical result of a single sample, monitored monthly or at a lesser frequency, does not exceed the monthly average limit for that constituent, the Discharger will have demonstrated compliance with the monthly average limit for that month.
 2. If the analytical result of a single sample, monitored monthly or at a lesser frequency, exceeds the monthly average limit for any constituent, the Discharger shall collect three additional samples at approximately equal intervals during the month. All four analytical results shall be reported in the monitoring report for that month, or 45 days after the sample was obtained, whichever is later.

If the numerical average of the analytical result of these four samples does not exceed the monthly average limit for that constituent, compliance with the monthly average limit has been demonstrated for that month. Otherwise, the monthly average limit has been violated.

3. In the event of noncompliance with a monthly average effluent limitation, the sampling frequency for that constituent shall be increased to weekly and shall continue at this level until compliance with the monthly average effluent limitation has been demonstrated.
4. Any single reported value which exceeds a daily maximum effluent concentration of the waste discharge requirements shall be considered a violation of said limit.

If there is any conflict between the provisions stated herein before and the attached "Standard Provisions", those stated hereinbefore prevail.

- F. Pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 122.42(a), the Discharger must notify the Board as soon as it knows, or has reason to believe (1) that it has begun or expected to begin, to use or manufacture a toxic pollutant not reported in the permit application, or (2) a discharge of toxic pollutant not limited by this Order has occurred, or will occur, in concentrations that exceed the specified limits in 40 CFR 122.42(a).
- G. The discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems installed or used to achieve compliance with this Order.
- H. The Discharger shall comply with the waste load allocations that will be developed from the TMDL process for the 303 (d) listed pollutants.
- I. 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.
- J. The discharge of any waste resulting from the combustion of toxic or hazardous wastes to any waste stream which ultimately discharges to waters of the United States is prohibited, unless specifically authorized elsewhere in this permit.
- K. The Discharger shall notify the Executive Officer in writing no later than six months prior to planned discharge of any chemical, other than chlorine or other product previously reported to the Executive Officer, which may be toxic to aquatic life. Such notification shall include:
 1. Name and general composition of the chemical,
 2. Frequency of use,
 3. Quantities to be used,

4. Proposed discharge concentrations, and
5. USEPA registration number, if applicable.

No discharge of such chemical shall be made prior to the Executive Officer's approval.

- L. The Regional Board and USEPA shall be notified immediately by telephone, of the presence of adverse conditions in the receiving waters or on beaches and shores as a result of wastes discharged; written confirmation shall follow as soon as possible but not later than five working days after occurrence.

III. Provisions

- A. This Order includes the attached *Standard Provisions and General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements* (Standard Provisions, Attachment N). If there is any conflict between provisions stated hereinbefore and the attached Standard Provisions, those provisions stated hereinbefore prevail.
- B. This Order includes the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program. If there is any conflict between provisions stated in the Monitoring and Reporting Program and the Standard Provisions, those provisions stated in the former prevail.
- C. The Discharger shall comply with the requirements of SWPPP updates associated with industrial activity (State Board Order No. 97-03-DWQ adopted on April 17, 1997) and SWPPP updates and monitoring and reporting requirements of State Board general permit for discharges of storm water and Construction Activity (State Board Order No. 99-08-DWQ adopted on August 19, 1999). This Order R4-2002-0150 shall take precedence where conflicts or differences arise between it and the aforementioned Orders.
- D. This Order includes the attached *Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements* (Attachment M).
- E. The Discharger must comply with the lawful requirements of municipalities, counties, drainage districts, and other local agencies regarding discharges of storm water to their storm drain systems.
- F. Pursuant to 40 CFR 122.61(b), coverage under this Order may be transferred in case of change of ownership of land or discharge facility provided the existing discharger notifies the Executive Officer at least 30 days before the proposed transfer date, and the notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new dischargers containing a specific date of transfer of coverage, responsibility for compliance with this Order, and liability between them.

IV. Reopeners

- A.** This Order may be reopened and modified, in accordance with SIP Section 2.2.2.A, to incorporate new limits based on future reasonable potential analysis to be conducted, upon completion of the collection of additional data by the Discharger.
- B.** This Order may be reopened and modified, to incorporate in accordance with the provisions set forth in 40 CFR Parts 122 and 124, to include requirements for the implementation of the watershed management approach.
- C.** This Order may be reopened and modified, in accordance with the provisions set forth in 40 CFR Parts 122 and 124, to include new MLs.
- D.** This Order may be reopened and modified, to revise effluent limitations as a result of future Basin Plan Amendments, such as an update of the Ammonia objective, or the adoption of a TMDL for Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbors Watershed.
- E.** This Order may be reopened and modified, to revise the toxicity language once that language becomes standardized.
- F.** This Order may also be reopened and modified, revoked, and reissued or terminated in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR Parts 122.44, 122.62 to 122.64, 125.62, and 125.64. Causes for taking such actions include, but are not limited to, failure to comply with any condition of this order and permit, endangerment to human health or the environment resulting from the permitted activity.

V. Expiration Date

This Order expires on August 10, 2007.

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

VI. RESCISSION

Order No. 95-009, adopted by this Regional Board on January 23, 1995, is hereby rescinded except for enforcement purposes.

I, Dennis Dickerson, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on September 26, 2002.

Dennis A. Dickerson
Executive Officer