



# California Regional Water Quality Control Board

## Los Angeles Region



Recipient of the 2001 *Environmental Leadership Award* from Keep California Beautiful

Linda S. Adams  
Agency Secretary

320 W. 4th Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles, California 90013  
Phone (213) 576-6600 FAX (213) 576-6640 - Internet Address: <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles>

Arnold Schwarzenegger  
Governor

February 17, 2009

Mr. Benny Dehghi  
Honeywell International Incorporated  
2525 West 190<sup>th</sup> Street  
Torrance, CA 90504

VIA CERTIFIED MAIL  
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED  
No. 7002 2030 0002 1672 8424

Dear Mr. Dehghi:

**NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT (NPDES) (ORDER NO. R4-2009-0024) FOR HONEYWELL INTERNATIONAL INCORPORATED, GARDENA GROUNDWATER REMEDIATION SYSTEM FACILITY, GARDENA, NPDES NO. CA0062162, CI NO. 7015.**

Our letter dated December 17, 2008, transmitted the tentative Order for the above referenced facility.

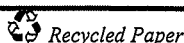
Pursuant to Division 7 of the California Water Code, this Regional Board at a public hearing held on February 5, 2009, reviewed the tentative requirements, considered all factors in the case, and adopted the proposed NPDES permit. The adopted Order (Order R4-2009-0024) serves as an NPDES permit, and expires on January 10, 2014. Section 13376 of the California Water Code requires that an application/Report of Waste Discharge for a new permit must be filed at least 180 days before the expiration date.

The "Monitoring and Reporting Program" requires you to implement the monitoring program on the effective date of this Order (March 7, 2009). Your first monitoring report for the period of March 2009 is due by May 1, 2009. Monitoring reports should be sent to the Regional Board, ATTN: Information Technology Unit.

When submitting monitoring or technical reports to the Regional Board per these requirements, please include a reference to Compliance File CI-7015 and NPDES No. CA0062162, which will assure that the reports, are directed to the appropriate file and staff. Please do not combine your discharge monitoring reports with other reports, such as progress reports. Submit each type of report as a separate document.

We are sending the final copy of the permit only to the Discharger. For those on the mailing list who would like access to a copy of the order, please go to the Regional Board's website at: [www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles).

*California Environmental Protection Agency*



*Our mission is to preserve and enhance the quality of California's water resources for the benefit of present and future generations.*

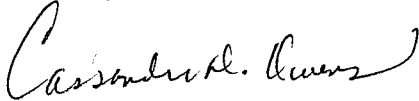
Mr. Benny Deghi  
Honeywell International Incorporated  
Gardena Groundwater Remediation System Facility

- 2 -

February 17, 2009

If you have any questions please contact Stephanie Turcios at (213) 576-6793.

Sincerely,

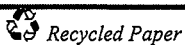


Cassandra Owens, Chief  
Industrial Permitting Unit

Enclosures

cc: see Mailing List

***California Environmental Protection Agency***



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### MAILING LIST

Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, Permits Branch (WTR-5)  
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers  
NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service  
Department of Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service  
Mr. Michael Lévy, State Water Resources Control Board, Office of Chief Counsel  
Mr. Phil Isorena, State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Water Quality  
Ms. Stephanie Trotter, State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Water Quality  
Mr. William Paznokas, Department of Fish and Game, Region 5  
Mr. Gary Yamamoto, California Department of Public Health  
California Department of Public Health, Sanitary Engineering Section  
California State Parks and Recreation  
California Coastal Commission, South Coast Region  
Water Replenishment District of Southern California  
Los Angeles County, Department of Public Works, Waste Management Division  
Los Angeles County, Department of Health Services  
Dr. Mark Gold, Heal the Bay  
Mr. Tom Ford, Santa Monica BayKeeper  
Mr. Daniel Cooper, Lawyers for Clean Water  
Mr. David Beckman, Natural Resources Defense Council  
Ms. Jenny Eng, CH2M Hill  
Mr. Mike Bower, CH2M Hill  
Mr. Jae Kim, Tetra Tech

# CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

## LOS ANGELES REGION

320 W. 4<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 200, Los Angeles, California 90013  
Phone (213) 576 - 6600 • Fax (213) 576 - 6640  
<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov>

**ORDER NO. R4-2009-0024**  
**NPDES NO. CA0062162**

### WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

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

**Table 1. Discharger Information**

<b>Discharger</b>	Honeywell International Incorporated
<b>Name of Facility</b>	Gardena Groundwater Remediation System Facility
<b>Facility Address</b>	1733 West Artesia Boulevard
	Gardena, CA 90248
	Los Angeles
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Regional Water Quality Control Board have classified this discharge as a minor discharge.	

The discharge by Honeywell International Incorporated from the discharge points identified below is subject to waste discharge requirements as set forth in this Order:

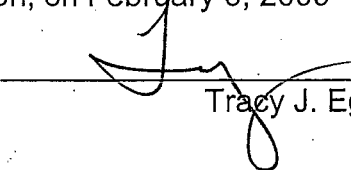
**Table 2. Discharge Location**

<b>Discharge Point</b>	<b>Effluent Description</b>	<b>Discharge Point Latitude</b>	<b>Discharge Point Longitude</b>	<b>Receiving Water</b>
001	Groundwater	33 °, 52', 21" N	118 °, 18', 26" W	Dominguez Channel

**Table 3. Administrative Information**

This Order was adopted by the Regional Water Quality Control Board on:	<b>February 5, 2009</b>
This Order shall become effective on:	<b>March 7, 2009</b>
This Order shall expire on:	<b>January 10, 2014</b>
The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with title 23, California Code of Regulations, as application for issuance of new waste discharge requirements no later than:	<b>180 days prior to the Order expiration date</b>

I, Tracy J. Egoscue, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that this Order with all attachments is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on February 5, 2009

  
Tracy J. Egoscue, Executive Officer

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### I. FACILITY INFORMATION

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

**Table 4. Facility Information**

<b>Discharger</b>	Honeywell International Incorporated
<b>Name of Facility</b>	Gardena Groundwater Remediation System Facility
<b>Facility Address</b>	1733 West Artesia Boulevard
	Gardena, CA 90248
	Los Angeles
<b>Facility Contact, Title, and Phone</b>	Benny Dehghi, Manager, (310) 512-2296
<b>Mailing Address</b>	2525 West 190 <sup>th</sup> Street, Torrance, CA 90504
<b>Type of Facility</b>	Groundwater Treatment
<b>Facility Design Flow</b>	0.020 MGD

## II. FINDINGS

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

- A. Background.** Honeywell International Incorporated (hereinafter Discharger) is currently discharging pursuant to Order No. R4-2004-0030 and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0062162. The Discharger submitted a Report of Waste Discharge, dated June 11, 2008, and applied for an NPDES permit renewal to discharge up to 20,000 gpd (0.02 MGD) of treated groundwater from the Gardena Groundwater Remediation System Facility, hereinafter Facility. A site visit was conducted on October 28, 2008, to observe operations and collect additional data to develop permit limitations and conditions.
- B. Facility Description.** The Discharger owns and operates the groundwater remediation facility. The treatment system consists of a groundwater pumping system, two 1000-lb. liquid-phase activated carbon vessels, and an ion exchange treatment system. Treated groundwater is discharged from Discharge Point 001 (see table on cover page) to a storm drain which then conveys the wastewater to the Dominguez Channel, a water of the United States, above the Dominguez Channel Estuary. Attachment B provides a map of the area around the Facility. Attachment C provides a flow schematic of the Facility.
- C. Legal Authorities.** This Order is issued pursuant to section 402 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as an NPDES permit for point source discharges from this facility to surface waters. This Order also serves as Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) pursuant to article 4, chapter 4, division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13260).
- D. Background and Rationale for Requirements.** The Regional Water Board developed the requirements in this Order based on information submitted as part of the application, through monitoring and reporting programs, and other available information. The Fact Sheet (Attachment F), which contains background information and rationale for Order requirements, is hereby incorporated into this Order and constitutes part of the Findings for this Order. Attachments A through E and G through J are also incorporated into this Order.
- E. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).** Under Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of CEQA, Public Resources Code sections 21100-21177.
- F. Technology-based Effluent Limitations.** Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing USEPA permit regulations at section 122.44, title 40 of the Code of



Federal Regulations<sup>1</sup>, require that permits include conditions meeting applicable technology-based requirements at a minimum, and any more stringent effluent limitations necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. The discharge authorized by this Order must meet minimum federal technology-based requirements based on Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) in accordance with Part 125, section 125.3. A detailed discussion of the technology-based effluent limitations development is included in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F).

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

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

**H. Watershed Management Approach and Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs).** The Regional Water 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 Water Board's many diverse programs, particularly 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-based controls. These controls should provide the pollution reduction necessary for a water body to meet water quality standards. This process facilitates the development of watershed-specific solutions that balance the environment and economic impacts within the watershed. The TMDLs will establish waste load allocations (WLAs) and load allocations (LAs) for point and non-point sources, and will result in achieving water quality standards for the water body.

The USEPA approved the States 2006 303(d) list of impaired water bodies on June 28, 2007. Certain receiving waters in the Los Angeles and Ventura County watersheds do not fully support beneficial uses and therefore have been classified as impaired on the 2006 303(d) list and have been scheduled for TMDL development. The Honeywell International Incorporated facility discharges into the Dominguez Channel,

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

above the Estuary. The 2006 State Water Board's California 303(d) List classifies the Dominguez Channel (lined portion above Vermont Avenue) as impaired. The pollutants of concern in the Dominguez Channel include ammonia, copper, dieldrin (tissue), indicator bacteria, lead (tissue), zinc (sediment), and sediment toxicity. The inclusion of the Dominguez Channel on the 2006 303(d) List documents the waterbody's lack of assimilative capacity for the pollutants of concern. A total maximum daily load (TMDL) is developed for the pollutants of concern in a 303(d)-listed waterbody to facilitate the waterbody's recovery of its ability to fully support its beneficial uses. To date, no TMDLs have been developed for the Dominguez Channel; therefore, no conditions in the Order are based on TMDLs.

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

**Table 5. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses**

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001	Dominguez Channel, above Estuary	<p><u>Existing:</u>                      Non-contact water recreation (REC-2); preservation of rare and endangered species (RARE).</p> <p><u>Potential:</u>                      Municipal and domestic supply (MUN)<sup>1</sup>, water contact recreation (REC-1)<sup>2</sup>, warm freshwater habitat (WARM), and wildlife habitat (WILD).</p>

<sup>1</sup> MUN designations are designated under SB 88-63 and RB 89-03. Some designations may be considered for exemptions at a later date.

<sup>2</sup> Access prohibited by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works.

Requirements of this Order implement the Basin Plan.

**J. Ammonia Basin Plan Amendment.** The 1994 Basin Plan provided water quality objectives for ammonia to protect aquatic life, in Table 3-1 through Table 3-4. However, those ammonia objectives were revised on April 5, 2007, by the Regional Water Board with the adoption of Resolution No. 2005-014, Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Revise the Early Life Stage Implementation Provision of the Freshwater Ammonia Objectives for Inland Surface Waters (including enclosed bays, estuaries, and wetlands) for Protection of Aquatic Life. The Ammonia Basin Plan Amendment was approved by the Office of Administrative Law on August 31, 2006, and by the USEPA on February 16, 2007. The amendment revised Chapter 3 "Water Quality Objectives" of the Basin Plan and, specifically, the implementation provision included as part of the freshwater ammonia objectives relative to the protection of Early Life Stages (ELS) of fish in inland surface waters.

- K. National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).** USEPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, and later amended it on May 4, 1995, and November 9, 1999. About forty criteria in the NTR applied in California. On May 18, 2000, USEPA adopted the CTR. The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and, in addition, incorporated the previously adopted NTR criteria that were applicable in the state. The CTR was amended on February 13, 2001. These rules contain water quality criteria for priority pollutants.
- L. State Implementation Policy.** On March 2, 2000, the State Water Board adopted the Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (State Implementation Policy or SIP). The SIP became effective on April 28, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated for California by the USEPA through the NTR and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Regional Water Board in the Basin Plan. The SIP became effective on May 18, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the USEPA through the CTR. The State Water Board adopted amendments to the SIP on February 24, 2005, that became effective on July 13, 2005. The SIP establishes implementation provisions for priority pollutant criteria and objectives and provisions for chronic toxicity control. Requirements of this Order implement the SIP.
- M. Compliance Schedules and Interim Requirements.** Section 2.1 of the SIP provides that, based on a Discharger's request and demonstration that it is infeasible for an existing Discharger to achieve immediate compliance with an effluent limitation derived from a CTR criterion, compliance schedules may be allowed in an NPDES permit. Unless an exception has been granted under section 5.3 of the SIP, a compliance schedule may not exceed 5 years from the date that the permit is issued or reissued, nor may it extend beyond 10 years from the effective date of the SIP (or May 18, 2010) to establish and comply with CTR criterion-based effluent limitations. Where a compliance schedule for a final effluent limitation exceeds 1 year, the Order must include interim numeric limitations for that constituent or parameter. Where allowed by the Water Quality Control Plan Los Angeles Region, compliance schedules and interim effluent limitations or discharge specifications may also be granted to allow time to implement a new or revised water quality objective. This Order does not include compliance schedules or interim effluent limitations.
- N. Alaska Rule.** On March 30, 2000, USEPA revised its regulation that specifies when new and revised state and tribal water quality standards (WQS) become effective for CWA purposes. (40 C.F.R. § 131.21; 65 Fed. Reg. 24641 (April 27, 2000).) Under the revised regulation (also known as the Alaska rule), new and revised standards submitted to USEPA after May 30, 2000, must be approved by USEPA before being used for CWA purposes. The final rule also provides that standards already in effect and submitted to USEPA by May 30, 2000 may be used for CWA purposes, whether or not approved by USEPA.
- O. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants.** This Order contains both technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations for individual pollutants. The technology-based effluent limitations consist of restrictions on turbidity, settleable solids, total suspended solids (TSS), oil and grease, and biochemical oxygen demand

(BOD<sub>5</sub>20°C). Restrictions on the same pollutants are discussed in the Fact Sheet. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements.

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

- P. Antidegradation Policy.** Section 131.12 requires that the state water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing quality of waters be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Regional Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the state and federal antidegradation policies. As discussed in detail in the Fact Sheet the permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provision of section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.
- Q. Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** Sections 402(o)(2) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at title 40, Code of Federal Regulations section 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions where limitations may be relaxed.
- R. Endangered Species Act.** This Order does not authorize any act that results in the taking of a threatened or endangered species or any act that is now prohibited, or becomes prohibited in the future, under either the California Endangered Species Act (Fish and Game Code sections 2050 to 2097) or the Federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C.A. sections 1531 to 1544). This Order requires compliance with effluent limits, receiving water limits, and other requirements to protect the beneficial uses of waters of the state. The Discharger is responsible for meeting all requirements of the applicable Endangered Species Act.
- S. Monitoring and Reporting.** Section 122.48 requires that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Water Code sections

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

**T. Standard and Special Provisions.** Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with section 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with section 122.42, are provided in Attachment D. The discharger must comply with all standard provisions and with those additional conditions that are applicable under section 122.42. The Regional Water Board has also included in this Order special provisions applicable to the Discharger. A rationale for the special provisions contained in this Order is provided in the attached Fact Sheet.

**U. Provisions and Requirements Implementing State Law.** The provisions and requirements in subsections IV.B, IV.C, V.B, and VI.C. of this Order are included to implement state law only. These provisions/requirements are not required or authorized under the federal CWA; consequently, violations of these provisions/requirements are not subject to the enforcement remedies that are available for NPDES violations.

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

**W. Consideration of Public Comment.** The Regional Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge. Details of the Public Hearing are provided in the Fact Sheet of this Order.

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that Order No. R4-2004-0030 is rescinded upon the effective date of this Order except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in division 7 of the Water Code (commencing with section 13000) and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order.

### III. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

- A. Wastes discharged shall be limited to a maximum of 20,000 gpd of treated groundwater as described in the findings. The discharge of wastes from accidental spills or other sources is prohibited.
- B. Discharges of water, materials, thermal wastes, elevated temperature wastes, toxic wastes, deleterious substances, or wastes other than those authorized by this Order, to a storm drain system, Dominguez Channel, above the estuary, or other waters of the State, are prohibited.

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

**IV. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS**

**A. Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001**

**1. Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point 001**

- a. The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at Discharge Point 001, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as described in the attached MRP (Attachment E):

**Table 6. Effluent Limitations**

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
BOD <sub>5</sub> 20°C	mg/L	20	30	--	--
	lbs/day <sup>1</sup>	3.3	5.0	--	--
Oil and grease	mg/L	10	15	--	--
	lbs/day	1.7	2.5	--	--
pH	s.u.	--	--	6.5	8.5
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	50	75	--	--
	lbs/day	8.3	13	--	--
Chromium, Hexavalent	µg/L	6.5	16	--	--
	lbs/day	0.001	0.003	--	--
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	2.9	5.8	--	--
	lbs/day	0.0005	0.001	--	--
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	5.5	11	--	--
	lbs/day	0.001	0.002	--	--
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	4.1	8.2	--	--
	lbs/day	0.0007	0.001	--	--

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Thallium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	6.3	13	--	--
	lbs/day	0.001	0.002	--	--
Cyanide	µg/L	3.7	9.6	--	--
	lbs/day	0.0006	0.002	--	--
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	3.2	6.4	--	--
	lbs/day	0.0005	0.001	--	--
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	8.9	30	--	--
	lbs/day	0.001	0.005	--	--
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	42	84	--	--
	lbs/day	0.007	0.01	--	--
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	0.3	--	--
Temperature	°F	--	--	--	86
Turbidity	NTU	50	75	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Mass-based effluent limitations are based on a maximum discharge flow rate of 20,000 gpd (0.02 MGD).

b. 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 test shall be at least 90%, and
- ii. no single test producing less than 70% survival. Compliance with the toxicity objectives will be determined by the method described in Section V of the MRP (Attachment E).

**2. Interim Effluent Limitations**

Not applicable

**B. Land Discharge Specifications**

Not applicable

**C. Reclamation Specifications**

Not applicable

**V. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS**

**A. Surface Water Limitation**

Receiving water limitations are based on water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan and are a required part of this Order. The discharge shall not cause the following in the Dominguez Channel, above the Estuary.

1. The normal ambient pH to fall below 6.5 nor exceed 8.5 units nor vary from normal ambient pH levels by more than 0.5 units.
2. Surface water temperature to rise greater than 5°F above the natural temperature of the receiving waters at any time or place. At no time the temperature be raised above 80°F as a result of waste discharged.
3. Depress the concentration of dissolved oxygen to fall below 5.0 mg/L anytime, and the median dissolved oxygen concentration for any three consecutive months shall not be less than 80 percent of the dissolved oxygen content at saturation.
4. Exceed total ammonia (as N) concentrations specified in the Regional Water Board Resolution No. 2005-014. Resolution No. 2005-014 revised Chapter 3 "Water Quality Objectives" of the Basin Plan and, specifically, the implantation provision included as part of the freshwater ammonia objectives relative to the protection of Early Life Stages (ELS) of fish in inland surface waters. Adopted on December 1, 2005, Resolution No. 2005-014 was approved by State Water Board, Office of Administrative Law (OAL) and USEPA on July 19, 2006, August 31, 2006, and February 16, 2007, respectively and is now in effect.
5. The presence of visible, floating, suspended or deposited macroscopic particulate matter or foam.
6. Oils, greases, waxes, or other materials in concentrations that result in a visible film or coating on the surface of the receiving water or on objects in the water.
7. Suspended or settleable materials, chemical substances or pesticides in amounts that cause nuisance or adversely affect any designated beneficial use.
8. Toxic or other deleterious substances in concentrations or quantities which cause deleterious effects on aquatic biota, wildlife, or waterfowl or render any of these unfit for human consumption either at levels created in the receiving waters or as a result of biological concentration.
9. Accumulation of bottom deposits or aquatic growths.
10. Biostimulatory substances at concentrations that promote aquatic growth to the extent that such growth causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.
11. The presence of substances that result in increases of BOD that adversely affect beneficial uses.
12. Taste or odor-producing substances in concentrations that alter the natural taste, odor, and/or color of fish, shellfish, or other edible aquatic resources; cause nuisance; or adversely affect beneficial uses.
13. Alteration of turbidity, or apparent color beyond present natural background levels.



14. Damage, discolor, nor cause formation of sludge deposits on flood control structures or facilities nor overload the design capacity.
15. Degrade surface water communities and populations including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.
16. Problems associated with breeding of mosquitoes, gnats, black flies, midges, or other pests.
17. Create nuisance, or adversely effect beneficial uses of the receiving water.
18. Violation of any applicable water quality standards for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to section 303 of the CWA, or amendments thereto, the Regional Water Board will revise or modify this Order in accordance with such standards.

#### **B. Groundwater Limitations**

Not applicable

### **VI. PROVISIONS**

#### **A. Standard Provisions**

1. Federal Standard Provisions. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions included in Attachment D of this Order.
2. Regional Water Board Standard Provisions. The Discharger shall comply with the following provisions:
  - a. This Order may be modified, revoked, reissued, or terminated in accordance with the provisions of sections 122.44, 122.62, 122.63, 122.64, 125.62 and 125.64. Causes for taking such actions include, but are not limited to: failure to comply with any condition of this Order; endangerment to human health or the environment resulting from the permitted activity; or acquisition of newly-obtained information which would have justified the application of different conditions if known at the time of Order adoption. The filing of a request by the Discharger for an Order modification, revocation, and issuance or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated non-compliance does not stay any condition of this Order.
  - b. The Discharger must comply with the lawful requirements of municipalities, counties, drainage districts, and other local agencies regarding discharges of storm water to storm drain systems or other water courses under their jurisdiction; including applicable requirements in municipal storm water management program developed to comply with NPDES permits issued by the Regional Water Board to local agencies.

- c. Discharge of wastes to any point other than specifically described in this Order and permit is prohibited and constitutes a violation thereof.
- d. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable effluent limitations, national standards of performance, toxic effluent standards, and all federal regulations established pursuant to sections 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, 307, 316, 318, 405, and 423 of the Federal CWA and amendments thereto.
- e. These requirements do not exempt the operator of the waste disposal facility from compliance with any other laws, regulations, or ordinances which may be applicable; they do not legalize this waste disposal facility, and they leave unaffected any further restraints on the disposal of wastes at this site which may be contained in other statutes or required by other agencies.
- f. Oil or oily material, chemicals, refuse, or other pollutionable materials shall not be stored or deposited in areas where they may be picked up by rainfall and carried off of the property and/or discharged to surface waters. Any such spill of such materials shall be contained and removed immediately.
- g. A copy of these waste discharge specifications shall be maintained at the discharge facility so as to be available at all times to operating personnel.
- h. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this Order may be terminated or modified for cause, including, but not limited to:
  - i. Violation of any term or condition contained in this Order;
  - ii. Obtaining this Order by misrepresentation, or failure to disclose all relevant facts;
  - iii. A change in any condition that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized discharge.
- i. If there is any storage of hazardous or toxic materials or hydrocarbons at this facility and if the facility is not manned at all times, a 24-hour emergency response telephone number shall be prominently posted where it can easily be read from the outside.
- j. The Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board not later than 120 days in advance of implementation of any plans to alter production capacity of the product line of the manufacturing, producing or processing facility by more than ten percent. Such notification shall include estimates of proposed production rate, the type of process, and projected effects on effluent quality. Notification shall include submittal of a new report of waste discharge appropriate filing fee.
- k. The Discharger shall file with the Regional Water Board a report of waste discharge at least 120 days before making any material change or proposed change in the character, location or volume of the discharge.

- i. All existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Regional Water Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe that they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture intermediate or final product or byproduct of any toxic pollutant that was not reported on their application.
- m. In the event of any change in name, ownership, or control of these waste disposal facilities, the Discharger shall notify this Regional Water Board of such change and shall notify the succeeding owner or operator of the existence of this Order by letter, copy of which shall be forwarded to the Regional Water Board.
- n. The Water Code provides that any person who violates a waste discharge requirement or a provision of the Water Code is subject to civil penalties of up to \$5,000 per day, \$10,000 per day, or \$25,000 per day of violation, or when the violation involves the discharge of pollutants, is subject to civil penalties of up to \$10 per gallon per day or \$25 per gallon per day of violation; or some combination thereof, depending on the violation, or upon the combination of violations.

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

- o. The discharge of any product registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act to any waste stream which may ultimately be released to waters of the United States, is prohibited unless specifically authorized elsewhere in this permit or another NPDES permit. This requirement is not applicable to products used for lawn and agricultural purposes.
- p. The discharge of any waste resulting from the combustion of toxic or hazardous wastes to any waste stream that ultimately discharges to waters of the United States is prohibited, unless specifically authorized elsewhere in this permit.
- q. The Discharger shall notify the Executive Officer in writing no later than 6 months prior to the planned discharge of any chemical, other than the products previously reported to the Executive Officer, which may be toxic to aquatic life. Such notification shall include:

  - i. Name and general composition of the chemical,
  - ii. Frequency of use,
  - iii. Quantities to be used,
  - iv. Proposed discharge concentrations, and
  - v. USEPA registration number, if applicable.

- r. Failure to comply with provisions or requirements of this Order, or violation of other applicable laws or regulations governing discharges from this facility, may subject the Discharger to administrative or civil liabilities, criminal penalties, and/or other enforcement remedies to ensure compliance. Additionally, certain violations may subject the Discharger to civil or criminal enforcement from appropriate local, state, or federal law enforcement entities.
- s. In the event the Discharger does not comply or will be unable to comply for any reason, with any prohibition, AMEL or MDEL, or receiving water limitation of this Order, the Discharger shall notify the Regional Water Board by telephone (213) 576-6600 within 24 hours of having knowledge of such non-compliance, and shall confirm this notification in writing within five days, unless the Regional Water Board waives confirmation. The written notification shall state the nature, time, duration, and cause of non-compliance, and shall describe the measures being taken to remedy the current non-compliance and, prevent recurrence including, where applicable, a schedule of implementation. Other non-compliance requires written notification as above at the time of the normal monitoring report.
- t. Prior to making any change in the point of discharge, place of use, or purpose of use of treated wastewater that results in a decrease of flow in any portion of a watercourse, the Discharger must file a petition with the State Water Board, Division of Water Rights, and receive approval for such a change. (Wat. Code § 1211.)

## **B. Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) Requirements**

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

## **C. Special Provisions**

### **1. Reopener Provisions**

- a. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to Section 303 of the Federal CWA, and amendments thereto, the Regional Water Board will revise and modify this Order in accordance with such more stringent standards.
- b. This Order may be reopened to include effluent limitations for toxic constituents determined to be present in significant amounts in the discharge through a more comprehensive monitoring program included as part of this Order and based on the results of the RPA.
- c. This Order may be reopened and modified, to incorporate in accordance with the provisions set forth in 40 CFR Parts 122 and 124, to include requirements for the implementation of the watershed management approach or to include new MLs.

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

## 2. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements

- a. **Chronic Toxicity Trigger and Monitoring Requirements.** The Order contains a chronic toxicity trigger defined as an exceedance of 1.0 TU<sub>c</sub> in a critical life stage test for 100% effluent (The monthly median for chronic toxicity of 100% effluent shall not exceed, 1.0 TU<sub>c</sub> in a critical life stage test.). The Discharger shall monitor the effluent annually for chronic toxicity to determine the presence of chronic toxicity. If the chronic toxicity of the effluent exceeds 1.0 TU<sub>c</sub> (defined in Section V.A of the MRP, Attachment E), the Discharger shall immediately implement accelerated chronic toxicity testing, as required in Section V of the MRP, Attachment E).
- b. **Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Workplan.** The Discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board an Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) workplan (1-2 pages) within 90 days of the effective date of this permit. This plan shall describe the steps the permittee intends to follow in the event that 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/sources of toxicity, effluent variability, and treatment system efficiency;
  - ii. A description of the facility's method of maximizing in-house treatment efficiency and good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in operation of the facility;
  - iii. If a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) is necessary, an indication of the person who would conduct the TIEs (i.e., an in-house expert or an outside contractor) (Section V of the MRP, Attachment E) provides references for the guidance manuals that should be used for performing TIEs).

### **3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention**

- a. The Discharger shall submit within 90 days of the effective date of this Order:
  - i. An updated Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that describes site-specific management practices for minimizing contamination of storm water runoff and for preventing contaminated storm water runoff from being discharged directly to waters of the State. The SWPPP shall be developed in accordance with the requirements in Attachment I.
  - ii. Updated Best Management Practices (BMPs) that entail 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 BMPs shall be consistent with the general guidance contained in the USEPA *Guidance Manual for Developing Best Management Practices (BMPs)* (EPA 833-B-93-004). In particular, a risk assessment of each area identified by the Discharger shall be performed to determine the potential for hazardous for toxic waste/material discharge to surface waters.
  - iii. A Spill Contingency Plan (or substituted with an updated version the Discharger's existing Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan).

Each plan shall cover all areas of the Facility and shall include an updated drainage map for the Facility. The Discharger shall identify on a map of appropriate scale the areas that contribute runoff to the permitted discharge point; 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 of containment and/or treatment of storm water. The plans shall be reviewed annually and at the same time. Updated information shall be submitted within 30 days of revision.

### **4. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications**

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

### **5. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only)**

Not applicable

### **6. Other Special Provisions**

Not applicable

### **7. Compliance Schedules**

Not applicable

## VII. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

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

### A. Single Constituent Effluent Limitation.

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

### B. Effluent Limitations Expressed as a Sum of Several Constituents.

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

### C. Mass-based Effluent Limitations.

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

### D. Multiple Sample Data.

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

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

### E. Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL).

If the average (or when applicable, the median determined by subsection D above for multiple sample data) of daily discharges over a calendar month exceeds the AMEL for a given parameter, this will represent a single violation, though the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for each day of that month for that parameter (e.g., resulting

in 31 days of non-compliance in a 31-day month). If only a single sample is taken during the calendar month and the analytical result for that sample exceeds the AMEL, the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that calendar month. For any one calendar month during which no sample (daily discharge) is taken, no compliance determination can be made for that calendar month.

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

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

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

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

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

**F. Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations (MDEL).**

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

**G. Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation.**

If the analytical result of a single grab sample is lower than the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation for a parameter, a violation will be flagged and the discharger will be considered out of compliance for that parameter for that single sample. Non-compliance for each sample will be considered separately (e.g., the results of two grab samples taken



within a calendar day that both are lower than the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation would result in two instances of non-compliance with the instantaneous minimum effluent limitation).

**H. Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation.**

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

## ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS

### Arithmetic Mean ( $\mu$ )

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

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

### Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL)

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

### Average Weekly Effluent Limitation (AWEL)

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

### Bioaccumulative

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

### Carcinogenic

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

### Coefficient of Variation (CV)

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

### Daily Discharge

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

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

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

### **Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)**

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

### **Dilution Credit**

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

### **Effluent Concentration Allowance (ECA)**

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

### **Enclosed Bays**

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

### **Estimated Chemical Concentration**

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

### **Estuaries**

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

### **Inland Surface Waters**

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

### **Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation**

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

### **Instantaneous Minimum Effluent Limitation**

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

### **Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL)**

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

### **Median**

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

### **Method Detection Limit (MDL)**

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

### **Minimum Level (ML)**

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

### **Mixing Zone**

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

### **Not Detected (ND)**

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

### **Ocean Waters**

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

### **Persistent Pollutants**

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

### **Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP)**

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

### **Pollution Prevention**

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

### **Reporting Level (RL)**

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

### **Satellite Collection System**

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

### **Source of Drinking Water**

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

### **Standard Deviation ( $\sigma$ )**

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

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

where:

$x$  is the observed value;

$\mu$  is the arithmetic mean of the observed values; and

$n$  is the number of samples.

### **Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)**

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

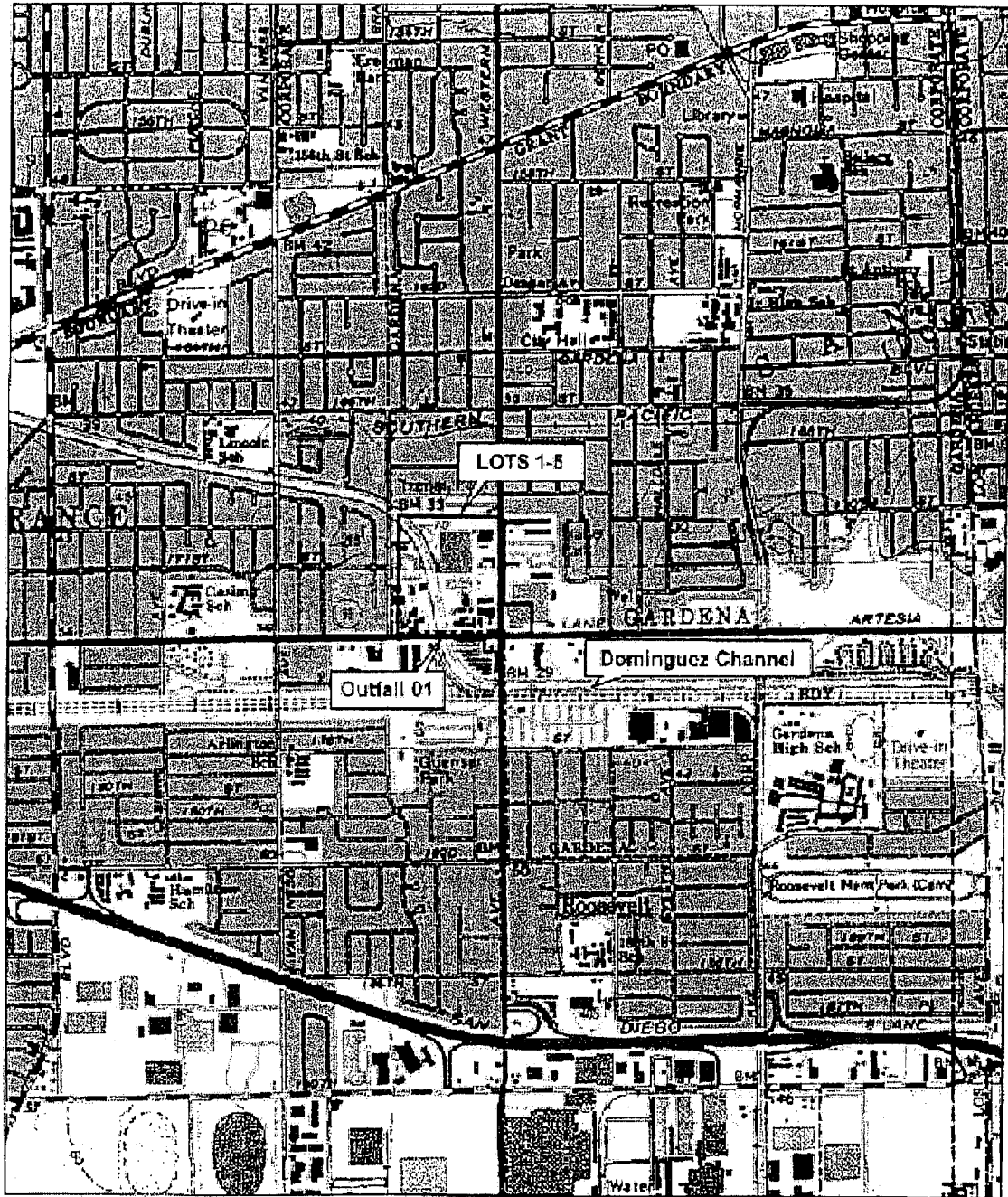
## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

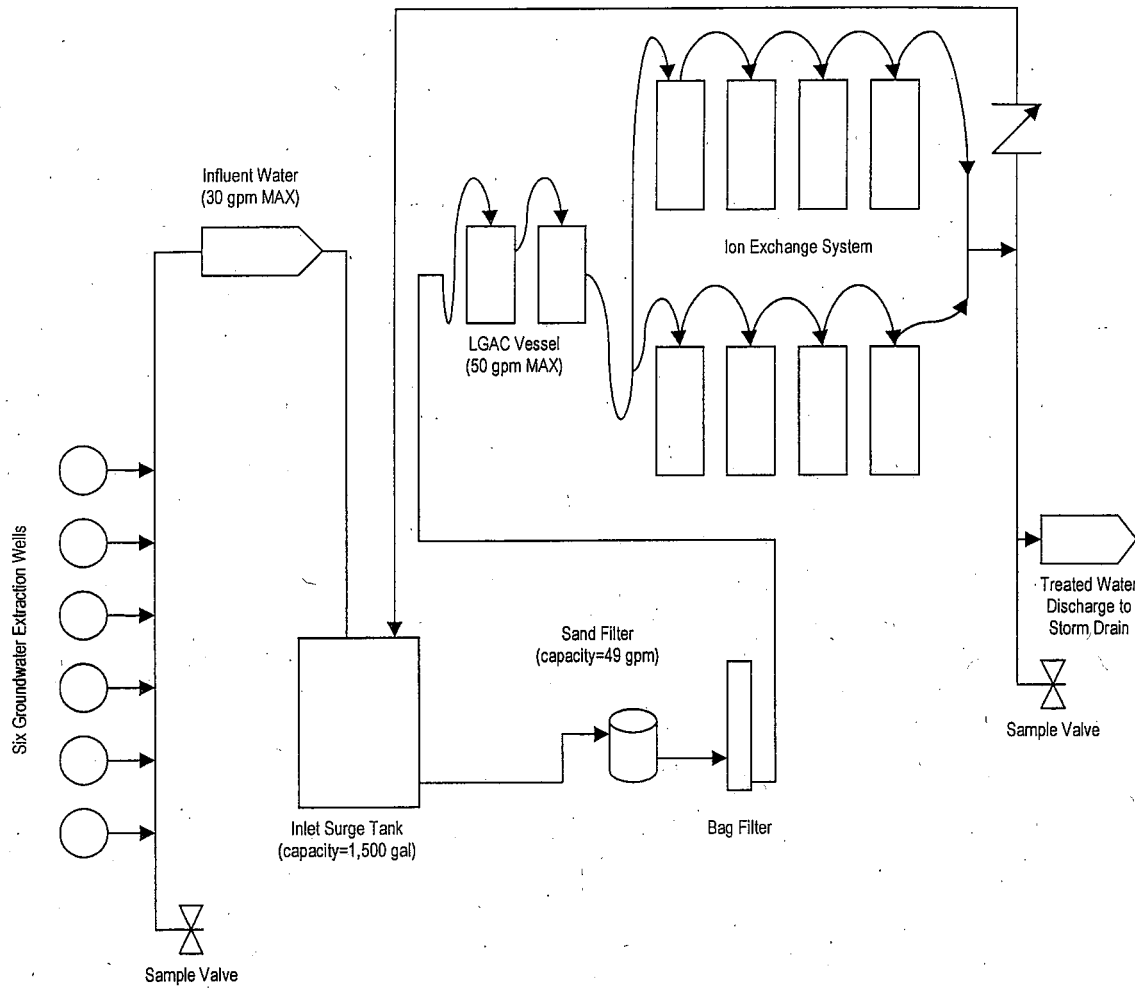
NTR	National Toxics Rule
OAL	Office of Administrative Law
PMEL	Proposed Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation
PMP	Pollutant Minimization Plan
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
QA	Quality Assurance
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
Ocean Plan	<i>Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California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



ATTACHMENT B – MAP



### ATTACHMENT C – FLOW SCHEMATIC



## **ATTACHMENT D – STANDARD PROVISIONS**

### **I. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE**

#### **A. Duty to Comply**

1. The Discharger must comply with all of the conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the California Water Code and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application [section 122.41(a)].
2. The Discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under Section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this Order has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement [section 122.41(a)(1)].

#### **B. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense**

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

#### **C. Duty to Mitigate**

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

#### **D. Proper Operation and Maintenance**

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

#### **E. Property Rights**

1. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges [section 122.41(g)].

2. The issuance of this Order does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of state or local law or regulations [section 122.5(c)].

## **F. Inspection and Entry**

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

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

## **G. Bypass**

### **1. Definitions**

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

3. Prohibition of bypass. Bypass is prohibited, and the Regional Water Board may take enforcement action against a Discharger for bypass, unless [section 122.41(m)(4)(i)]:
  - a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage [section 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A)];
  - b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance [section 122.41(m)(4)(i)(B)]; and
  - c. The Discharger submitted notice to the Regional Water Board as required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.5 below [section 122.41(m)(4)(i)(C)].
4. The Regional Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Regional Water Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3 above [section 122.41(m)(4)(ii)].
5. Notice
  - a. Anticipated bypass. If the Discharger knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit a notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass [section 122.41(m)(3)(i)].
  - b. Unanticipated bypass. The Discharger shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting V.E below (24-hour notice) [section 122.41(m)(3)(ii)].

#### H. Upset

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

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

2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A Discharger who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that [section 122.41(n)(3)]:
  - a. An upset occurred and that the Discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset [section 122.41(n)(3)(i)];
  - b. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated [section 122.41(n)(3)(ii)];
  - c. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.E.2.b below (24-hour notice) [section 122.41(n)(3)(iii)]; and
  - d. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.C above [section 122.41(n)(3)(iv)].
3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the Discharger seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof [section 122.41(n)(4)].

## II. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION

### A. General

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

### B. Duty to Reapply

If the Discharger wishes to continue an activity regulated by this Order after the expiration date of this Order, the Discharger must apply for and obtain a new permit [section 122.41(b)].

### C. Transfers

This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Regional Water Board. The Regional Water Board may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the Order to change the name of the Discharger and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the CWA and the Water Code [section 122.41(l)(3) and section 122.61].

## III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

- A. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity [section 122.41(j)(1)].

- B. Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures under Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under Part 136 unless otherwise specified in Part 503 unless other test procedures have been specified in this Order [section 122.41(j)(4) and section 122.44(i)(1)(iv)].

#### **IV. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS**

- A. Except for records of monitoring information required by this Order related to the Discharger's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by Part 503), the Discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Regional Water Board Executive Officer at any time [section 122.41(j)(2)].
- B. Records of monitoring information shall include:
1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements [section 122.41(j)(3)(i)];
  2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements [section 122.41(j)(3)(ii)];
  3. The date(s) analyses were performed [section 122.41(j)(3)(iii)];
  4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses [section 122.41(j)(3)(iv)];
  5. The analytical techniques or methods used [section 122.41(j)(3)(v)]; and
  6. The results of such analyses [section 122.41(j)(3)(vi)].
- C. **Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied [section 122.7(b)]:**
1. The name and address of any permit applicant or Discharger [section 122.7(b)(1)]; and
  2. Permit applications and attachments, permits and effluent data [section 122.7(b)(2)].

#### **V. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING**

##### **A. Duty to Provide Information**

The Discharger shall furnish to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA within a reasonable time, any information which the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order or to determine compliance

with this Order. Upon request, the Discharger shall also furnish to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA copies of records required to be kept by this Order [section 122.41(h)] [Water Code section 13267].

## **B. Signatory and Certification Requirements**

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, and/or USEPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2, V.B.3, V.B.4, and V.B.5 below [section 122.41(k)].
2. All permit applications shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this provision, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes: (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of USEPA) [section 122.22(a)(3)].
3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA shall be signed by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
  - a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above [section 122.22(b)(1)];
  - b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.) [section 122.22(b)(2)]; and
  - c. The written authorization is submitted to the Regional Water Board and State Water Board [section 122.22(b)(3)].
4. If an authorization under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above must be submitted to the Regional Water Board and State Water Board prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative [section 122.22(c)].
5. Any person signing a document under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 or V.B.3 above shall make the following certification:



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

### **C. Monitoring Reports**

1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) in this Order [section 122.22(l)(4)].
2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices [section 122.41(l)(4)(i)].
3. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under Part 136 unless otherwise specified in Part 503, or as specified in this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Regional Water Board [section 122.41(l)(4)(ii)].
4. Calculations for all limitations, which require averaging of measurements, shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order [section 122.41(l)(4)(iii)].

### **D. Compliance Schedules**

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this Order, shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date [section 122.41(l)(5)].

### **E. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting**

1. The Discharger shall report any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance [section 122.41(l)(6)(i)].

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

#### **F. Planned Changes**

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

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

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

3. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the Discharger's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan [section 122.41(l)(1)(iii)].

#### **G. Anticipated Noncompliance**

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

## H. Other Noncompliance

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

## I. Other Information

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

## VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

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

\$2,000,000 for second or subsequent convictions [section 122.41(a)(2)] [Water Code sections 13385 and 13387].

- C. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Regional Water Board for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of this Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of this Act. Administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed \$10,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed \$25,000. Penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed \$10,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed \$125,000 [section 122.41(a)(3)].
- D. The CWA provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both [section 122.41(j)(5)].
- E. The CWA provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this Order, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than six months per violation, or by both [section 122.41(k)(2)].

## VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

### A. Non-Municipal Facilities

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

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

- d. The level established by the Regional Water Board in accordance with section 122.44(f) [section 122.42(a)(1)(iv)].
2. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels" [section 122.42(a)(2)]:
  - a. 500 micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ ) [section 122.42(a)(2)(i)];
  - b. 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony [section 122.42(a)(2)(ii)];
  - c. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge [section 122.42(a)(2)(iii)]; or
  - d. The level established by the Regional Water Board in accordance with section 122.44(f) [section 122.42(a)(2)(iv)].

#### **B. Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)**

All POTWs shall provide adequate notice to the Regional Water Board of the following [section 122.42(b)]:

1. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger that would be subject to sections 301 or 306 of the CWA if it were directly discharging those pollutants [section 122.42(b)(1)]; and
2. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of adoption of the Order [section 122.42(b)(2)].

Adequate notice shall include information on the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW as well as any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW [section 122.42(b)(3)].

**ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP NO. 7015)**

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## ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP) NO. 7015

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

### I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

- A. An effluent sampling station shall be established for the point of discharge (Discharge Point 001 [Latitude 33° 52' 21" N, Longitude 118° 18' 26" W]) and shall be located where representative samples of that effluent can be obtained.
- B. Effluent samples shall be taken downstream of any addition to treatment works and prior to mixing with the receiving waters.
- C. The Regional Water Board shall be notified in writing of any change in the sampling stations once established or in the methods for determining the quantities of pollutants in the individual waste streams.
- D. Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in sections 136.3, 136.4, and 136.5 (revised March 12, 2007); or, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board. Laboratories analyzing effluent samples and receiving water samples shall be certified by the California Department of Public Health Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) or approved by the Executive Officer and must include quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) data in their reports. A copy of the laboratory certification shall be provided each time a new certification and/or renewal of the certification is obtained from ELAP.
- E. For any analyses performed for which no procedure is specified in the USEPA guidelines or in the MRP, the constituent or parameter analyzed and the method or procedure used must be specified in the monitoring report.
- F. Each monitoring report must affirm in writing that "all analyses were conducted at a laboratory certified for such analyses by the Department of Public Health or approved by the Executive Officer and in accordance with current USEPA guideline procedures or as specified in this MRP".
- G. The monitoring reports shall specify the analytical method used, the Method Detection Limit (MDL), and the Minimum Level (ML) for each pollutant. For the purpose of reporting compliance with numerical limitations, performance goals, and receiving water limitations, analytical data shall be reported by one of the following methods, as appropriate:
  - 1. An actual numerical value for sample results greater than or equal to the ML; or

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

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

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

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

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

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



- I. Water/wastewater samples must be analyzed within allowable holding time limits as specified in section 136.3. All QA/QC items must be run on the same dates the samples were actually analyzed, and the results shall be reported in the Regional Water Board format, when it becomes available, and submitted with the laboratory reports. Proper chain of custody procedures must be followed, and a copy of the chain of custody shall be submitted with the report.
- J. All analyses shall be accompanied by the chain of custody, including but not limited to data and time of sampling, sample identification, and name of person who performed sampling, date of analysis, name of person who performed analysis, QA/QC data, method detection limits, analytical methods, copy of laboratory certification, and a perjury statement executed by the person responsible for the laboratory.
- K. The Discharger shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring instruments and to insure accuracy of measurements, or shall insure that both equipment activities will be conducted.
- L. The Discharger shall have, and implement, an acceptable written quality assurance (QA) plan for laboratory analyses. The annual monitoring report required in Section X.D shall also summarize the QA activities for the previous year. Duplicate chemical analyses must be conducted on a minimum of ten percent (10%) of the samples, or at least one sample per sampling period, whichever is greater. A similar frequency shall be maintained for analyzing spiked samples.
- M. When requested by the Regional Water Board or USEPA, the Discharger will participate in the NPDES discharge monitoring report QA performance study. The Discharger must have a success rate equal to or greater than 80%.
- N. For parameters that both average monthly and daily maximum limits are specified and the monitoring frequency is less than four times a month, the following shall apply. If an analytical result is greater than the average monthly limit, the Discharger shall collect four additional samples at approximately equal intervals during the month, until compliance with the average monthly limit has been demonstrated. All five analytical results shall be reported in the monitoring report for that month, or 45 days after results for the additional samples were received, whichever is later. In the event of noncompliance with an average monthly effluent limitation, the sampling frequency for that constituent shall be increased to weekly and shall continue at this level until compliance with the average monthly effluent limitation has been demonstrated. The Discharger shall provide for the approval of the Executive Officer a program to ensure future compliance with the average monthly limit.
- O. In the event wastes are transported to a different disposal site during the report period, the following shall be reported in the monitoring report:
  1. Types of wastes and quantity of each type;

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

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

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

**II. MONITORING LOCATIONS**

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

**Table E-1. Monitoring Station Locations**

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
001	EFF-001	At the discharge to the storm drain [Latitude 33° 52' 21" N, Longitude 118° 18' 26" W] and located where representative samples of the treated effluent can be obtained
--	RSW-001	50 feet upstream of the discharge of the storm drain [Latitude 33° 55' 16.7" N, Longitude 118° 18' 32.4" W] into the Dominguez Channel

**III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

Not applicable

**IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

**A. Monitoring Location EFF-001**

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

**Table E-2. Effluent Monitoring**

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	mgd	--	1/Day	1
pH	s.u.	Grab	1/Quarter	1
BOD <sub>5</sub> 20°C	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	1
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	1
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	1
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	1
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	1
Chromium III, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	1
Chromium, Hexavalent	µg/L	Grab	1/Month	1
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Month	1
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Month	1
Mercury	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	1
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Month	1
Silver, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	1
Thallium	µg/L	Grab	1/Month	1
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	1
Cyanide	µg/L	Grab	1/Month	1
Benzene	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	1
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	1
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	1
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	1
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	1/Month	1
Trans 1,2-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	1
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	1
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	Grab	1/Month	1
Toluene	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	1
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	1
Remaining priority pollutants <sup>2</sup>	µg/L	Grab	1/Year	1
Acute Toxicity <sup>3</sup>	% survival	Grab	1/Year	1
Chronic Toxicity <sup>3</sup>	TUc	Grab	1/Year	1
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	1
Settleable Solids	ml/L	Grab	1/Quarter	1
Temperature	°F	Grab	1/Quarter	1
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) <sup>4</sup>	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	1
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	1/Quarter	1
Xylene	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	1
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	5
Fecal Coliform	MPN/ 100mL	Grab	1/Quarter	6
E.coli	MPN/ 100mL	Grab	1/Quarter	6

- 1 Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in Part 136; for priority pollutants the methods must meet the lowest minimum levels (MLs) specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board.
- 2 Priority Pollutants as defined by the California Toxics Rule (CTR) defined in Finding II.K of the Limitations and Discharge Requirements of this Order.
- 3 Refer to Section V, Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements
- 4 TPH shall mean the sum of gasoline and diesel fractions of petroleum hydrocarbons. Analysis using USEPA Method 8015 (Modified).
- 5 Use implementation procedure specified in Resolution 2005-014.
- 6 The geometric means values should be calculated based on a statistically sufficient number of samples (generally not less than 5 samples equally spaced over a 30-day period). Every quarter, five samples are collected over a 30-day period. The maximum of the five samples is reported as the maximum and the geometric means is calculated for the five samples and reported in the self monitoring reports.

## V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

### A. Definition of Toxicity

#### 1. Acute Toxicity.

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

- a. The average survival in the undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, and
- b. No single test shall produce less than 70% survival.

2. **Accelerated Monitoring.** If either of the above requirements is not met, the Discharger shall conduct six additional tests over a 6-week period. The Discharger shall ensure that they receive results of a failing toxicity test within 24 hours of the close of the test and the additional tests shall begin within 3 business days of the receipt of the result. If the additional tests indicate compliance with the toxicity limitation, the Discharger may resume regular testing. However, if the results of any two of the six accelerated tests are less than the stipulated requirements, then the Discharger shall begin a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE). The TIE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the sources of toxicity. Once the sources are identified, the Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to reduce toxicity to meet the objective.

If the initial test and any of the additional six acute toxicity bioassay tests result in less than 60% survival, including the initial test, the Discharger shall immediately begin a TIE.

#### 3. Chronic Toxicity.

Chronic toxicity measures a sublethal effect (e.g., reduced growth, reproduction) to experimental test organisms exposed to an effluent or ambient waters compared to

that of the control organisms. Chronic toxicity shall be measured in  $TU_c$ , where  $TU_c = 100/NOEC$ . The No Observable Effect Concentration (NOEC) is expressed as the maximum percent effluent concentration that causes no observable effect on test organisms, as determined by the results of a critical life stage toxicity test.

- a. This Order includes a chronic testing toxicity trigger defined as an exceedance of 1.0  $TU_c$  in a critical life stage test for 100% effluent. (The monthly median for chronic toxicity of 100% effluent shall not exceed, 1.0  $TU_c$  in a critical life stage test.)

## B. Acute Toxicity Effluent Monitoring Program

1. The Discharger shall conduct acute toxicity tests on effluent grab samples by methods specified in Part 136 which cites USEPA's *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*, Fifth Edition, October 2002, USEPA, Office of Water, Washington D.C. (EPA/821-R-02-012) or a more recent edition to ensure compliance in 100% effluent.
2. The fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas*, shall be used as the test species for fresh water discharges or the topsmelt, *Atherinops affinis*, shall be used as the test species for brackish effluent. The method for topsmelt is found in USEPA's *Short-term Method for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms*, First Edition, August 1995 (EPA/600/R-95/136), or a more recent edition.
3. In lieu of conducting the standard acute toxicity testing with the fathead minnow, the Discharger may elect to report the results or endpoint from the first 48 hours of the chronic toxicity test as the results of the acute toxicity test.
4. Effluent samples shall be collected after all treatment processes and before discharge to the receiving water.

## C. Chronic Toxicity Effluent Monitoring Program

1. Test Species and Methods:
  - a. The Discharger shall conduct critical life stage chronic toxicity tests on 24-hour composite 100 percent effluent samples in accordance with USEPA's *Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms*, Fourth Edition, October 2002 (EPA/21-R-02-013) or USEPA's *Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms*, Third Edition, October 2002, (EPA/821/R-02-014), or a more recent edition.
  - b. The Discharger shall conduct tests as follows: with a vertebrate, an invertebrate, and a plant for the first three suites of tests. After the screening period, monitoring shall be conducted using the most sensitive species.

- c. Re-screening is required every 15 months. The Discharger shall re-screen with the three species listed above and continue to monitor with the most sensitive species. If the first suite of re-screening tests demonstrates that the same species is the most sensitive then re-screening does not need to include more than one suite of tests. If a different species is the most sensitive or if there is ambiguity then the Discharger shall proceed with suites of screening tests for a minimum of three, but not to exceed five suites.
  - d. In brackish waters, the presence of chronic toxicity may be estimated as specified using West Coast marine organisms according to USEPA's *Short-Term Methods for Estimating Chronic Toxicity of Effluent and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms*, August 1995 (EPA/600/R-95/136), or a more recent edition.
2. Effluent samples shall be collected after all treatment processes and before discharge to the receiving water.

#### **D. Quality Assurance**

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

#### **E. Accelerated Monitoring and Initial Investigation TRE Trigger**

1. If toxicity exceeds the limitations (as defined in section V.A.1, above), then the Discharger shall immediately implement accelerated testing, as specified in section V.A.2, above. The Discharger shall ensure that they receive results of a failing toxicity test within 24 hours of the completion of the test and the additional tests shall begin within 3 business days of receipt of the results or at the first opportunity of discharge. If the accelerated testing shows consistent toxicity, the Discharger shall immediately implement the Initial Investigation of the TRE Workplan.
2. If implementation of the Initial Investigation TRE Workplan indicates the source of toxicity (e.g., temporary plant upset, etc.), then the Discharger may discontinue the TIE.
3. The first step in the Initial Investigation TRE Workplan for downstream receiving water toxicity can be a toxicity test protocol designed to determine if the effluent from

Discharge Point 001 causes or contributes to the measured downstream chronic or acute toxicity. If this first step TRE testing shows that the Discharge Point 001 effluent does not cause or contribute to downstream chronic or acute toxicity, using USEPA's *Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms*, Fourth Edition, October 2002 (EPA/821/R-02-013), or USEPA's *Short Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms*, Third Edition, October 2002, (EPA/821/R-02-014) or *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*, Fifth Edition, October 2002, USEPA, Office of Water, Washington D.C. (EPA/821-R-02-012) then a report on this testing shall be submitted to the Regional Water Board and the Initial Investigation TRE will be considered to be completed. Routine testing in accordance with the MRP shall be continued thereafter.

**F. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)/Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) Trigger**

1. If the accelerated testing shows consistent toxicity as defined below:

a. Acute Toxicity:

- i. If the results of any two of the six accelerated tests are less than 90% survival, or
- ii. If the initial test and any of the additional six acute toxicity bioassay tests result in less than 70% survival.

b. Chronic Toxicity

- i. If the results of two of the six accelerated tests exceed 1.0 TU<sub>c</sub>.

then, the Discharger shall immediately implement the TRE as described below.

**G. Steps in TRE and TIE Procedures**

1. Following a TRE trigger, the Discharger shall initiate a TRE in accordance with the facility's Initial Investigation TRE workplan. At a minimum, the Discharger shall use USEPA manuals EPA/600/2-88/070 (industrial) or EPA/833B-99/002 (municipal) as guidance. The Discharger shall expeditiously develop a more detailed TRE workplan for submittal to the Executive Officer within 30 days of the trigger, which will include, but not be limited to:

a. Further actions to investigate and identify the cause of toxicity;

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

- c. Standards the Discharger will apply to consider the TRE complete and to return to normal sampling frequency; and,
  - d. A schedule for these actions.
2. The following is a stepwise approach in conducting the TRE:
- a. Step 1 - Basic data collection. Data collected for the accelerated monitoring requirements may be used to conduct the TRE;
  - b. Step 2 - Evaluates optimization of the treatment system operation, facility housekeeping, and the selection and use of in-plant process chemicals;
  - c. Step 3 - If Steps 1 and 2 are unsuccessful, Step 3 implements a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) by employing all reasonable efforts and using currently available TIE methodologies. The Discharger shall use the USEPA acute and chronic manuals, EPA/600/6-91/005F (Phase I)/EPA/600/R-96-054 (for marine), EPA/600/R-92/080 (Phase II), and EPA-600/R-92/081 (Phase III) as guidance. The objective of the TIE is to identify the substance or combination of substances causing the observed toxicity;
  - d. Step 4 - Assuming successful identification or characterization of the toxicant(s), Step 4 evaluates final effluent treatment options;
  - e. Step 5 - evaluates in-plant treatment options; and,
  - f. Step 6 - consists of confirmation once a toxicity control method has been implemented.

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

- 3. If a TRE/TIE is initiated prior to completion of the accelerated testing schedule required by this permit, then the accelerated testing schedule may be terminated, or used as necessary in performing the TRE/TIE, as determined by the Executive Officer.
- 4. Toxicity tests conducted as part of a TRE/TIE may also be used for compliance determination, if appropriate.



5. The Regional Water Board recognizes that toxicity may be episodic and identification of causes of and reduction of sources of toxicity may not be successful in all cases. Consideration of enforcement action by the Regional Water Board will be based in part on the Discharger's actions and efforts to identify and control or reduce sources of consistent toxicity.

## H. Reporting

1. The Discharger shall submit a full report of the toxicity test results, including any accelerated testing conducted during the month as required by this permit. Test results shall be reported as % survival for acute toxicity test results and as  $TU_c$  for chronic toxicity test results with the self monitoring reports (SMR) for the month in which the test is conducted.
2. If an initial investigation indicates the source of toxicity and accelerated testing is unnecessary, then those results also shall be submitted with the SMR for the period in which the investigation occurred.
  - a. The full report shall be submitted on or before the end of the month in which the SMR is submitted.
  - b. The full report shall consist of (1) the results; (2) the dates of sample collection and initiation of each toxicity test; (3) the acute toxicity average limit or chronic toxicity limit or trigger.
3. Test results for toxicity tests also shall be reported according to the appropriate manual chapter on Report Preparation and shall be attached to the SMR. Routine reporting shall include, at a minimum, as applicable, for each test:
  - a. Sample date(s);
  - b. Test initiation date;
  - c. Test species;
  - d. End point values for each dilution (e.g., number of young, growth rate, percent survival);
  - e. NOEC value(s) in percent effluent;
  - f.  $IC_{15}$ ,  $IC_{25}$ ,  $IC_{40}$  and  $IC_{50}$  values in percent effluent;
  - g.  $TU_c$  values  $\left( TU_c = \frac{100}{NOEC} \right)$ ;
  - h. Mean percent mortality (+standard deviation) after 96 hours in 100% effluent (if applicable);
  - i. NOEC and LOEC values for reference toxicant test(s);

- j. IC<sub>25</sub> value for reference toxicant test(s);
  - k. Any applicable charts; and
  - l. Available water quality measurements for each test (e.g., pH, D.O., temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, ammonia).
4. The Discharger shall provide a compliance summary, which includes a summary table of toxicity data from all samples collected during that year.

The Discharger shall notify by telephone or electronically, this Regional Water Board of any toxicity exceedance of the limit or trigger within 24 hours of receipt of the results followed by a written report within 14 calendar days of receipt of the results. The verbal or electronic notification shall include the exceedance and the plan the Discharger has taken or will take to investigate and correct the cause(s) of toxicity. It may also include a status report on any actions required by the permit, with a schedule for actions not yet completed. If no actions have been taken, the reasons shall be given.

**VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

Not applicable

**VII. RECLAMATION MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

Not applicable

**VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – SURFACE WATER**

**A. Monitoring Location RSW-001**

1. The Discharger shall monitor the Dominguez Channel at RSW-001 as follows:

**Table E-3. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements**

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
pH	S.U.	Grab	1/Year	1
Temperature	°F	Grab	1/Year	1
Ammonia, Total (as N)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year	1
Salinity	ppm	Grab	1/Year	1
Hardness (mg/L as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	mg/L	Grab	1/Year	1
Priority Pollutants <sup>2</sup>	µg/L	Grab	1/Year	1

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

<sup>2</sup> Priority Pollutants as defined by the California Toxics Rule (CTR) defined in Finding II.K of the Limitations and Discharge Requirements of this Order.

**B. Visual Monitoring of Upstream and Downstream Receiving Water Sampling Points**

Not applicable

**C. Coordinated Monitoring**

The Discharger may participate in a coordinated receiving water, biomonitoring, and sediment monitoring program with other dischargers to the Dominguez Channel, in order to provide the Regional Water Board with a comprehensive water and sediment quality database for this waterbody. The Discharger shall get approval of the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board of such a coordinated water quality and sediment quality monitoring program.

**IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**

**A. SWPPP, BMPP, and Spill Contingency Plan Status and Effectiveness Report**

1. As required under Special Provision VI.C.3 of this Order, the Discharger shall submit an updated SWPPP, BMPP, and Spill Contingency Plan to the Executive Officer of the Regional Water Board for approval within 90 days of the effective date of the Order.
2. Annually the Discharger shall report the status of the implementation and the effectiveness of the SWPPP, BMPP, and Spill Contingency Plan Status required under Special Provision VI.C.3 of this Order. The SWPPP, BMPP, and Spill Contingency Plan Status shall be reviewed at a minimum once per year and updated as needed to ensure all actual or potential sources of pollutants in the groundwater discharged from the Facility are addressed. All changes or revisions to the SWPPP, BMPP, and Spill Contingency Plan Status will be summarized in the annual report required under Attachment E, Monitoring and Reporting, section X.D.

**X. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS**

**A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements**

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions (Attachment D) related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping.
2. If there is no discharge during any reporting period, the report shall so state.
3. Each monitoring report shall contain a separate section titled "Summary of Non-Compliance" which discusses the compliance record and corrective actions taken or planned that may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with waste discharge requirements. This section shall clearly list all non-compliance with waste discharge requirements, as well as all excursions of effluent limitations.

4. The Discharger shall inform the Regional Water Board well in advance of any proposed construction activity that could potentially affect compliance with applicable requirements.
5. The Discharger shall report the results of acute and chronic toxicity testing, TRE and TIE as required in the Attachment E, Monitoring and Reporting, Section V.F.

**B. Self Monitoring Reports (SMRs)**

1. At any time during the term of this permit, the State or Regional Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs) using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program Web site (<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html>). Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall submit hard copy SMRs. The CIWQS Web site will provide additional directions for SMR submittal in the event there will be service interruption for electronic submittal.
2. The Discharger shall report in the SMR the results for all monitoring specified in this MRP under sections III through IX. The Discharger shall submit quarterly and annual SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using USEPA-approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculations and reporting of the data submitted in the SMR.
3. Monitoring periods and reporting for all required monitoring shall be completed according to the following schedule:

**Table E-4. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule**

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On...	Monitoring Period	SMR Due Date
1/Month	March 7, 2009	1 <sup>st</sup> day of calendar month through last day of calendar month	Submit with quarterly SMR
1/Quarter	March 7, 2009	January 1 through March 31 April 1 through June 30 July 1 through September 30 October 1 through December 31	May 1 August 1 November 1 February 1
1/Year	March 7, 2009	January 1 through December 31	February 1

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

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

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

For the purposes of data collection, the laboratory shall write the estimated chemical concentration next to DNQ as well as the words "Estimated Concentration" (may be shortened to "Est. Conc."). The laboratory may, if such information is available, include numerical estimates of the data quality for the reported result. Numerical estimates of data quality may be percent accuracy (+ a percentage of the reported value), numerical ranges (low to high), or any other means considered appropriate by the laboratory.

- c. Sample results less than the laboratory's MDL shall be reported as "Not Detected," or ND.
  - d. Dischargers are to instruct laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the ML value (or its equivalent if there is differential treatment of samples relative to calibration standards) is the lowest calibration standard. At no time is the Discharger to use analytical data derived from extrapolation beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve.
5. Compliance Determination. Compliance with effluent limitations for priority pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined above and Attachment A of this Order. For purposes of reporting and administrative enforcement by the Regional and State Water Boards, the Discharger shall be deemed out of compliance with effluent limitations if the concentration of the priority pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reporting level (RL).
6. Multiple Sample Data. When determining compliance with an AMEL or MDEL for priority pollutants and more than one sample result is available, the Discharger shall compute the arithmetic mean unless the data set contains one or more reported determinations of "Detected, but Not Quantified" (DNQ) or "Not Detected" (ND). In those cases, the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:
- a. The data set shall be ranked from low to high, ranking the reported ND determinations lowest, DNQ determinations next, followed by quantified values (if any). The order of the individual ND or DNQ determinations is unimportant.
  - b. The median value of the data set shall be determined. If the data set has an odd number of data points, then the median is the middle value. If the data set has an even number of data points, then the median is the average of the two values around the middle unless one or both of the points are ND or DNQ, in which case

the median value shall be the lower of the two data points where DNQ is lower than a value and ND is lower than DNQ.

7. The Discharger shall submit SMRs in accordance with the following requirements:
  - a. The Discharger shall arrange all reported data in a tabular format. The data shall be summarized to clearly illustrate whether the facility is operating in compliance with interim and/or final effluent limitations. The Discharger is not required to duplicate the submittal of data that is entered in a tabular format within CIWQS. When electronic submittal of data is required and CIWQS does not provide for entry into a tabular format within the system, the Discharger shall electronically submit the data in a tabular format as an attachment.
  - b. The Discharger shall attach a cover letter to the SMR. The information contained in the cover letter shall clearly identify violations of the WDRs; discuss corrective actions taken or planned; and the proposed time schedule for corrective actions. Identified violations must include a description of the requirement that was violated and a description of the violation.
  - c. SMRs must be submitted to the Regional Water Board, signed and certified as required by the Standard Provisions (Attachment D), to the address listed below:

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

**C. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)**

1. As described in Section X.B.1 above, at any time during the term of this permit, the State or Regional Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit SMRs that will satisfy federal requirements for submittal of Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs). Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall submit DMRs in accordance with the requirements described below.
2. DMRs must be signed and certified as required by the standard provisions (Attachment D). The Discharger shall submit the original DMR and one copy of the DMR to the address listed below:

STANDARD MAIL	FEDEX/UPS/ OTHER PRIVATE CARRIERS
State Water Resources Control Board Division of Water Quality c/o DMR Processing Center PO Box 100 Sacramento, CA 95812-1000	State Water Resources Control Board Division of Water Quality c/o DMR Processing Center 1001 I Street, 15 <sup>th</sup> Floor Sacramento, CA 95814

3. All discharge monitoring results must be reported on the official USEPA pre-printed DMR forms (EPA Form 3320-1). Forms that are self-generated will not be accepted unless they follow the exact same format of EPA Form 3320-1.

#### **D. Other Reports**

1. The Discharger shall report the results of any special studies, acute and chronic toxicity testing, TRE/TIE, and PMP required by Special Provisions – VI.C. of this Order. The Discharger shall report the progress in satisfaction of compliance schedule dates specified in Special Provisions – VI.C.7 of this Order. The Discharger shall submit reports in compliance with SMR reporting requirements described in subsection X.B.5 above.
2. Within 90 days of the effective date of this permit, the Discharger is required to submit the following to the Regional Water Board:
  - a. Initial Investigation TRE workplan
  - b. Updated BMPP
  - c. Updated SWPPP
  - d. Spill Contingency Plan
3. By March 1 of each year, the Discharger shall submit an annual report to the Regional Water Board. The report shall contain the following:
  - a. Both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during the previous year,
  - b. A discussion on the compliance record and the corrective actions taken or planned to bring the discharge into full compliance with the waste discharge requirements,
  - c. A report discussing the following: 1) operation/maintenance problems; 2) changes to the facility operations and activities; 3) potential discharge of the pollutants associated with the changes and how these changes are addressed in the BMPP; 3) calibration of flow meters or other equipment/device used to demonstrate compliance with effluent limitations of this Order.
  - d. A report summarizing the quantities of all chemicals, listed by both trade and chemical names, which are used at the facility and which are discharged or have the potential to be discharged.
  - e. A report on the status of the implantation and the effectiveness of the SWPPP, BMPP, and Spill Contingency Plan.
4. If the Discharger wishes to participate in a coordinated receiving water, biomonitoring, and sediment monitoring program with other dischargers to the

Dominguez Channel, then, as discussed in Section VIII.D of the MRP, Attachment E, the Discharger shall submit a report seeking approval of the Regional Water Board.

5. This Regional Water Board requires the Discharger to file with the Regional Water Board, within 90 days after the effective date of this Order, a technical report on his preventive (failsafe) and contingency (cleanup) plans for controlling accidental discharges, and for minimizing the effect of such events. The technical report should:
  - a. Identify the possible sources of accidental loss, untreated waste bypass, and contaminated drainage. Loading and storage areas, power outage, waste treatment unit outage, and failure of process equipment, tanks and pipes should be considered.
  - b. Evaluate the effectiveness of present facilities and procedures and state when they become operational.
  - c. Describe facilities and procedures needed for effective preventive and contingency plans.
  - d. Predict the effectiveness of the proposed facilities and procedures and provide an implementation schedule contingent interim and final dates when they will be constructed, implemented, or operational.

This Regional Water Board, after review of the technical report, may establish conditions which it deems necessary to control accidental discharges and to minimize the effects of such events. Such conditions may be incorporated as part of this Order, upon notice to the Discharger.



## ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

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**ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET**

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

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

**I. PERMIT INFORMATION**

The following table summarizes administrative information related to the facility.

**Table F-1. Facility Information**

<b>WDID</b>	4B191263001
<b>Discharger</b>	Honeywell International Incorporated
<b>Name of Facility</b>	Gardena Groundwater Remediation System Facility
<b>Facility Address</b>	1733 Artesia Boulevard
	Gardena, CA 90248
	Los Angeles County
<b>Facility Contact, Title and Phone</b>	Jenny Eng, Site Manager, (714) 435-6335
<b>Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports</b>	Benny Dehghi, Manager, (310) 512-2296
<b>Mailing Address</b>	2525 West 190 <sup>th</sup> Street, Torrance, CA 90504
<b>Billing Address</b>	SAME
<b>Type of Facility</b>	Groundwater Remediation
<b>Major or Minor Facility</b>	Minor
<b>Threat to Water Quality</b>	3
<b>Complexity</b>	B
<b>Pretreatment Program</b>	NA
<b>Reclamation Requirements</b>	NA
<b>Facility Permitted Flow</b>	0.02 MGD
<b>Facility Design Flow</b>	0.02 MGD
<b>Watershed</b>	Dominguez Channel and Los Angeles/Long Beach Harbors WMA
<b>Receiving Water</b>	Dominguez Channel
<b>Receiving Water Type</b>	Inland Surface Water

- A. Honeywell International Incorporated (hereinafter Discharger) is the owner and operator of the Gardena Groundwater Remediation System Facility (hereinafter Facility), a groundwater treatment facility for a former furnace gas control valve manufacturing facility.

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

- B. The Facility discharges wastewater to the Dominguez Channel, a water of the United States, above the Estuary, and is currently regulated by Order No. R4-2004-0030. This Order was adopted on January 29, 2004 and expires on December 10, 2008.
- C. The Discharger filed a report of waste discharge and submitted an application for renewal of its Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit on June 11, 2008. A site visit was conducted on October 28, 2008, to observe operations and collect additional data to develop permit limitations and conditions.

## II. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The Discharger formerly operated a manufacturing facility for furnace gas control valves at 17300 S. Western Avenue, Gardena, California. The facility stored gasoline, diesel fuel and several solvents in underground storage tanks. In 1989, a leak detection program initiated at the site detected soil and groundwater contamination which originated from leaking underground storage tanks and spills. The groundwater was contaminated with trichloroethylene and tetrachloroethylene. All underground storage tanks and associated piping were removed and in 1990, a groundwater extraction and treatment system was installed at the Facility. The groundwater remediation system was relocated in 2001 to 1733 W. Artesia Boulevard, Gardena due to the construction of a shopping center at the original location.

### A. Description of Wastewater and Biosolids Treatment or Controls

The Facility consists of a groundwater pumping system, two 1000-lb. liquid-phase activated carbon vessels and an ion exchange treatment system. Six extraction wells are used to pump contaminated groundwater for treatment. The contaminated groundwater is pumped through a sand filter, two liquid-phase activated carbon vessels, and two ion exchange treatment trains. Each ion exchange treatment train consists of two cation tanks and two anion tanks.

The Facility previously used an ultraviolet/hydrogen peroxide treatment system; however, the Facility replaced this system with the liquid-phase granular activated carbon treatment in May 2006 due to the complexity of the operation, high utility costs, and excessive maintenance primarily related to the age of the system. An ion exchange (IX) treatment system was appended to the system in January 2007 in order to remove metals. In April 2008, the Discharger upgraded the treatment system by re-configuring the electrical wiring such that the groundwater treatment system runs on a continuous loop rather than a recycle loop.

**B. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters**

Honeywell discharges up to 20,000 gpd of treated groundwater into a storm drain located on Artesia Boulevard (Latitude 33°, 52', 27" N, Longitude 118°, 18', 26" W). The storm drain discharges into the Dominguez Channel, a water of the United States, above the Estuary.

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

Effluent limitations contained in the previous Order (No. R4-2004-0030) for discharges from Discharge Point 001 (Monitoring Location EFF-001) and representative monitoring data from the term of the previous Order are as follows:

**Table F-2. Historic Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Data**

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Monitoring Data Maximum Effluent Data (From 6/04 –6/08)
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instant. Min.	Instant. Max.	
BOD <sub>5</sub>	mg/L	20	30	--	--	75
	lbs/day <sup>1</sup>	3.3	5	--	--	12.5
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	15	--	--	5.5
	lbs/day <sup>1</sup>	1.7	2.5	--	--	0.92
pH	s.u.	--	--	6.5	8.5	8.42
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	50	75	--	--	All are ND <sup>2</sup>
	lbs/day <sup>1</sup>	8.3	12.5	--	--	
Arsenic	µg/L	--	50	--	--	13
Cadmium	µg/L	--	5	--	--	All are ND <sup>2</sup>
Chromium VI	µg/L	7.97	16	--	--	22
Copper	µg/L	2.88	5.78	--	--	300
Lead	µg/L	5.50	11.04	--	--	22
Mercury	µg/L	0.051	0.102	--	--	All are ND <sup>2</sup>
Selenium	µg/L	--	50	--	--	5
Silver	µg/L	--	50	--	--	7.3
Cyanide	µg/L	0.50	1	--	--	6.9
Benzene	µg/L	--	1	--	--	All are ND <sup>2</sup>
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	--	10	--	--	All are ND <sup>2</sup>
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/L	--	0.5	--	--	0.28
1,1,1- Trichloroethane	µg/L	--	10	--	--	All are ND <sup>2</sup>
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	--	6	--	--	4.7
Trans 1,2- Dichloroethylene	µg/L	--	10	--	--	0.34
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	--	5	--	--	30
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	--	5	--	--	88
Toluene	µg/L	--	10	--	--	0.52

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Monitoring Data Maximum Effluent Data (From 6/04 –6/08)
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instant. Min.	Instant. Max.	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	42	84.3	--	--	2.3
Acute Toxicity	% survival	3				100
Chronic Toxicity	TU <sub>c</sub>	4				2
Settleable Solids	mlg/L	0.1	0.3	--	--	All are ND <sup>2</sup>
Temperature	°F	--	--	--	86	NS <sup>5</sup>
Turbidity	NTU	50	75	--	--	0.1 – 3.9
Xylene	µg/L	--	10	--	--	0.79

1 Based upon a maximum discharge of 0.02 MGD.

2 ND – Not detected

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

4 Order includes a chronic toxicity trigger defined as an exceedance of 1.0 TU<sub>c</sub> in a critical life stage test for 100% effluent. If this trigger is exceeded the Discharger was required to implement accelerated testing.

5 NS – Not sampled

### D. Compliance Summary

On August 29, 2008, Settlement Offer No. R4-2008-0045-M was sent to the Discharger for violations from data submitted to the Regional Water Board. On October 16, 2008, a Response to Request for Alleged Violation Review was sent to the Discharger. The violations are outlined in the table below:

**Table F-3. Summary of Compliance History**

Date	Monitoring Period	Violation Type	Pollutant	Reported Value	Permit Limitation	Units
6/30/2004	2Q 2004	Daily Maximum	BOD	75	30	mg/L
6/30/2004	2Q 2004	Monthly Average	BOD	75	20	mg/L
8/18/2005	2Q 2005	Daily Maximum	Copper	300	39.6	µg/L
8/31/2005	2Q 2005	Monthly Average	Copper	300	31.7	µg/L
7/12/2006	2Q 2005	Daily Maximum	Copper	71	39.6	µg/L
7/31/2006	3Q 2006	Monthly Average	Copper	71	31.7	µg/L
4/30/2007	2Q 2007	Monthly Average	Copper	3.4	2.88	µg/L
5/2/2007	2Q 2007	Daily Maximum	Copper	10	5.78	µg/L
5/31/2007	2Q 2007	Monthly Average	Copper	10	2.88	µg/L
9/30/2007	3Q 2007	Monthly Average	Copper	3.9	2.88	µg/L
8/31/2005	3Q 2005	Monthly Average	Lead	22	7.94	µg/L
8/27/2007	3Q 2007	Daily Maximum	Cyanide	1.9	1	µg/L
8/31/2007	3Q 2007	Monthly Average	Cyanide	1.9	0.5	µg/L
6/17/2002	2Q 2002	Daily Maximum	Trichloroethylene	46	5	µg/L
9/3/2004	3Q 2004	Daily Maximum	Trichloroethylene	19	5	µg/L
3/23/2005	1Q 2005	Daily Maximum	Trichloroethylene	30	5	µg/L
12/8/2005	4Q 2005	Daily Maximum	Trichloroethylene	23	5	µg/L
10/18/2006	4Q 2006	Daily Maximum	Trichloroethylene	17	5	µg/L
11/8/2006	4Q 2006	Daily Maximum	Trichloroethylene	6.5	5	µg/L
11/29/2006	4Q 2006	Daily Maximum	Trichloroethylene	5.7	5	µg/L

Date	Monitoring Period	Violation Type	Pollutant	Reported Value	Permit Limitation	Units
2/26/2002	1Q 2002	Daily Maximum	Tetrachloroethylene	15	5	µg/L
6/17/2002	2Q 2002	Daily Maximum	Tetrachloroethylene	31	5	µg/L
9/3/2004	3Q 2004	Daily Maximum	Tetrachloroethylene	88	5	µg/L
12/18/2004	4Q 2004	Daily Maximum	Tetrachloroethylene	14	5	µg/L
3/17/2005	1Q 2005	Daily Maximum	Tetrachloroethylene	5.7	5	µg/L
3/23/2005	1Q 2005	Daily Maximum	Tetrachloroethylene	11	5	µg/L

Chronic toxicity sampling results of greater than 1.0 TU<sub>c</sub> were observed on January 1, 2005 and November 15, 2007. Additional toxicity testing was conducted in June 2008 and a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) was initiated in July 2008. Based upon the results of the TRE and other tests, on November 17, 2008, the Facility requested that an alternative test method species be approved for chronic toxicity testing, one appropriate for the brackish water effluent.

There were no major findings as a result of the NPDES Permit Compliance Evaluation Inspection (CEI) conducted on October 28, 2008.

**E. Planned Changes**

Not applicable

**III. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS**

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

**A. Legal Authorities**

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

**B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)**

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

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

**1. Water Quality Control Plans.** The Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) adopted a Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (hereinafter Basin Plan) on June 13, 1994 that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan. In

addition, the Basin Plan implements State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) Resolution No. 88-63, which established state policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal or domestic supply. Beneficial uses applicable to the Dominguez Channel, above the Estuary, are as follows:

**Table 4. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses**

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001	Dominguez Channel, above Estuary	<p><u>Existing:</u>                      Non-contact water recreation (REC-2); preservation of rare and endangered species (RARE).</p> <p><u>Potential:</u>                      Municipal and domestic supply (MUN)<sup>1</sup>, water contact recreation (REC-1)<sup>2</sup>, warm freshwater habitat (WARM), and wildlife habitat (WILD).</p>

<sup>1</sup> MUN designations are designated under SB 88-63 and RB 89-03. Some designations may be considered for exemptions at a later date.

<sup>2</sup> Access prohibited by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works.

Requirements of this Order implement the Basin Plan.

2. **Thermal Plan.** The State Water Board adopted a Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California (Thermal Plan) on May 18, 1972, and amended this plan on September 18, 1975. This plan contains temperature objectives for surface waters. Requirements of this Order implement the Thermal Plan. Based on the requirements of the Thermal Plan and a white paper developed by Regional Water Board staff entitled *Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen Impacts on Biota in Tidal Estuaries and Enclosed Bays in the Los Angeles Region* a temperature of 86°F was found to be protective.
3. **Ammonia Basin Plan Amendment.** The 1994 Basin Plan provided water quality objectives for ammonia to protect aquatic life, in Table 3-1 through Table 3-4. However, those ammonia objectives were revised on April 5, 2007, by the Regional Water Board with the adoption of Resolution No. 2005-014, Amendment to the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region to Revise the Early Life Stage Implementation Provision of the Freshwater Ammonia Objectives for Inland Surface Waters (including enclosed bays, estuaries, and wetlands) for Protection of Aquatic Life. The Ammonia Basin Plan Amendment was approved by the Office of Administrative Law on August 31, 2006, and by the USEPA on February 16, 2007. The amendment revised Chapter 3 "Water Quality Objectives" of the Basin Plan and, specifically, the implementation provision included as part of the freshwater ammonia objectives relative to the protection of Early Life Stages (ELS) of fish in inland surface waters.
4. **National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).** USEPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, and later amended it on May 4, 1995, and November 9, 1999. About forty criteria in the NTR applied in California. On



May 18, 2000, USEPA adopted the CTR. The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and, in addition, incorporated the previously adopted NTR criteria that were applicable in the state. The CTR was amended on February 13, 2001. These rules contain water quality criteria for priority pollutants.

5. **State Implementation Policy.** On March 2, 2000, the State Water Board adopted the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (State Implementation Policy or SIP). The SIP became effective on April 28, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated for California by the USEPA through the NTR and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Regional Water Board in the Basin Plan. The SIP became effective on May 18, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the USEPA through the CTR. The State Water Board adopted amendments to the SIP on February 24, 2005, that became effective on July 13, 2005. The SIP establishes implementation provisions for priority pollutant criteria and objectives and provisions for chronic toxicity control. Requirements of this Order implement the SIP.
6. **Alaska Rule.** On March 30, 2000, USEPA revised its regulation that specifies when new and revised state and tribal water quality standards (WQS) become effective for CWA purposes (40 C.F.R. § 131.21, 65 Fed. Reg. 24641 (April 27, 2000)). Under the revised regulation (also known as the Alaska rule), new and revised standards submitted to USEPA after May 30, 2000, must be approved by USEPA before being used for CWA purposes. The final rule also provides that standards already in effect and submitted to USEPA by May 30, 2000, may be used for CWA purposes, whether or not approved by USEPA.
7. **Antidegradation Policy.** Section 131.12 requires that the state water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. Resolution No. 68-16 incorporates the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing water quality be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Regional Water Board's Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the State and federal antidegradation policies. The permitted discharge must be consistent with the antidegradation provision of section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.
8. **Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** Sections 402(o)(2) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at title 40, Code of Federal Regulations<sup>1</sup> section 122.44(l) prohibit backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require that effluent limitations in a reissued permit must be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions in which limitations may be relaxed.

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

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

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

On June 28, 2007, USEPA gave final approval to California's 2006 section 303(d) List of Water Quality Limited Segments. Certain receiving waters in the Los Angeles and Ventura County watersheds do not fully support beneficial uses and therefore have been classified as impaired on the 2006 303(d) list and have been scheduled for TMDL development.

The USEPA approved the States 2006 303(d) list of impaired water bodies on June 28, 2007. Certain receiving waters in the Los Angeles and Ventura County watersheds do not fully support beneficial uses and therefore have been classified as impaired on the 2006 303(d) list and have been scheduled for TMDL development. The Honeywell International Incorporated facility discharges into the Dominguez Channel, above the Estuary. The 2006 State Water Board's California 303(d) List classifies the Dominguez Channel (lined portion above Vermont Avenue) as impaired. The pollutants of concern in the Dominguez Channel include ammonia, copper, dieldrin (tissue), indicator bacteria, lead (tissue), zinc (sediment, and sediment toxicity). The inclusion of the Dominguez Channel on the 2006 303(d) List documents the waterbody's lack of assimilative capacity for the pollutants of concern. A total maximum daily load (TMDL) is developed for the pollutants of concern in a 303(d)-listed waterbody to facilitate the waterbody's recovery of its ability to fully support its beneficial uses. To date, no TMDLs have been developed for the Dominguez Channel; therefore, no conditions in the Order are based on TMDLs. The effluent limitations in the permit for constituents with reasonable potential are established to protect the beneficial uses of the Dominguez Channel and to ensure that the discharge does not degrade its water quality.

#### **E. Other Plans, Policies and Regulations**

Not applicable

### **IV. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS**

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

Effluent limitations in the current permit were established for turbidity, settleable solids, total suspended solids, oil and grease, biochemical oxygen demand, benzene, toluene, xylene, ethylbenzene, 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1-dichloroethylene, 1,2-trans-dichloroethylene, trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, arsenic, cadmium, chromium IV, copper, lead, mercury, selenium, silver, and cyanide because they had the potential to be present in the groundwater. The groundwater was contaminated with trichloroethylene and tetrachloroethylene due to the leaks of underground storage tanks storing gasoline, diesel fuel, and several solvents. The reasonable potential analysis (RPA) conducted on available data indicated that chromium IV, copper, lead, selenium, cyanide, 1,1-dichloroethylene, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, and tetrachloroethylene continue to be pollutants of concern, and in addition, thallium is also a pollutant of concern.

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

## **A. Discharge Prohibitions**

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

## **B. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations**

### **1. Scope and Authority**

Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing USEPA permit regulations at section 122.44, title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, require that permits include conditions meeting applicable technology-based requirements at a minimum, and any more stringent effluent limitations necessary to meet applicable water quality standards. The discharge authorized by this Order must meet minimum federal technology-based requirements based on Best Professional Judgment (BPJ) in accordance with Part 125, section 125.3.

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

- a. Best practicable treatment control technology (BPT) represents the average of the best performance by plants within an industrial category or subcategory. BPT standards apply to toxic, conventional, and non-conventional pollutants.

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

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

## 2. Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

This Order includes technology-based effluent limitations based on BPJ in accordance with 40 CFR section 125.3. Effluent limitations for turbidity, settleable solids, TSS, oil and grease, and BOD<sub>5</sub>20°C have been carried over from the previous Order (No. R4-2004-0030).

**Table F-5. Summary of Technology-based Effluent Limitations**

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
BOD <sub>5</sub> 20°C	mg/L	20	30	--	--
	lbs/day <sup>1</sup>	3.3	5.0	--	--
Oil and grease	mg/L	10	15	--	--
	lbs/day	1.7	2.5	--	--
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	50	75	--	--
	lbs/day	8.3	13	--	--
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	0.3	--	--
Turbidity	NTU	50	75	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Mass-based effluent limitations based on a maximum discharge of 20,000 gpd (0.02 MGD).

## **C. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)**

### **1. Scope and Authority**

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

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

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

The specific procedures for determining reasonable potential for discharges from the facility, and if necessary for calculating WQBELs, are contained in the SIP.

### **2. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives**

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

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

beneficial uses of the Dominguez Channel, a water of the United States in the vicinity of the discharge (above the Estuary).

Some water quality criteria are hardness dependent. The Discharger did not provide hardness data for the receiving water (Dominguez Channel) as part of their required CTR monitoring. Further, the discharge is to a storm drain, as opposed to a surface water body. Therefore, reasonable potential was evaluated considering the available hardness data for the facility effluent. A hardness value of 370 mg/L as CaCO<sub>3</sub> was used for evaluation of reasonable potential.

Table F-6 summarizes the applicable water quality criteria/objective for priority pollutants reported in detectable concentrations in the effluent or receiving water. These criteria were used in conducting the RPA for this Order.

**Table F-6. Applicable Water Quality Criteria**

CTR No.	Constituent	Selected Criteria µg/L	CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria					
			Freshwater		Saltwater		Human Health for Consumption of:	
			Acute µg/L	Chronic µg/L	Acute µg/L	Chronic µg/L	Water & Organisms µg/L	Organisms only µg/L
1	Antimony	4,300	--	--				4,300
2	Arsenic	150	340	150				--
5b	Chromium, Hexavalent	11.43	16.29	11.43				--
6	Copper	28.53	48.02	28.53				--
7	Lead	16.83	431.77	16.83				--
10	Selenium	5	20	5				--
11	Silver	38.52	38.52	--				--
12	Thallium	6.30	--	--				6.30
13	Zinc	363.04	363.04	363.04				--
14	Cyanide	5.20	22	5.20				220,000
16	2,3,7,8-TCDD	1.4E-08	--	--				1.4E-08
22	Chlorobenzene	21,000	--	--			N/A	21,000
26	Chloroform	No Criteria	--	--				--
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	No Criteria	--	--				--
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	No Criteria	--	--				99
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	3.2	--	--				3.2
36	Methylene chloride	1,600	--	--				1,600
38	Tetrachloroethylene	8.85	--	--				8.85
39	Toluene	200,000	--	--				200,000
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	140,000	--	--				140,000
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	42	--	--				42
43	Trichloroethylene	81	--	--				81

"N/A" indicates the receiving water body is not characterized as saltwater, nor are the water quality criteria for the protection of human health for the consumption of water and organisms applicable.

### 3. Determining the Need for WQBELs

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

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

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

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

The RPA was performed for the priority pollutants regulated in the CTR for which data are available. Multiple sets (i.e., not less than 16) of discharge data are available for metals and VOCs (i.e., those pollutants with effluent limitations and/or regular monitoring requirements from the previous Order) for sampling of discharges through Discharge Point 001, however; only one set of discharge data is available for the remaining priority pollutants. No receiving water sampling data are available. Therefore, the RPA was conducted with the data available. Based on the RPA, pollutants that demonstrate reasonable potential are copper, chromium (hexavalent),

lead, cyanide, selenium, thallium, 1,1-dichloroethylene, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, and tetrachloroethylene for discharge through Discharge Point 001. Refer to Attachment J for a summary of the RPA and associated effluent limitation calculations.

**Table F-7. Summary Reasonable Potential Analysis**

CTR No.	Constituent	Applicable Water Quality Criteria (C)	Max Effluent Conc. (MEC)	Maximum Detected Receiving Water Conc. (B)	RPA Result - Need Limit?	Reason
		µg/L	µg/L	µg/L		
1	Antimony	4300	0.48	--	N	MEC<C
2	Arsenic	150	13	--	N	MEC<C
4	Cadmium	6.88	0.05	--	N	MEC<C
5b	Chromium, Hexavalent	11.43	22	--	Y	MEC>C
6	Copper	28.53	300	--	Y	MEC>C
7	Lead	18.58	22	--	Y	MEC>C
8	Mercury	0.051	ND <sup>1</sup>	--	N	MEC<C
10	Selenium	5	5 <sup>2</sup>	--	Y	MEC>C
11	Silver	38.52	7.3	--	N	MEC<C
12	Thallium	6.30	20	--	Y	MEC>C
13	Zinc	363.04	47	--	N	MEC<C
14	Cyanide	5.20	6.9	--	Y	MEC>C
16	2,3,7,8-TCDD	1.4E-08	2.3E-10	--	N	MEC<C
19	Benzene	71	ND <sup>1</sup>	--	N	MEC<C
22	Chlorobenzene	21000	0.75 <sup>2</sup>	--	N	MEC<C
26	Chloroform	No Criteria	11	--	N	No Criteria
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	No Criteria	0.51 <sup>2</sup>	--	N	No Criteria
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	99	0.28 <sup>2</sup>	--	N	MEC<C
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	3.2	4.7	--	Y	MEC>C
33	Ethylbenzene	29,000	ND <sup>1</sup>	--	N	MEC<C
36	Methylene chloride	1600	2.5 <sup>2</sup>	--	N	MEC<C
38	Tetrachloroethylene	8.85	88	--	Y	MEC>C
39	Toluene	200000	0.52 <sup>2</sup>	--	N	MEC<C
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	140000	0.34 <sup>2</sup>	--	N	MEC<C
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	No Criteria	ND <sup>1</sup>	--	N	No Criteria
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	42	2.3	--	Y	MEC<C, BPJ
43	Trichloroethylene	81	30	--	N	MEC<C

<sup>1</sup> Not Detected

<sup>2</sup> Sample had a J-flag associated; Detected Not Quantified



#### 4. WQBEL Calculations

- a. If a reasonable potential exists to exceed applicable water quality criteria or objectives, then a WQBEL must be established in accordance with one or more of the three procedures contained in Section 1.4 of the SIP. These procedures include:
  - i. If applicable and available, use of the wasteload allocation (WLA) established as part of a total maximum daily load (TMDL).
  - ii. Use of a steady-state model to derive maximum daily effluent limitations (MDELs) and average monthly effluent limitations (AMELs).
  - iii. Where sufficient effluent and receiving water data exist, use of a dynamic model, which has been approved by the Regional Water Board.
- b. Water quality-based effluent limitations (final) for chromium (IV), selenium, thallium, cyanide, tetrachlorethylene, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, and 1,1-dichloroethylene are based on monitoring results and following the procedure based on the steady-state model, available in Section 1.4 of the SIP. The previous limitations for the remaining pollutants which showed reasonable potential – copper, and lead are more stringent than those based on the SIP, therefore have been carried over from the previous permit.
- c. Since many of the streams in the Region have minimal upstream flows, mixing zones and dilution credits are usually not appropriate. Therefore, in this tentative Order, no dilution credit is being allowed. However, in accordance with the reopener provision in section VI.C.1.e in the Order, this Order may be reopened upon the submission by the Discharger of adequate information to establish appropriate dilution credits or a mixing zone, as determined by the Regional Water Board.
- d. WQBELs Calculation Example

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

##### Concentration-Based Effluent Limitations

A set of AMEL and MDEL values are calculated separately, one set for the protection of aquatic life and the other for the protection of human health. The AMEL and MDEL limitations for aquatic life and human health are compared, and the most restrictive AMEL and the most restrictive MDEL are selected as the WQBEL.

*Calculation of aquatic life AMEL and MDEL:*

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ECA} &= C + D(C-B) \quad \text{when } C > B, \text{ and} \\ \text{ECA} &= C \quad \text{when } C < B, \end{aligned}$$

Where

- C = The priority pollutant criterion/objective, adjusted if necessary for hardness, pH and translators. In this Order a hardness value of 370 mg/L (as CaCO<sub>3</sub>) was used for development of hardness-dependant criteria, and a pH of 7.2 was used for pH-dependant criteria.
- D = The dilution credit, and
- B = The ambient background concentration

As discussed above, for this Order, dilution was not allowed; therefore:

$$\text{ECA} = C$$

For chromium (IV), the applicable water quality criteria are (reference Table F-6):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ECA}_{\text{acute}} &= 16.29 \mu\text{g/L} \\ \text{ECA}_{\text{chronic}} &= 11.43 \mu\text{g/L} \end{aligned}$$

**Step 2:** For each ECA based on aquatic life criterion/objective, determine the long-term average discharge condition (LTA) by multiplying the ECA by a factor (multiplier). The multiplier is a statistically based factor that adjusts the ECA to account for effluent variability. The value of the multiplier varies depending on the coefficient of variation (CV) of the data set and whether it is an acute or chronic criterion/objective. Table 1 of the SIP provides pre-calculated values for the multipliers based on the value of the CV. Equations to develop the multipliers in place of using values in the tables are provided in Section 1.4, Step 3 of the SIP and will not be repeated here.

$$\text{LTA}_{\text{acute}} = \text{ECA}_{\text{acute}} \times \text{Multiplier}_{\text{acute}}$$

$$\text{LTA}_{\text{chronic}} = \text{ECA}_{\text{chronic}} \times \text{Multiplier}_{\text{chronic}}$$

The CV for the data set must be determined before the multipliers can be selected and will vary depending on the number of samples and the standard deviation of a data set. If the data set is less than 10 samples, or at least 80% of the samples in the data set are reported as non-detect, the CV shall be set equal to 0.6.

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

No. of Samples	CV	ECA Multiplier <sub>acute 99</sub>	ECA Multiplier <sub>chronic 99</sub>
35	0.99	0.21	0.37

$$LTA_{acute} = 16.29 \mu\text{g/L} \times 0.21 = 3.34 \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$LTA_{chronic} = 11.43 \mu\text{g/L} \times 0.37 = 4.28 \mu\text{g/L}$$

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

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

For chromium (IV), the most limiting LTA was the  $LTA_{acute}$

$$LTA = 3.34 \mu\text{g/L}$$

**Step 4:** Calculate the WQBELs by multiplying the LTA by a factor (multiplier). WQBELs are expressed as Average Monthly Effluent Limitations (AMEL) and Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL). The multiplier is a statistically based factor that adjusts the LTA for the averaging periods and exceedance frequencies of the criteria/objectives and the effluent limitations. The value of the multiplier varies depending on the probability basis, the coefficient of variation (CV) of the data set, the number of samples (for AMEL) and whether it is a monthly or daily limit. Table 2 of the SIP provides pre-calculated values for the multipliers based on the value of the CV and the number of samples. Equations to develop the multipliers in place of using values in the tables are provided in Section 1.4, Step 5 of the SIP and will not be repeated here.

$$AMEL_{aquatic\ life} = LTA \times AMEL_{multiplier\ 95}$$

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

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

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

No. of Samples Per Month	CV	Multiplier <sub>MDEL 99</sub>	Multiplier <sub>AMEL 95</sub>
4	0.99	4.88	1.94

$$AMEL_{\text{aquatic life}} = 3.34 \times 1.94 = 6.48 \text{ } \mu\text{g/L}$$

$$MDEL_{\text{aquatic life}} = 3.34 \times 4.88 = 16.29 \text{ } \mu\text{g/L}$$

*Calculation of human health AMEL and MDEL:*

**Step 5:** For the ECA based on human health, set the AMEL equal to the ECA<sub>human health</sub>

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

However, for chromium (IV):

ECA<sub>human health</sub> = Not Available. The CTR does not contain a numeric chromium (IV) criterion protective of human health; therefore, it was not possible to develop a chromium (IV) AMEL based on human health criteria.

**Step 6:** Calculate the MDEL for human health by multiplying the AMEL by the ratio of the Multiplier<sub>MDEL</sub> to the Multiplier<sub>AMEL</sub>. Table 2 of the SIP provides pre-calculated ratios to be used in this calculation based on the CV and the number of samples.

$$MDEL_{\text{human health}} = AMEL_{\text{human health}} \times (\text{Multiplier}_{\text{MDEL}} / \text{Multiplier}_{\text{AMEL}})$$

A chromium (IV) MDEL<sub>human health</sub> could not be calculated because a chromium (IV) AMEL<sub>human health</sub> was not available. There are no criteria protective of human health for chromium; therefore, none of the limitations for chromium are based on human health criteria.

**Step 7:** Select the lower of the AMEL and MDEL based on aquatic life and human health as the water-quality based effluent limit for the Order.

For chromium (IV):

AMEL <sub>aquatic life</sub>	MDEL <sub>aquatic life</sub>	AMEL <sub>human health</sub>	MDEL <sub>human health</sub>
6.5 $\mu\text{g/L}$	16 $\mu\text{g/L}$	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

The lowest (most restrictive) effluent limits are based on aquatic toxicity and were incorporated into this Order. For selenium and cyanide, there are no human health criteria; therefore, the AMEL and MDEL based on aquatic life criteria are established as the WQBELs. For thallium, tetrachloroethylene, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, and 1,1-dichloroethylene, there are no aquatic life criteria; therefore, the AMEL and MDEL based on the human health criteria are established as the WQBELs. These limits will be protective of aquatic life.

The previous limitations for the remaining pollutants which demonstrated reasonable potential – copper, and lead are more stringent than those based on the SIP, therefore have been carried over.

#### **5. WQBELS based on Basin Plan Objectives**

The Basin Plan states that the pH of inland surface waters shall not be depressed below 6.5 or raised above 8.5 as a result of waste discharge. Based on the requirements of the Basin Plan an instantaneous minimum limitation of 6.5 and an instantaneous maximum limitation of 8.5 for pH are carried over from the previous permit. The Basin Plan lists temperature requirements for the receiving waters and references the Thermal Plan. Based on the requirements of the Thermal Plan and a white paper developed by Regional Water Board staff entitled *Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen Impacts on Biota in Tidal Estuaries and Enclosed Bays in the Los Angeles Region*, a maximum effluent temperature limitation of 86°F is carried over from the previous permit. The white paper evaluated the optimum temperatures for steelhead, topsmelt, ghost shrimp, brown rock crab, jackknife clam, and blue mussel. A survey was completed and the 86°F temperature was found to be protective.

#### **6. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)**

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

The Basin Plan specifies a narrative objective for toxicity, requiring that all waters be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are lethal to or produce other detrimental responses by aquatic organisms. Detrimental response includes but is not limited to decreased growth rate, decreased reproductive success of resident or indicator species, and/or significant alterations in population, community ecology, or receiving water biota. The previous Order contains acute toxicity limitations and monitoring requirements in accordance with the Basin Plan, in which the acute toxicity objective for discharges dictates that the average survival in undiluted effluent for any three consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, with no single test having less than 70% survival. Annual acute toxicity data submitted by the Discharger during the permit term showed 100 percent survival rates. Consistent with Basin Plan requirements, this Order carries over the acute toxicity limitations and monitoring requirements from the previous Order.

In addition to the Basin Plan requirements, Section 4 of the SIP states that a chronic toxicity effluent limitation is required in permits for all discharges that will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to chronic toxicity in receiving waters.

The discharges from Discharge Point 001 could contribute to long-term toxic effects within the receiving water. The previous Order contains chronic toxicity trigger defined as an exceedance of 1.0 TU<sub>c</sub> in a critical life stage for 100 percent effluent.

In addition, chronic toxicity screening bioassay tests were conducted using the water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*) and algae (*Raphidocelis subcapitata*) on effluent sampled on September 26, 2005. The water flea chronic test did not meet test acceptability criteria for reproduction (20 percent survival in 100 percent concentration) and the algae experienced significantly significant reduction in growth when grown in 100 percent concentration as well. A chronic toxicity screening bioassay test was conducted using algae (*Raphidocelis subcapitata*) on effluent sampled September 20, 2006, and again, the algae experienced significantly significant reduction in growth when grown in 100 percent concentration.

Chronic toxicity sampling results of greater than 1.0 TU<sub>c</sub> were observed on January 1, 2005 and November 15, 2007. Additional toxicity testing was conducted in June 2008 and a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) was initiated in July 2008. Based upon the results of the TRE and other tests, on November 17, 2008, the Facility requested that an alternative species be used during chronic toxicity testing that would better withstand the brackish water effluent.

The discharges from Discharge Point 001 could contribute to long-term toxic effects within the receiving water. Therefore, in accordance with the SIP, the Order contains chronic toxicity monitoring requirements and a chronic toxicity trigger. In addition, the Order establishes thresholds that when exceeded requires the Discharger to conduct accelerated toxicity testing and/or conduct toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) and toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) studies.

## 7. Final WQBELs

**Table F-8. Summary of Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations**

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
pH	s.u.	--	--	6.5	8.5
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	2.9	5.8	--	--
	lbs/day	0.0005	0.001	--	--
Chromium, Hexavalent	µg/L	6.5	16	--	--
	lbs/day	0.001	0.003	--	--
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	5.5	11	--	--
	lbs/day	0.001	0.002	--	--

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Cyanide	µg/L	3.7	9.6	--	--
	lbs/day	0.0006	0.002	--	--
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	4.1	8.2	--	--
	lbs/day	0.0007	0.001	--	--
Thallium	µg/L	6.3	13	--	--
	lbs/day	0.001	0.002	--	--
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	3.2	6.4	--	--
	lbs/day	0.0005	0.001	--	--
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	8.9	30	--	--
	lbs/day	0.001	0.005	--	--
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	42	84	--	--
	lbs/day	0.007	0.01	--	--
Temperature	°F	--	--	--	86

Mass-based effluent limitations based on a maximum discharge of 20,000 gpd (0.02 MGD).

**D. Final Effluent Limitations**

Section 402(o) of the CWA and section 122.44(l) require that effluent limitations or conditions in reissued Orders be at least as stringent as those in the previous Orders based on the submitted sampling data. Effluent limitations for BOD<sub>5</sub>, oil and grease, pH, settleable solids, total suspended solids, temperature, turbidity, and acute toxicity are being carried over from the previous Order (Order No. R4-2004-0030). The Regional Water Board has determined that these numeric effluent limitations continue to be applicable to the Facility and that removal of these numeric limitations would constitute backsliding under CWA section 402(o).

The effluent limitations for copper and lead are also being carried over from the previous Order. The Regional Water Board staff has determined that these effluent limitations continue to be applicable and that backsliding is not appropriate due to the less stringent effluent limitations calculated based on the reasonable potential analysis. These less stringent effluent limitations are due to the wide variation of numerical results for these constituents, therefore resulting in a high coefficient of variation (CV). The high CV resulted in effluent limitations less stringent than the limitations given in the previous Order, therefore Regional Water Board staff determined that the effluent limitations from the previous Order are still applicable.

The effluent limitations for thallium have been added to this Order because the Facility's discharge was found to have reasonable potential to exceed water quality criteria for these parameters. In addition, the previous effluent limitations for selenium are less stringent than effluent limitations calculated based on the CTR criteria; therefore, the effluent limitations for selenium are revised to be more stringent and are based on the CTR criteria for the protection of freshwater aquatic life.

Previous effluent limitations for arsenic, cadmium, mercury, benzene, ethylbenzene, silver, toluene, trichloroethylene, xylene, 1,2-trans-dichloroethylene, 1,2-dichloroethane, and 1,1,1-trichloroethane, have not been carried over based upon a lack of demonstration of reasonable potential to exceed water quality criteria for these pollutants. Effluent limitations for chromium (IV), cyanide, tetrachloroethylene, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, and 1,1-dichloroethane are established based on CTR criteria for the protection of freshwater aquatic life. The relaxation of these effluent limitations is consistent with anti-backsliding requirements, based on the consideration of "new information" that was not available during the previous permit renewal (i.e., monitoring reports and RPA).

## **1. Satisfaction of Anti-Backsliding Requirements**

Most effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous Order. The effluent limitations for arsenic, cadmium, mercury, benzene, ethylbenzene, silver, toluene, trichloroethylene, xylene, 1,2-trans-dichloroethylene, 1,2-dichloroethane, and 1,1,1-trichloroethane, have been removed from this Order because they did not show reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above the respective water quality criteria. In addition, the previous Order established effluent limitations for chromium (IV), cyanide, tetrachloroethylene, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, and 1,1-dichloroethane have been revised and are based on freshwater criteria because the discharge is to the Dominguez Channel, above the Estuary. The relaxation of effluent limitations is consistent with the anti-backsliding exception in Section 402(0)(2) of the CWA and based on the consideration of new information (i.e., discharge monitoring reports and RPA).

The Dominguez Channel is included on the 2006 303(d) list for ammonia, copper, dieldrin (tissue), bacteria, lead, zinc, and toxicity. This permit includes limits for a number of these constituents and effluent monitoring for all of them. The monitoring will provide the data to evaluate reasonable potential for these constituents. If required, the permit will be reopened and the limits incorporated.

## **2. Satisfaction of Antidegradation Policy**

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

The permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provision of section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16 and the final limitations in this Order are in compliance with antidegradation requirements and meet the requirements of the SIP because these limits hold the Discharger to performance levels that will not cause or contribute to water quality impairment or further quality



degradation that could result from and increase in permitted design flow or a reduction in the level of treatment. This Order does not provide for an increase in the permitted design flow or allow for a reduction in the level of treatment. Further, compliance with these requirements will result in the use of best practicable treatment or control of the discharge.

### 3. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants

This Order contains both technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations for individual pollutants. The technology-based effluent limitations consist of restrictions on turbidity, settleable solids, total suspended solids, oil and grease, and BOD<sub>5</sub>20°C. Restrictions on these same pollutants are discussed in section IV.B of the Fact Sheet. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements.

**Table F-9. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations**

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Basis <sup>1</sup>
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instant. Minimum	Instant. Maximum	
BOD <sub>5</sub> 20°C	mg/L	20	30	--	--	E
	lbs/day <sup>1</sup>	3.3	5.0	--	--	
Oil and grease	mg/L	10	15	--	--	E
	lbs/day	1.7	2.5	--	--	
Total suspended solids	mg/L	50	75	--	--	E
	lbs/day	8.3	13	--	--	
pH	s.u.	--	--	6.5	8.5	E, BP
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	2.9	5.8	--	--	E <sup>2</sup>
	lbs/day	0.0005	0.001	--	--	
Chromium, Hexavalent	µg/L	6.5	16	--	--	CTR, SIP
	lbs/day	0.001	0.003	--	--	
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	5.5	11	--	--	E <sup>2</sup>
	lbs/day	0.001	0.002	--	--	
Cyanide	µg/L	3.7	9.6	--	--	CTR, SIP
	lbs/day	0.0006	0.002	--	--	
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	4.1	8.2	--	--	CTR, SIP
	lbs/day	0.0007	0.001	--	--	
Thallium	µg/L	6.3	13	--	--	CTR, SIP
	lbs/day	0.001	0.002	--	--	
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	3.2	6.4	--	--	CTR, SIP
	lbs/day	0.0005	0.001	--	--	
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	8.9	30	--	--	CTR, SIP
	lbs/day	0.001	0.005	--	--	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	µg/L	42	84	--	--	CTR, SIP
	lbs/day	0.007	0.01	--	--	
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	0.3	--	--	E
Temperature	°F	--	--	--	86	E, BP

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instant. Minimum	Instant. Maximum	Basis <sup>1</sup>
Turbidity	NTU	50	75	--	--	E

<sup>1</sup> E = Existing Limitation; BP = Basin Plan; CTR = California Toxics Rule; SIP = State Implementation Policy.

<sup>2</sup> Limits are being carried over from previous Order due to the less stringent effluent limitations calculated based on the RPA.

#### 4. Mass-based Effluent Limitations

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

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

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

#### E. Interim Effluent Limitations

Not applicable

#### F. Land Discharge Specifications

Not applicable

#### G. Reclamation Specifications

Not applicable

### V. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

#### A. Surface Water

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

#### B. Groundwater

Not applicable

## VI. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

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

### A. Influent Monitoring

Not applicable

### B. Effluent Monitoring

Monitoring for those pollutants expected to be present in the Monitoring Locations EFF-001 at Discharge Points 001 will be required as shown on the proposed MRP. To determine compliance with effluent limitations, the proposed monitoring plan carries forward monitoring requirements from previous Order No. R4-2004-0030, with modifications. In the proposed permit, monitoring requirements are carried over from the previous permit except monitoring for selenium and 1,1-dichloroethane have been changed to monthly. In addition, monthly monitoring for thallium has been added. These changes were made due to the revision of effluent limitations for selenium and 1,1-dichloroethane, and the addition of thallium. The monitoring requirement has been changed from monthly to quarterly for mercury due to the removal of the effluent limitation contained in the previous Order, and the monitoring requirement for tertiary butyl alcohol has been removed.

According to the SIP, the Discharger is required to monitor the effluent for the CTR priority pollutants, to determine reasonable potential. Accordingly, the Regional Water Board is requiring that the Discharger conduct effluent monitoring of the CTR priority pollutants. This Order includes annual monitoring for priority pollutants and quarterly monitoring of bacteria and ammonia.

### C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements

Whole effluent toxicity (WET) protects the receiving water quality from the aggregate toxic effect of a mixture of pollutants in the effluent. An acute toxicity test is conducted over a short time period and measures mortality. A chronic toxicity test is conducted over a longer period of time and may measure mortality, reproduction, and growth. This Order includes limitations for acute and chronic toxicity, and therefore, monitoring requirements are included in the MRP to determine compliance with the effluent limitations.

Section 4 of the SIP states that a chronic toxicity effluent limitation is required in permits for all discharges that will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to chronic toxicity in receiving waters. Therefore, in accordance with the SIP, the

Discharger will be required to conduct chronic toxicity testing in order to determine reasonable potential and establish WQBELs as necessary.

#### **D. Receiving Water Monitoring**

##### **1. Surface Water**

This Order includes receiving water limitations and therefore, monitoring requirements are included in the MRP to determine compliance with the receiving water limitations established in Limitations and Discharge Requirements, Receiving Water Limitations, Section V.A.

According to the SIP, the Discharger is required to monitor the upstream receiving water for the CTR priority pollutants, to determine reasonable potential. Accordingly, the Regional Water Board is requiring that the Discharger conduct upstream receiving water monitoring of the CTR priority pollutants at Monitoring Location RSW-001. The Discharger must analyze temperature, pH, ammonia, salinity, and hardness of the upstream receiving water at the same time the samples are collected for priority pollutants analysis.

##### **2. Groundwater**

Not applicable

#### **E. Other Monitoring Requirements**

Not applicable

### **VII. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS**

#### **A. Standard Provisions**

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

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

## **B. Special Provisions**

### **1. Reopener Provisions**

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

### **2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements**

- a. Chronic Toxicity Trigger. This provision is based on section 4 of the SIP, Toxicity Control Provisions.
- b. Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Workplan. This provision is based on section 4 of the SIP, Toxicity Control Provisions.

### **3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention**

This provision is based on section 122.44(k) and includes the requirement to develop a SWPPP, BMPP, and Spill Contingency Plan.

### **4. Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications**

This provision is based on the requirements of section 122.41(e) and the previous Order.

### **5. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only)**

Not applicable

### **6. Other Special Provisions**

Not applicable

### **7. Compliance Schedules**

Not applicable

## **VIII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION**

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region (Regional Water Board) is considering the issuance of waste discharge requirements (WDRs) that will serve as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for the Honeywell International Incorporated – Gardena Groundwater Remediation System Facility. As a step in the WDR adoption process, the Regional Water Board staff has developed tentative

WDRs. The Regional Water Board encourages public participation in the WDR adoption process.

#### **A. Notification of Interested Parties**

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

#### **B. Written Comments**

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

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Regional Water Board, written comments must be received at the Regional Water Board offices by 12:00 p.m. on January 19, 2009.

#### **C. Public Hearing**

The Regional Water 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: February 5, 2009  
Time: 9 A.M.  
Location: City of Monrovia, Council Chambers  
415 S. Ivy Street  
Monrovia, California 91016

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

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

#### **D. Nature of Hearing**

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

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

#### **E. Parties to the Hearing**

The following are the parties to this proceeding:

##### **1. The applicant/permittee**

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

#### **F. Public Comments and Submittal of Evidence**

Persons wishing to comment upon or object to the tentative waste discharge requirements, or submit evidence for the Board to consider, are invited to submit them in writing to the above address. To be evaluated and responded to by staff, included in the Board's agenda folder, and fully considered by the Board, written comments must be received no later than close of business January 19, 2009. Comments or evidence received after that date will be submitted, ex agenda, to the Board for consideration, but only included in administrative record with express approval of the Chair during the hearing. Additionally, if the Board receives only supportive comments, the permit may be placed on the Board's consent calendar, and approved without an oral testimony.

#### **G. Hearing Procedure**

The meeting, in which the hearing will be a part of, will start at 9:00 a.m. Interested persons are invited to attend. Staff will present the matter under consideration, after which oral statements from parties or interested persons will be heard. For accuracy of the record, all important testimony should be in writing. The Board will include in the administrative record written transcriptions of oral testimony that is actually presented at the hearing. Oral testimony may be limited to 30 minutes maximum or less for each speaker, depending on the number of persons wishing to be heard. Parties or persons with similar concerns or opinions are encouraged to choose one representative to speak. At the conclusion of testimony, the Board will deliberate in open or close session, and render a decision.

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

## **H. Waste Discharge Requirements Petitions**

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

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

## **I. Information and Copying**

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

## **J. Register of Interested Persons**

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

## **K. Additional Information**

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this order should be directed to Stephanie Turcios (213) 576-6793.



**ATTACHMENT G – STATE WATER BOARD MINIMUM LEVELS**

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

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

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

Table 2b - SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES*	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
Benzo (a) Anthracene	10	5		
1,2 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	2	2		
1,2 Diphenylhydrazine		1		
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene	1	5		

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

Table 2b - SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES*	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
Phenol **	1	1		50
Pyrene		10	0.05	

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

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

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

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

Table 2d - PESTICIDES - PCBs*	GC
4,4'-DDD	0.05
4,4'-DDE	0.05
4,4'-DDT	0.01
a-Endosulfan	0.02
alpha-BHC	0.01
Aldrin	0.005
b-Endosulfan	0.01
Beta-BHC	0.005
Chlordane	0.1
Delta-BHC	0.005
Dieldrin	0.01
Endosulfan Sulfate	0.05
Endrin	0.01
Endrin Aldehyde	0.01
Heptachlor	0.01
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.01
Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	0.02
PCB 1016	0.5

Table 2d – PESTICIDES – PCBs*	GC
PCB 1221	0.5
PCB 1232	0.5
PCB 1242	0.5
PCB 1248	0.5
PCB 1254	0.5
PCB 1260	0.5
Toxaphene	0.5

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

**Techniques:**

GC - Gas Chromatography

GCMS - Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry

HRGCMS - High Resolution Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (i.e., EPA 1613, 1624, or 1625)

LC - High Pressure Liquid Chromatography

FAA - Flame Atomic Absorption

GFAA - Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption

HYDRIDE - Gaseous Hydride Atomic Absorption

CVAA - Cold Vapor Atomic Absorption

ICP - Inductively Coupled Plasma

ICPMS - Inductively Coupled Plasma/Mass Spectrometry

SPGFAA - Stabilized Platform Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption (i.e., EPA 200.9)

DCP - Direct Current Plasma

COLOR – Colorimetric

**ATTACHEMENT H – LIST OF PRIORITY POLLUTANTS**

CTR Number	Parameter	CAS Number	Suggested Analytical Methods
1	Antimony	7440360	EPA 6020/200.8
2	Arsenic	7440382	EPA 1632
3	Beryllium	7440417	EPA 6020/200.8
4	Cadmium	7440439	EPA 1638/200.8
5a	Chromium (III)	16065831	EPA 6020/200.8
5a	Chromium (VI)	18540299	EPA 7199/1636
6	Copper	7440508	EPA 6020/200.8
7	Lead	7439921	EPA 1638
8	Mercury	7439976	EPA 1669/1631
9	Nickel	7440020	EPA 6020/200.8
10	Selenium	7782492	EPA 6020/200.8
11	Silver	7440224	EPA 6020/200.8
12	Thallium	7440280	EPA 6020/200.8
13	Zinc	7440666	EPA 6020/200.8
14	Cyanide	57125	EPA 9012A
15	Asbestos	1332214	EPA/600/R-93/116(PCM)
16	2,3,7,8-TCDD	1746016	EPA 8290 (HRGC) MS
17	Acrolein	107028	EPA 8260B
18	Acrylonitrile	107131	EPA 8260B
19	Benzene	71432	EPA 8260B
20	Bromoform	75252	EPA 8260B
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	56235	EPA 8260B
22	Chlorobenzene	108907	EPA 8260B
23	Chlorodibromomethane	124481	EPA 8260B
24	Chloroethane	75003	EPA 8260B
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether	110758	EPA 8260B
26	Chloroform	67663	EPA 8260B
27	Dichlorobromomethane	75274	EPA 8260B
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	75343	EPA 8260B
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	107062	EPA 8260B
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	75354	EPA 8260B
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	78875	EPA 8260B
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene	542756	EPA 8260B
33	Ethylbenzene	100414	EPA 8260B
34	Methyl Bromide	74839	EPA 8260B
35	Methyl Chloride	74873	EPA 8260B
36	Methylene Chloride	75092	EPA 8260B
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345	EPA 8260B
38	Tetrachloroethylene	127184	EPA 8260B
39	Toluene	108883	EPA 8260B
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	156605	EPA 8260B
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556	EPA 8260B
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79005	EPA 8260B
43	Trichloroethylene	79016	EPA 8260B

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

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

## **ATTACHMENT I – STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN REQUIREMENTS**

### **I. Implementation Schedule**

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

### **II. Objectives**

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

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

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

### **III. Planning and Organization**

#### **A. Pollution Prevention Team**

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



## B. Review Other Requirements and Existing Facility Plans

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

## IV. Site Map

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

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

#### PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION

Form Pollution Prevention Team  
Review other plans

#### ASSESSMENT PHASE

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

#### BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IDENTIFICATION PHASE

Non-structural BMPs  
Structural BMPs  
Select activity and site-specific BMPs

**IMPLEMENTATION PHASE**

Train employees  
Implement BMPs  
Conduct recordkeeping and reporting

**EVALUATION / MONITORING**

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

The following information shall be included on the site map:

- A. The facility boundaries; the outline of all storm water drainage areas within the facility boundaries; portions of the drainage area impacted by run-on from surrounding areas; and direction of flow of each drainage area, on-site surface water bodies, and areas of soil erosion. The map shall also identify nearby water bodies (such as rivers, lakes, and ponds) and municipal storm drain inlets where the facility's storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges may be received.
- B. The location of the storm water collection and conveyance system, associated points of discharge, and direction of flow. Include any structural control measures that affect storm water discharges, authorized non-storm water discharges, and run-on. Examples of structural control measures are catch basins, berms, detention ponds, secondary containment, oil/water separators, diversion barriers, etc.
- C. An outline of all impervious areas of the facility, including paved areas, buildings, covered storage areas, or other roofed structures.
- D. Locations where materials are directly exposed to precipitation and the locations where significant spills or leaks identified in Section A.6.a.iv. below have occurred.
- E. Areas of industrial activity. This shall include the locations of all storage areas and storage tanks, shipping and receiving areas, fueling areas, vehicle and equipment storage/maintenance areas, material handling and processing areas, waste treatment and disposal areas, dust or particulate generating areas, cleaning and rinsing areas, and other areas of industrial activity which are potential pollutant sources.

**V. List of Significant Materials**

The SWPPP shall include a list of significant materials handled and stored at the site. For each material on the list, describe the locations where the material is being stored,

received, shipped, and handled, as well as the typical quantities and frequency. Materials shall include raw materials, intermediate products, final or finished products, recycled materials, and waste or disposed materials.

## VI. Description of Potential Pollutant Sources

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

1. **Industrial Processes.** Describe each industrial process, the type, characteristics, and quantity of significant materials used in or resulting from the process, and a description of the manufacturing, cleaning, rinsing, recycling, disposal, or other activities related to the process. Where applicable, areas protected by containment structures and the corresponding containment capacity shall be described.
2. **Material Handling and Storage Areas.** Describe each handling and storage area, type, characteristics, and quantity of significant materials handled or stored, description of the shipping, receiving, and loading procedures, and the spill or leak prevention and response procedures. Where applicable, areas protected by containment structures and the corresponding containment capacity shall be described.
3. **Dust and Particulate Generating Activities.** Describe all industrial activities that generate dust or particulates that may be deposited within the facility's boundaries and identify their discharge locations; the characteristics of dust and particulate pollutants; the approximate quantity of dust and particulate pollutants that may be deposited within the facility boundaries; and a description of the primary areas of the facility where dust and particulate pollutants would settle.
4. **Significant Spills and Leaks.** Describe materials that have spilled or leaked in significant quantities in storm water discharges or non-storm water discharges since April 17, 1994. Include toxic chemicals (listed in 40 CFR, part 302) that have been discharged to storm water as reported on U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Form R, and oil and hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities (see 40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR], parts 110, 117, and 302).

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **VII. Assessment of Potential Pollutant Sources**

- A.** The SWPPP shall include a narrative assessment of all industrial activities and potential pollutant sources as described in A.6. above to determine:
- 1.** Which areas of the facility are likely sources of pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges, and
  - 2.** Which pollutants are likely to be present in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Facility operators shall consider and evaluate various factors when performing this assessment such as current storm water BMPs; quantities of significant materials handled, produced, stored, or disposed of; likelihood of exposure to storm water or authorized non-storm water discharges; history of spill or leaks; and run-on from outside sources.
- B.** Facility operators shall summarize the areas of the facility that are likely sources of pollutants and the corresponding pollutants that are likely to be present in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

Facility operators are required to develop and implement additional BMPs as appropriate and necessary to prevent or reduce pollutants associated with each pollutant source. The BMPs will be narratively described in Section 8 below.

### **VIII. Storm Water Best Management Practices**

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

## **ATTACHMENT J – SUMMARY OF REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS**

CTR#	Parameters	Units	CV	MEC	CTR Water Quality Criteria (ug/L)								REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS (RPA)											
					Freshwater				Saltwater				Human Health for consumption of:		MEC >= Lowest C	Tier 1 - Need limit?	B Available (Y/N)?	Are all B data points non-detects (Y/N)?	points ND Enter the min detection limit (MDL) (ug/L)	Enter the pollutant B detected max conc (ug/L)	If all B is MDL>C?	If B>C, effluent limit required	Tier 3 - other info. ?	RPA Result - Need Limit?
					C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	Water & organisms	Organisms only	Lowest C													
1	Antimony	ug/L	0.6	0.48							4300.00	4300.00	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7		No	
2	Arsenic	ug/L	0.6	13	340.00	150.00					150.00	No	No	N							No detected value of B, Step 7		No	
3	Beryllium	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							Narrative	No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	N						No detected value of B, Step 7	No Criteria	Uc	
4	Cadmium	ug/L	0.6	0.05	19.76	6.88					6.88	No	No	N							No detected value of B, Step 7		No	
5a	Chromium (III)	ug/L	0.6	7	5070.32	604.35					604.35	No	No	N							No detected value of B, Step 7		No	
5b	Chromium (VI)	ug/L	0.994	22	16.26	11.43					11.43	Yes	Yes	N							No detected value of B, Step 7		Yes	
6	Copper	ug/L	2.36	71	48.02	28.53					28.53	Yes	Yes	N							No detected value of B, Step 7		Yes	
7	Lead	ug/L	0.6	22	431.77	16.83					Narrative	16.83	Yes	Yes	N						No detected value of B, Step 7		Yes	
8	Mercury	ug/L	0.6	0.05	Reserved	Reserved					0.051	0.051	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7		No	
9	Nickel	ug/L	0.6	3.4	1419.16	157.78					4800.00	157.78	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7		No	
10	Selenium	ug/L	0.6	5	20.00	5.00					Narrative	5.00	Yes	Yes	N						No detected value of B, Step 7		Yes	
11	Silver	ug/L	0.6	7.3	38.52						38.52	No	No	N							No detected value of B, Step 7		No	
12	Thallium	ug/L	1.195	20							6.30	6.30	Yes	Yes	N						No detected value of B, Step 7		Yes	
13	Zinc	ug/L	0.6	47	363.04	363.04					363.04	No	No	N							No detected value of B, Step 7		No	
14	Cyanide	ug/L	1.099	6.9	22.00	5.20					220000.00	5.20	Yes	Yes	N						No detected value of B, Step 7		Yes	
15	Asbestos	Fibers/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	N						No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	
16	2,3,7,8 TCDD	ug/L	0.6	2.3E-10							0.00000014	0.00000014	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7		No	
17	Acrolein	ug/L	0.6	4.6							780	780	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7		No	
18	Acrylonitrile	ug/L	0.6								0.66	0.660	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7		No	
19	Benzene	ug/L	0.6	0.28							71	71.0	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7		No	
20	Bromoform	ug/L	0.6	0.32							360	360.0	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7		No	
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	ug/L	0.6	0.28							4.4	4.40	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7		No	
22	Chlorobenzene	ug/L	0.6	0.75							21000	21000	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7		No	
23	Chlorodibromomethane	ug/L	0.6	0.28							34	34.00	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7		No	
24	Chloroethane	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	N						No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	N						No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	
26	Chloroform	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	N						No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	
27	Dichlorobromomethane	ug/L	0.6	0.3							46	46.00	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7		No	
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	N						No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	ug/L	0.6	0.28							99	99.00	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7		No	
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	ug/L	0.6	4.7							3.2	3.200	Yes	Yes	N						No detected value of B, Step 7		Yes	
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	ug/L	0.6	0.35							39	39.00	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7		No	
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene	ug/L	0.6	0.22							1700	1700	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7		No	
33	Ethylbenzene	ug/L	0.6	0.25							29000	29000	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7		No	
34	Methyl Bromide	ug/L	0.6	0.34							4000	4000	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7		No	
35	Methyl Chloride	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	N						No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	
36	Methylene Chloride	ug/L	0.6	2.5							1800	1800.0	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7		No	
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ug/L	0.6	0.24							11	11.00	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7		No	
38	Tetrachloroethylene	ug/L	3.798	88							8.85	8.85	Yes	Yes	N						No detected value of B, Step 7		Yes	
39	Toluene	ug/L	0.6	0.52							200000	200000	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7		No	
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	ug/L	0.6	0.34							140000	140000	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7		No	
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	N						No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ug/L	0.6	2.3							42	42.0	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7		Yes	
43	Trichloroethylene	ug/L	0.6	30							81	81.0	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7		No	
44	Vinyl Chloride	ug/L	0.6	0.28							525	525	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7		No	
45	2-Chlorophenol	ug/L	0.6	4.2							400	400	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7		No	
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	ug/L	0.6	4.1							790	790	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7		No	
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	ug/L	0.6	4.4							2300	2300	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7		No	
48	4,6-dinitro-o-resol (aka 2-methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol)	ug/L	0.6	5.1							765	765.0	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7		No	
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	ug/L	0.6	5.3							14000	14000	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7		No	
50	2-Nitrophenol	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	N						No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	
51	4-Nitrophenol	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	N						No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	
52	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol (aka P-chloro-m-resol)	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	N						No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	
53	Pentachlorophenol	ug/L	0.6	4	10.67	8.18					8.2	8.18	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7		No	
54	Phenol	ug/L	0.6	4							4800000	4600000	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7		No	
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	ug/L	0.6	4.1							6.5	6.5	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7		No	
56	Acenaphthene	ug/L	0.6	4.3							2700	2700	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7		No	
57	Acenaphthylene	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	N						No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	
58	Anthracene	ug/L	0.6	3.2							110000	110000	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7		No	
59	Benzidine	ug/L	0.6								0.00054	0.00054	No	No	N						No detected value of B, Step 7		No	

CTR#	Parameter	Units	CV	MEC	CTR Water Quality Criteria (ug/L)		Human Health for consumption of:		REASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS (RPA)								
					Freshwater C acute = CMC tot C chronic = CCC tot	Saltwater C acute = CMC tot C chronic = CCC tot	Water & organisms	Organisms only	Lowest C	MEC >= Lowest C	Tier 1 - Need limit?	B Available (Y/N)?	Are all B data points non-detects (Y/N)?	Enter the min detection limit (MDL) (ug/L)	Enter the pollutant B max conc (ug/L)	If all B is ND, is MDL > C?	IF B-C, effluent limit required
60	Benz(a)Anthracene	ug/L	0.6						0.049	0.049	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
61	Benz(b)Fluoranthene	ug/L	0.6						0.049	0.049	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
62	Benz(k)Fluoranthene	ug/L	0.6						0.049	0.049	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
63	Benzofluoranthene	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
64	Benzofluoranthene	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
65	Benzofluoranthene	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
66	Bis(2-Chlorophenyl)Ether	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
67	Bis(2-Chlorophenoxy)Ethylene	ug/L	0.6	4.8					1.4	1.4	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	ug/L	0.6	5.2					170000	170000	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
69	4-Bromodiphenyl Ether	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria					5.9	5.9	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
70	Bisphenol A	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria					5200	5200	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
71	2-Chlorophthalate	ug/L	0.6	4					4300	4300	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
73	Chrysene	ug/L	0.6						0.049	0.049	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
74	Dibenz(a,h)Anthracene	ug/L	0.6						0.049	0.049	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	0.6	1					17000	17000	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	0.6	1					2600	2600	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	0.6	1					2600	2600	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
78	3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	ug/L	0.6						17000	17000	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
79	Dibenzophthalate	ug/L	0.6	3.1					17000	17000	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
80	Dibenzophthalate	ug/L	0.6	3.1					2600000	2600000	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
81	2,4-Dichlorophthalate	ug/L	0.6	4.2					12000	12000	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
82	2,4-Dichlorophthalate	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria					9.10	9.10	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
83	2,6-Dichlorophthalate	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
85	1,2-Dibenzylhydrazine	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria					0.540	0.540	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
86	Fluorene	ug/L	0.6	4.2					370	370	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
87	Fluorene	ug/L	0.6	3.9					14000	14000	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
88	Hexachlorobenzene	ug/L	0.6	4.2					0.00077	0.00077	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	ug/L	0.6	4.2					50	50	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ug/L	0.6	3.4					17000	17000	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
91	Hexachloroethane	ug/L	0.6	8.9					8.9	8.9	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	ug/L	0.6						0.049	0.049	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
93	Isophorone	ug/L	0.6	3.7					600	600	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
94	Naphthalene	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
95	Nitrobenzene	ug/L	0.6	4.2					1900	1900	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	ug/L	0.6	3.7					8.10	8.10	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	ug/L	0.6	4					18	18	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
99	Phenanthrene	ug/L	0.6	3.9					11000	11000	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
100	Phenanthrene	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
102	Aldrin	ug/L	0.6	3.00					0.00014	0.00014	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
103	alpha-BHC	ug/L	0.6	0.01					0.013	0.013	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
104	beta-BHC	ug/L	0.6	0.011					0.046	0.046	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
105	gamma-BHC	ug/L	0.6	0.0097					0.053	0.053	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
106	delta-BHC	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
107	Chlordane	ug/L	0.6						2.4	2.4	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
108	4,4'-DDT	ug/L	0.6						0.0059	0.0059	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
109	4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT)	ug/L	0.6						0.0059	0.0059	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
110	4,4'-DDD	ug/L	0.6						0.0059	0.0059	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
111	Dieldrin	ug/L	0.6						0.0014	0.0014	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
112	alpha-Endosulfan	ug/L	0.6	0.015					240	240	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
113	beta-Endosulfan	ug/L	0.6	0.037					240	240	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	ug/L	0.6	0.045					240	240	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
115	Epichlorohydrin	ug/L	0.6	0.045					0.81	0.81	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
116	Epichlorohydrin	ug/L	0.6	0.045					0.81	0.81	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
117	Hexachlor Epoxide	ug/L	0.6	0.0021					0.0021	0.0021	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
118	Hexachlor Epoxide	ug/L	0.6	0.0011					0.0011	0.0011	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
119	180-125 PCBs sum (2)	ug/L	0.6	0.014					0.0017	0.0017	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No
126	Toxaphene	ug/L	0.6	0.73					0.00075	0.00075	N	N			No detected value of B, Step 7	No	No

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





CTR#	Parameters	Reason	HUMAN HEALTH CALCULATIONS										AQUATIC LIFE CALCULATIONS									
			Organisms only					Saltwater / Freshwater / Basin Plan					LIMITS									
			AMEL nh = ECA = C	MDEL/AMEL	MDEL hh	ECA acute multiplier (p.7)	LTA acute multiplier	ECA chronic multiplier	LTA chronic multiplier	LTA lowest multiplier	AMEL lowest multiplier	AMEL 95 multiplier	AMEL 99 multiplier	MDEL 99	MDEL 95	MDEL 99	AMEL	MDEL	Recommendation	AMEL	MDEL	
80	Benzo(a)anthracene	UD:Effluent ND.MDLC & No																	No Limit			
81	Benzo(a)pyrene	UD:Effluent ND.MDLC & No																	No Limit			
82	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	UD:Effluent ND.MDLC & No																	No Limit			
83	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	UD:Effluent ND.MDLC & No																	No Limit			
84	Benzo(a)fluoranthene	UD:Effluent ND.MDLC & No																	No Limit			
85	Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	No Criteria																	No Limit			
86	Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	UD:Effluent ND.MDLC & No																	No Limit			
87	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	UD:MECC & no B																	No Limit			
88	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ethr	No Criteria																	No Limit			
89	4-Bromophenyl Phthalate	UD:MECC & no B																	No Limit			
90	Bisphenol A	UD:MECC & no B																	No Limit			
91	2-Chlorophenyl Phthalate	UD:MECC & no B																	No Limit			
92	2-Chlorophenyl Phthalate	UD:MECC & no B																	No Limit			
93	Chrysene	UD:Effluent ND.MDLC & No																	No Limit			
94	Chrysene	No Criteria																	No Limit			
95	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	UD:MECC & no B																	No Limit			
96	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	UD:Effluent ND.MDLC & No																	No Limit			
97	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	UD:MECC & no B																	No Limit			
98	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	UD:MECC & no B																	No Limit			
99	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	UD:Effluent ND.MDLC & No																	No Limit			
100	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	UD:MECC & no B																	No Limit			
101	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	UD:Effluent ND.MDLC & No																	No Limit			
102	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	UD:Effluent ND.MDLC & No																	No Limit			
103	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	UD:MECC & no B																	No Limit			
104	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	UD:MECC & no B																	No Limit			
105	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	UD:MECC & no B																	No Limit			
106	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	UD:Effluent ND.MDLC & No																	No Limit			
107	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	UD:MECC & no B																	No Limit			
108	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	UD:MECC & no B																	No Limit			
109	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	UD:Effluent ND.MDLC & No																	No Limit			
110	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	UD:MECC & no B																	No Limit			
111	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	UD:Effluent ND.MDLC & No																	No Limit			
112	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	UD:MECC & no B																	No Limit			
113	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	UD:MECC & no B																	No Limit			
114	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	UD:MECC & no B																	No Limit			
115	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	UD:MECC & no B																	No Limit			
116	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	UD:MECC & no B																	No Limit			
117	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	UD:Effluent ND.MDLC & No																	No Limit			
118	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	UD:Effluent ND.MDLC & No																	No Limit			
119	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	UD:Effluent ND.MDLC & No																	No Limit			
120	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	UD:Effluent ND.MDLC & No																	No Limit			

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 Ud = Undetermined due to lack of data  
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