State of California
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
Los Angeles Region
320 W. 4th Street, Suite 200
Los Angeles, California

FACT SHEET
WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS
for
PERMALITE REPROMEDIA CORPORATION

NPDES Permit No.: CA0059871
Public Notice No.: 03-038

FACILITY ADDRESS
230 East Alondra Boulevard
Gardena, CA 90248

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Gardena, CA 90248
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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 July 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: August 7, 2003
Time: 9:00 a.m.
Location: Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
700 North Alameda Street
Los Angeles, 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.

Please be aware that dates and venues may change. Our web address is www.swrcb.ca.gov/rqcb4 where you can access the current agenda for changes in dates and locations.

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 Miller 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

Permalite ReproMedia Corporation (hereinafter Permalite or Discharger) discharges wastewater to the Dominguez Channel, a water of the United States. Wastes discharged from Permalite are regulated by WDRs and the NPDES permit contained in Board Order No. 96-067 (NPDES Permit No. CA0059871). Order No. 96-067 expired on August 10, 2001.

The tentative Order is the reissuance of the WDRs and NPDES permit for discharges from Permalite. A compliance inspection was conducted on January 15, 2003, to observe operations and collect additional data to develop permit limits and conditions.

III. Description of Facility and Waste Discharge

Permalite operates a paper and film coating facility (Facility) that supplies papers for commercial use (e.g., photography, graphic art supplies, blueprint papers). The Facility is located at 230 East Alondra Boulevard, Gardena, California. The Facility consists of two coating lines, a warehouse, a bulk solvent storage tank area also known as the tank farm impound area, a drum storage area for hazardous and non-hazardous waste, a drum storage area for water-based solvents, a coatings mixing area, a heated tank mixing area, a paved lot surrounding the storage tank farm, and an employee parking lot. Hazardous materials stored on site include toluene, xylene, isopropyl alcohol, methanol, ethanol, and a variety of water-based solvents and additives. Solvents and blends of solvent and resin are stored in aboveground storage tanks ranging in capacity from 250 gallons to 8,000 gallons, and dry chemicals are stored in bags inside the warehouse. The Facility receives bulk supplies of solvent and dry chemicals and performs blending in vessels outside in the covered and contained coatings mixing area. Hazardous and non-hazardous wastes generated are stored in 55-gallon drums and are hauled for proper disposal. The hazardous and non-hazardous waste storage area is located in the southeastern corner of the paved lot surface of the Facility.

Permalite discharges up to 15,000 gallons per day (gpd) of storm water runoff via a storm drain inlet (Discharge Serial No. 001) located on Alondra Boulevard that discharges to Dominguez Channel at a point near Vermont Avenue, above the estuary. The point of discharge of storm water runoff is located at Latitude 33°53’06” North, Longitude 118°16’14” West.

Storm water collected within the bermed bulk solvent storage area is conveyed to a sump that is periodically drained with the use of an air pump and hose. The storm water is then discharged directly to the paved lot surface without treatment. Storm water collected within the bermed drum storage area for solvent-based products is also periodically pumped to the paved lot surface without treatment. Steam condensate from the heated mixing vessels and the coating line boilers and boiler condensate is also discharged to the paved surface. All wastewater from the paved lot surfaces surrounding these areas (including the hazardous and non-hazardous waste and water-based product storage areas) flows behind the warehouse, along the western edge of the driveway entrance to the Facility, and off the

property to a storm drain inlet located on Alondra Boulevard.

The previous permit required Permalite to submit annually a list of chemicals stored at the site. The most recent list submitted shows that the following chemicals were stored at the site in 2000:

Isopropyl Alcohol	Cellulose Acetate Butyrate
Methanol	Sucrose Acetate Isobutyrate
Toluene	Colloidal Silica
Xylene	Hydrocarbon Resin
Heptane	Polybutene Resin
Ethanol-Denatured Anhydrous	Syloid Pigment
Ammonia-Aqua 26	Polyvinyl Alcohol
Cationic Polystyrene Resin	Acrylic Polymer
Citric Acid	Polyethylene Glycol
Calcium Carbonate Pigment	Polyolefin
Styrene Maleic Anydride Copolymer	Dyes
Methyl Cellulose Resin	Glycerine
Mineral Oil	Amorphous Silica
Polystyrene Resin	Polyamide Resin
Polyvinylpyrolidone	Ethylene Glycol
Ethylene Vinyl Acetate Copolymer	Pork Gelatin
Titanium Dioxide	Beef Gelatin
Cellulose Acetate Proprionate	Polyvinyl Acetate Emulsion
Cellulose	Polyurethance Aqueous Emulsion
Sodium Bicarbonate	Phosphate Ester Ethoxylate Surfactant

The Regional Board and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) have classified the Permalite discharge as a minor discharge.

The effluent monitoring data show that maximum concentrations for toluene exceeded the daily maximum permit limitation of 150 µg/L for the tank farm and parking area discharges in in February and March 2001. The Discharger stated in the 2001 Second Quarter discharge report that the exceedance had likely been caused by a failure to clean out a catch basin tray that is used to catch drips from hoses connected to the stand up pipes. In addition, housekeeping practices had been improved in this area to avoid such exceedances in the future. The monitoring reports for 2002 indicate no discharge has occurred; therefore, additional samples for toluene have not been analyzed.

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 CWA 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. Title 40, Code of Regulations (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.

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 above the estuary.

   Existing: non-contact water recreation, and rare, threatened, or endangered species.

   Potential: municipal and domestic water supply, water contact recreation, warm freshwater habitat, and wildlife habitat.

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 inland surface waters.

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 numeric and narrative water quality criteria to protect the designated beneficial uses of the receiving water. 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 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 Dominguez Channel.

9. Existing waste discharge requirements contained in Board Order No. 96-067, adopted by the Regional Board on September 30, 1996. 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 that are 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 causes, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to the exceedance of a receiving water quality criteria or objective.

   Effluent limitations in the current permit were established for conventional pollutants, i.e., suspended solids, oil and grease, and settleable solids and are carried over in the proposed permit. However, based on the Discharger's nature of operation (i.e., paper coating, supplies papers for commercial use such as photography, graphic art supplies, blueprint papers), and materials and/or wastes present at the site, the proposed permit prescribed effluent limits for BOD, turbidity, phenols, and sulfides. Oil and grease, total suspended solids, settleable solids, BOD, turbidity, phenols, and sulfides may be present in the discharge of storm water, and are typically used to characterize storm water discharges; therefore, they are considered pollutants of concern. There were no effluent limitations prescribed for toxic pollutants in the current permit except for toluene and

xylene. Toluene and xylene are used in the paper coating process and are stored on site; therefore, there is the potential for toluene and xylene to be in storm water runoff from the product storage areas.

The Basin Plan establishes a water quality objective for pH, which states that waste discharges shall not cause pH excursions outside of the range 6.5 to 8.5 in inland surface waters. The effluent monitoring data show pH excursions below 6.5 for the tank farm discharge for the fourth quarter of 1996, the first quarter of 1998, in November 2000, and in February 2001. As a result of these data and the nature of the chemicals stored at the site (e.g. citric acid), pH is considered to be a pollutant of concern; therefore effluent limits have been established for pH.

In addition, the nature of materials and waste handling and storage practices at the site indicate that temperature, color, and ammonia may also be pollutants of concern. This Order does not establish effluent limitations for these parameters except temperature, but requires monitoring, to determine their presence in the storm water runoff discharged from the site. Temperature is a pollutant of concern due to the nature of waste handling and runoff discharges at the site. As stated previously, precipitation is collected and stored within bermed areas before being pumped out to the paved lot surface and subsequently discharged. The Regional Board believes that this practice has the potential to result in heated discharges from the facility. This Order prescribed effluent limitation for temperature based on the Basin Plan. Color is a pollutant of concern because dyes and pigments are stored at the site and due to the nature of materials handling, storage, and disposal. Ammonia is also considered to be a pollutant of concern because it is stored on-site. However, discharge of dyes and ammonia is not expected except when spills occur, and further, implementation of the BMPP will prevent these constituents from entering the discharge. Therefore, this Order does not establish effluent limitations for color and ammonia, but requires monitoring.

2. **Technology-Based Effluent Limits**

Due to the lack of national ELGs for storm water discharges from paper and film coating facilities, the technology-based requirements in this permit comprise the development and implementation of a *Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan* (SWPPP) and a *Best Management Practices Plan* (BMPP).

Permalite has not implemented a SWPPP in accordance with the requirements in the current permit. The proposed permit will require the Discharger to develop and 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 surface waters. The SWPPP will address areas contributing to storm water runoff contamination (i.e., hazardous and non-hazardous drum storage, scrap metal storage, water-based product storage, solvent-based product storage, mixing area, bulk solvent storage, heated tank mixing area, wash areas, condensate discharges, other outdoor equipment and materials storage areas, areas under construction, and

potential spill areas) and will require that the Discharger develop processes to prevent pollutants from entering storm water runoff. These management processes may include providing shelter for equipment, raw materials, and waste products currently stored outdoors; providing secondary containment for contaminated runoff from outdoor storage areas and materials handling areas; establishing control and treatment processes for contaminated storm water; maintaining proper structures to ensure that materials (e.g., sediment, hazardous constituents, wash water) from on-site activities do not enter storm water flow; ensuring timely removal of hazardous waste storage drums, and operating equipment and materials properly to minimize spills.

The Regional Board will also require the Discharger to develop and implement a BMPP. The purpose of the BMPP will be to establish site-specific procedures that will ensure proper operation and maintenance of equipment and storage areas, including the tank farm sump areas, solvent-based product storage area, equipment wash areas, and related structures, to ensure that unauthorized non-storm water discharges do not occur at the Permalite facility. Proper operation and maintenance procedures may address emergency spill procedures; inspection of water lines, pipes and equipment; containment of wash water from the equipment wash area; and record-keeping procedures. 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 to 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 reasonable potential for storm water discharges.

(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.

The previous permit required the Discharger to conduct monitoring for toxic pollutants only once during the permit term. Therefore, the Regional Board has determined there is insufficient monitoring data available to perform the RPA for the priority pollutants. This Order requires the Discharger to submit sufficient data to conduct the RPA and determine if a WQBEL is required. This permit includes an interim monitoring requirement 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 that 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 1998 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.

Dominguez Channel is located in the southern portion of the Los Angeles Basin. The 1998 State Board's California 303(d) List classifies two segments of Dominguez Channel as impaired (above Vermont Avenue and estuary to Vermont Avenue). The pollutants of concern detected in both segments of Dominguez Channel in the water column, in the sediment, and in the fish tissue, include elevated levels of aldrin, ammonia, Chem A [refers to the sum of aldrin, dieldrin, chlordane, endrin, heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide, HCH (including lindane), endosulfan, and toxaphene], chlordane, chromium, copper, DDT, dieldrin, high coliform count, lead, PAHs, PCBs, and zinc. Additionally, Dominguez channel is impaired from the estuary to Vermont Avenue for benthic community effects.

(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 a 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 does not contain 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 Permalite facility occur only after a significant storm event; they are not continuous. The discharge at the Permalite facility is not expected to contribute to long-term toxic effects. Intermittent discharges are likely to have short-term toxic effects; therefore at this facility, Permalite will be required to conduct acute toxicity testing in accordance with the requirements in this Order.

4. <u>Specific Rationale for Each Numerical Effluent Limitation</u>

Section 402(o) of the Clean Water Act and 40 CFR 122.44(l) require that effluent limitations standards or conditions in re-issued permits are at least as stringent as in the existing permit. Due to the nature of materials and wastes present at the Permalite facility and the Discharger's handling and storage practices, oil and grease, suspended solids, settleable solids, BOD, turbidity, phenols, sulfides, toluene, and xylene are considered pollutants of concern, therefore effluent limitations have been established for these pollutants. The effluent limitations in the proposed Order for oil and grease, suspended solids, settleable solids, toluene, and xylene, are based on limits specified in Permalite's current permit and for BOD, turbidity, sulfides and phenols are based on best professional judgement (BPJ). The Regional Board considers all of these constituents to be pollutants of concern due to the nature of raw materials and products handling and storage at the site.

Average monthly effluent limitations are established in the Order for certain pollutants. These average monthly effluent limitations are based on BPJ and are consistent with current individual permits adopted by the Regional Board to industrial facilities of a similar nature. In addition, 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 following table presents the effluent limitations and the specific rationales for pollutants that are expected to be present in the discharge from Permalite:

		Discharge Limitations		**Rationale**
Constituents	**Units**	**Monthly Average [1]**	**Daily Maximum**	
PH	pH Units	6.5 – 8.5		Basin Plan [2]
Temperature	^{0}F	100		Basin Plan [2]
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	50	75	Previous Order
Turbidity	NTU	50	75	BPJ [3]
BOD_5 20^{o}C	mg/L	20	30	BPJ [3]
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	15	BPJ [3]
Settleable solids	ml/L	---	0.3	Previous Order
Sulfides	mg/L	---	1.0	BPJ [3]
Phenols	mg/L	---	1.0	BPJ [3]
Toluene	µg/L	---	150	Previous Order
Xylene	µg/L	---	1750	Previous Order
Acute toxicity	% survival	Average survival for any three consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, with no single test producing less than 70% survival.		Previous Order

[1] Average monthly effluent limitations are established in the Order for certain pollutants. These average monthly effluent limitations are based on BPJ and are consistent with current individual permits adopted by the Regional Board to industrial facilities of a similar nature. In addition, 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.

[2] Basin Plan Objectives are instantaneous maximum concentrations of pollutants that when not exceeded are protective of the beneficial uses of the particular water body. They are generally set at the level required to protect the most sensitive beneficial use or at an even lower level based on antidegradation principles.

[3] 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.

4. **Monitoring Requirements**

For regulated parameters, the previous permit for Permalite required monitoring once per discharge event for oil and grease, suspended solids, settleable solids, toluene and xylene. Monitoring once per discharge event for flow, pH, and temperature was also required under the previous permit. The previous permit also required monitoring for priority pollutants once during the life of the permit. The proposed permit requires once per discharge event monitoring for flow, pH, temperature, for BOD, oil and grease, suspended solids, settleable solids, turbidity, phenols, BTEX, total petroleum hydrocarbons, tertiary butyl alcohol, methyl tertiary butyl ether, volatile organic compounds, and metals. However, footnote No 2 states, that for Discharge No. 001, during periods of extended rainfall, no more than one sample per week need to be taken, with a maximum required number of samples of four per month. The remaining priority pollutants and acute toxicity are monitored annually. Consistent with recommendations in 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 will use the gathered data to conduct the RPA and determine if 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

Consistent 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. Therefore, the Discharger will be required to conduct an interim monitoring program for all CTR priority pollutants until July 2005. As described in the Monitoring and Reporting Program, monitoring reports must be submitted quarterly.

(c) Receiving Water Monitoring

The Discharger is 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.

(d) Storm Water Monitoring and Reporting

The Discharger is required to measure and record the rainfall each day of the month. The Discharger is also required to conduct visual observations of all storm water discharges from all storm water discharge locations to observe the presence of floating and suspended materials, oil and grease, discoloration, turbidity and odor. Furthermore, the Discharger shall implement the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan Requirements (SWPPP) as enumerated in Attachment A of the WDR Order No. R4-2003-0106.