

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

**ORDER NO. 01-177**

**WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS  
for  
TRW Inc. (Hawthorne Site)  
(NPDES NO. CA0063916)**

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

**Background**

1. TRW Inc. - Hawthorne Site (TRW or Discharger) discharges waste (treated groundwater) under waste discharge requirements (WDRs) and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit contained in Order No. 96-060 adopted by this Regional Board on August 19, 1996 (NPDES Permit No. CA0063916). Order No. 96-060 expired on June 10, 2001.
2. On June 27, 2001, TRW filed a report of waste discharge and has applied for renewal of its WDRs and NPDES permit for discharge of wastes to surface waters.

**Purpose of Order**

3. This NPDES permit regulates the discharge of treated groundwater and an additional waste stream of non-process wastewater from TRW to the Dominguez Channel, a water of the United States. The purpose of this order is to renew WDRs for discharges from TRW.

**Facility Description**

4. TRW is located at 14520 Aviation Boulevard, Hawthorne, California (Site). The Site was used primarily for manufacturing semiconductors from 1956 to 1988 and for designing, testing, and manufacturing electronics components until 1991. The manufacturing process included doping, etching, plating, and the use of solvents for cleaning of electronic components. During the routine handling of these chemicals, accidental leaks and spills, including mineral oil, fuel oil, and spent solvents, occurred. In addition, spent solvents were stored in underground storage tanks at the site. The manufacturing facilities were removed from the site in 1994, and the site is currently occupied by several hotels, credit union facilities, and a self-storage complex. A groundwater cleanup facility has been installed at this site to remediate the contamination. TRW has been working with this Regional Board since 1997 to perform the necessary remediation at the site. Figure 1 shows the location of the facility. Figure 2 is the process flow diagram.

### Discharge Description

5. TRW discharges up to 432,000 gallons per day (0.432 million gallons per day, MGD) of treated groundwater produced from the cleanup of solvents contamination. TRW proposes to supplement the present waste stream with non-process wastewater generated from the operation of an off-gas treatment system installed as part of the groundwater treatment system. This permit covers both waste streams (treated groundwater and non-process wastewater) allowing a maximum flow rate of 0.432 MGD. The combined waste enters a storm drain located at Latitude 33° 54' 00" and Longitude 118° 22' 30" (Discharge Serial No. 001) and flows into the Dominguez Channel, a water of the United States.
6. Data submitted by TRW indicate that the groundwater is contaminated with trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, and other organic compounds.
7. The groundwater treatment system includes filtration, air stripping, and carbon adsorption.
8. A sanitary sewer line is not located in the vicinity of the treatment system. This requires that all wastewater included in the permit be discharged to the storm drain.
9. The annual monitoring report for 2000 describes the effluent characteristics as follows:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Daily Maximum Value</u>
pH	Standard Unit	8.4
Temperature	°F	73
BOD <sub>5</sub> 20 °C	mg/L	10
Total suspended solids	mg/L	ND
Oil & grease	mg/L	ND
Turbidity	NTU	3.9

10. Over the five-year period between August 1996 and June 2001, TRW exceeded the daily maximum discharge limitation of trichloroethylene (TCE) three times on 3/4/99, 4/14/99, and 5/11/99. System operation was subsequently modified and no further exceedances have been detected. Violations have been identified and are being evaluated for appropriate enforcement action.

### Applicable Plans, Policies, and Regulations

11. On June 13, 1994, The Regional Board adopted a revised Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties (Basin Plan). The Basin Plan contains water quality objectives for, and lists the following beneficial uses for Dominguez Channel:

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

Potential: navigation.

12. There is public contact in the receiving water downstream of the discharge; therefore, the quality of wastewater discharge to the Dominguez Channel must be such that no public health hazard is created.
13. On May 18, 2000, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) promulgated numeric criteria for priority pollutants for the State of California [known as the *California Toxics Rule* (CTR) and codified as 40 CFR Part 131.38]. On March 2, 2000, The State Water Resources Control Board (State 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 April 28, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutants criteria that were promulgated for California by the USEPA through the National Toxics Rule (NTR) and also with respect to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Regional Boards in their Basin Plans, with the exception of the provision on "alternate test procedures for individual discharges" that have been approved by the USEPA Regional Administrator. The "alternate test procedures" provision was effective on May 22, 2000. The SIP was effective on May 18, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the USEPA through the CTR.
14. On May 18, 1972, the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* (Thermal Plan). The State Board amended the Thermal Plan on September 18, 1975.
15. Under 40 CFR 122.44(d), *Water Quality Standards and State Requirements*, "Limitations must control all pollutants or pollutant parameters (either conventional, non-conventional, or toxic pollutants), which the Director determines are or may be discharged at a level which will cause, have the reasonable potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any State water quality standard, including State narrative criteria for water quality." Where numeric effluent limitations for a pollutant or pollutant parameter have not been established in the applicable state water quality control plan, 40 CFR Part 122.44(d)(1)(vi) specifies that water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) may be set based on USEPA criteria, and may be supplemented where necessary by other relevant information to attain and maintain narrative water quality criteria, and to fully protect designated beneficial uses.
16. Effluent limitations prescribed in this Order are based on the CTR, SIP, Basin Plan, Thermal Plan, best professional judgment (BPJ), current plant performance, or the existing Order. These requirements, as they are met, will protect and maintain existing beneficial uses of the receiving water.
17. Effluent limitations, toxic effluent standards, and monitoring programs established pursuant to sections 301, 304, 306, and 307 of the federal Water Pollution Control Act and amendments thereto are applicable to the discharges herein.

#### **Watershed Management and Total Maximum Daily Loads**

18. The Regional Board has implemented the Watershed Management Approach to address water quality issues in the region. Watershed management may include diverse issues as defined by stakeholders to identify comprehensive solutions to protect, enhance, and restore water quality and beneficial uses. To achieve this goal, the watershed management

approach integrates the Regional Board's many diverse programs, particularly Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), to better assess cumulative impacts of pollutants from all point and nonpoint sources to more efficiently develop watershed-specific solutions that balance the environmental and economic impacts within a watershed. The TMDLs will establish waste load allocations (WLAs) and load allocations (LAs) for point and nonpoint sources, and will result in achieving water quality standards for the waterbody.

19. The Dominguez Channel begins at the border of El Segundo and Los Angeles Airport and flows through portions of Hawthorne, Torrance, Gardena, Carson, and Wilmington to the East Basin of the Los Angeles Harbor. The channel is concrete-lined above the Dominguez Channel estuary (Vermont Avenue). Dominguez Channel receives discharges from highly developed and industrialized areas.
20. The Dominguez Channel is classified as impaired in the California State Board's 1998 303(d) List of Impaired Water Bodies. The pollutants of concern, detected in the channel water, sediment, and in the fish tissue are listed below:

In sediment: chromium, lead, zinc, DDT, and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs).

In fish tissue: lead, benthic community effects, Chema (refers to the sum of aldrin, dieldrin, chlordane, endrin, heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide, Hydrochlorocyclohexane (HCH), endosulfan, and toxaphene), DDT, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).

In the water column: copper, lead, ammonia, and coliform.

The TMDL development for Dominguez Channel is scheduled for fiscal year 2003 beginning with coliform. The TMDLs will include WLAs for the 303(d)-listed pollutants. Upon completion of TMDL, the Board will adopt a Water Quality Based Effluent Limitation (WQBEL) consistent with the corresponding WLA. If authorized, a time schedule may be included in a revised permit to require compliance with the final WQBEL.

21. Known and/or suspected sources of pollution include historical deposits of DDT and PCBs in sediment, discharges and/or spills from industrial facilities, leaching of contaminated groundwater, and urban runoff.
22. To prevent further degradation of the water quality of Dominguez Channel and to protect its beneficial uses, mixing zones and dilution credits are not allowed in this Order. This determination is based on:
  - The discharge may contain the 303(d)-listed pollutants that exceed water column criteria. Since the receiving water is impaired, a dilution factor is not appropriate and the final WQBEL should be numeric objective/criterion applied end-of-pipe.
  - The discharge may contain the 303(d)-listed pollutants that are bioaccumulative. These pollutants, when exceeding water criteria within the mixing zone, can potentially result in tissue contamination of organisms directly or indirectly through contamination of bed sediments with subsequent incorporation into the food chain.

### **Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA)**

23. 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(i) and (ii) require that each pollutant be analyzed with respect to its reasonable potential when determining whether a discharge causes, has the reasonable potential to cause, or contributes to the exceedance of a receiving water quality objective/criterion. This is done by conducting a RPA for each pollutant. In performing the RPA, the permitting authority uses procedures that account for existing controls on point and nonpoint sources of pollution, the variability of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the effluent, and the sensitivity of the species to toxicity testing (when evaluating whole effluent toxicity). Because of effluent variability, there is always some degree of uncertainty in determining an effluent's impact on the receiving water. The SIP addresses this issue by suggesting the use of a statistical approach.
24. Section 1.3 of the SIP requires that a limit be imposed for a toxic pollutant if (1) the maximum effluent concentration (MEC) is greater than the most stringent applicable CTR criteria, (2) the background concentration is greater than the CTR criteria, or (3) other information is available.
25. Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA) was performed for the conventional/non-conventional and toxic pollutants. For most of the toxic pollutants, discharge limitations prescribed in this Order were selected from the Order No. 96-060, as they were more stringent than the CTR-based effluent limitations. However, CTR-based effluent limitations were prescribed for the following pollutants. These limitations were calculated according to the procedures outlined in the SIP considering no dilution factor in the calculations:
- 1,1-dichloroethylene, lead, silver, mercury, copper, and zinc, chromium (VI), cadmium, and selenium.
26. Until the TMDLs and the corresponding WQBELs are adopted, State and Federal antibacksliding and antidegradation policies require that Regional Board actions ensure that the waterbody will not be further degraded. The antibacksliding provisions are specified in Sections 303(d)(4) and 402(o) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and in 40 CFR Part 122.44(l). Those provisions require a reissued permit to be as stringent as the previous permit with some exceptions where effluent limitations may be relaxed. Section 402(o)(2) outlines six exceptions where effluent limitations may be relaxed. The antidegradation provisions are contained in the Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Water in California (State Board Resolution No. 68-16) on October 28, 1968, and in the federal Antidegradation Policy (40 CFR 131.12) developed under the CWA. Therefore, water quality objectives/criteria specified in the Basin Plan, the CTR, or the effluent limits from the existing permit were used to set the limits for toxic pollutants that are believed to be present in the effluent and have reasonable potential of exceeding the water quality criteria. Other toxic pollutants may only be monitored to gather data to be used in RPAs for future permit renewals and updates.

For 303(d) listed pollutants, the Regional Board plans to develop and adopt TMDLs which will specify WLAs for point sources and LAs for non-point sources, as appropriate. Following the adoption of TMDLs by the Regional Board, NPDES permits will be issued with effluent limits for water quality based on applicable WLAs. In the absence of a TMDL, effluent limits for 303(d) listed pollutants, for which RPA indicates a reasonable potential,

were established for (1) concentration based on the most stringent applicable CTR criterion and/or Basin Plan objective, and (2) mass emission based on the maximum allowable discharge flow rate and concentration limitation.

### **Notification**

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

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that TRW, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, shall comply with the following:

### **I. DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS**

#### **A. Discharge Prohibitions**

1. Wastes discharged shall be limited to treated groundwater and to non-process wastewater generated from the operation of an off-gas treatment system installed as part of the groundwater treatment system at the Site, as proposed.
2. Discharges of water, materials, thermal wastes, elevated temperature wastes, toxic wastes, deleterious substances, or wastes other than those authorized by this Order, to waters of the State are prohibited.

#### **B. Effluent Limitations**

The discharge of an effluent from Discharge Serial No. 001 containing constituents violating or in excess of the following limits is prohibited:

1. A pH value between 6.5 and 8.5 standard units.

2. A maximum flow rate of 0.432 MGD.
3. Temperature
  - A maximum discharge temperature of 86°F.
  - The maximum temperature of the discharge shall not exceed the natural receiving water temperature by more than 20°F.
4. Acute Toxicity Limitation and Requirements:
  - a. The acute toxicity of the effluent shall be such that: (i) the average survival in the undiluted effluent for any three (3) consecutive 96-hour static or continuous flow bioassay tests shall be at least 90%, and (ii) no single test produce less than 70% survival.
  - b. If any acute toxicity bioassay test result is less than 90% survival, the Discharger shall conduct six additional tests over a six-week period. The discharger shall ensure that they receive results of a failing acute toxicity test within 24 hours of the close of the test and the additional tests shall begin within three (3) business days of the receipt of the result. If the additional tests indicate compliance with acute toxicity limitation, the discharger may resume regular testing. However, if the results of any two of the six accelerated tests are less than 90 % survival, 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 objective.
  - c. If any two of the additional six acute toxicity bioassay test result in less than 70 % survival, including the initial test, the Discharger shall immediately begin a TIE.
  - d. The Discharger shall conduct acute toxicity monitoring as specified in Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) No. 7698.
5. Chronic Toxicity Limitation and Requirements:
  - a. This Order includes a chronic testing 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.)
  - b. If the chronic toxicity of the effluent exceeds 1.0 TU<sub>c</sub>, the Discharger shall immediately implement an accelerated chronic toxicity testing according to MRP No. 7698, Section IV.D. If the results of two of the six accelerated tests exceed 1.0 TU<sub>c</sub>, the Discharger shall initiate a TIE and implement the Initial Investigation TRE Workplan. (see e., below).
  - c. The Discharger shall conduct chronic toxicity monitoring as specified in MRP No. 7698.

- d. The chronic toxicity of the effluent shall be expressed and reported in toxic units, where:

$$TU_c = \frac{100}{NOEC}$$

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.

- e. Preparation of an Initial Investigation TRE Workplan
- i. The Discharger shall submit a copy of the Discharger's initial investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) workplan (1-2 pages) to the Executive Officer of the Regional Board for approval within 90 days of the effective date of this permit. If the Regional Board Executive Officer does not disapprove the workplan within 60 days, the workplan shall become effective. The Discharger shall use EPA manuals EPA/600/2-88/070 (industrial) or EPA/833B-99/002 (municipal) as guidance. This workplan shall describe the steps the Discharger intends to follow if toxicity is detected, and should include, at a minimum:
    - ii. A description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that would be used to identify potential causes and sources of toxicity, effluent variability, and treatment system efficiency;
    - iii. A description of the facility's methods of maximizing in-house treatment efficiency and good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in operation of the facility; and,
    - iv. 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) (See MRP Section IV.E.iii for guidance manuals).

6. In addition to the Requirements B.1 through B.5, the discharge from Discharge Serial No. 001 containing constituents in excess of the following limits is prohibited:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>	
		<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>
Suspended solids	mg/L	50	75
	lbs/day <sup>[1]</sup>	180	270
BOD <sub>5</sub> 20°C	mg/L	20	30
	lbs/day <sup>[1]</sup>	72	108
Oil and grease	mg/L	10	15
	lbs/day <sup>[1]</sup>	36	54
Turbidity	NTU	50	75



<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>	
		<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>
Sulfides	mg/L	---	1.0
	lbs/day <sup>[1]</sup>	---	3.6
Phenols	mg/L	---	1.0
	lbs/day <sup>[1]</sup>	---	3.6
Phenolic compounds (chlorinated)	µg/L	---	1.0
	lbs/day <sup>[1]</sup>		0.00360
Benzene	µg/L	---	1.0
	lbs/day <sup>[1]</sup>		0.00360
Toluene	µg/L	---	10.0
	lbs/day <sup>[1]</sup>		0.0360
Xylene	µg/L	---	10.0
	lbs/day <sup>[1]</sup>		0.0360
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	---	10.0
	lbs/day <sup>[1]</sup>		0.0360
Carbon tetrachloride	µg/L	---	0.50
	lbs/day <sup>[1]</sup>		0.00180
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	---	5.0
	lbs/day <sup>[1]</sup>		0.0180
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	---	5.0
	lbs/day <sup>[1]</sup>		0.0180
1,1,1-trichloroethane	µg/L	---	200
	lbs/day <sup>[1]</sup>		0.720
1,4-dichlorobenzene	µg/L	---	5.0
	lbs/day <sup>[1]</sup>		0.0180
1,1-dichloroethane	µg/L	---	5.0
	lbs/day <sup>[1]</sup>		0.0180
1,2-dichloroethane	µg/L	---	0.5
	lbs/day <sup>[1]</sup>		0.00180
1,1-dichloroethylene	µg/L	0.057	0.11
	lbs/day <sup>[1]</sup>	0.0002	0.0004

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Discharge Limitations</u>	
		<u>Monthly Average</u>	<u>Daily Maximum</u>
Vinyl chloride	µg/L lbs/day <sup>[1]</sup>	---	0.5 0.00180
Acetone	µg/L lbs/day <sup>[1]</sup>	---	700 2.52
Lead	µg/L lbs/day <sup>[1]</sup>	2.59 0.009	5.19 0.019
Arsenic	µg/L lbs/day <sup>[1]</sup>	---	50.0 0.180
Chromium(VI)	µg/L lbs/day <sup>[1]</sup>	8.06 0.029	16.2 0.058
Silver	µg/L lbs/day <sup>[1]</sup>	1.99 0.007	3.99 0.014
Cadmium	µg/L lbs/day <sup>[1]</sup>	1.81 0.007	3.63 0.014
Selenium	µg/L lbs/day <sup>[1]</sup>	4.1 0.015	8.2 0.030
Mercury	µg/L lbs/day <sup>[1]</sup>	0.060 0.000216	0.121 0.000436
Copper	µg/L lbs/day <sup>[1]</sup>	6.7 0.024	13.4 0.048
Zinc	µg/L lbs/day <sup>[1]</sup>	61.1 0.220	122.5 0.441

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[1] Based on a maximum flow of 432,000 gallons per day

### **C. Receiving Water Limitations**

1. The purposeful discharge of PCBs to the receiving water is prohibited.
2. The discharge shall not cause a violation of any applicable water quality standards for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Board or State Board. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to Section 303 of the Clear Water Act, or amendments thereto, the Regional Board will revise or modify this Order in accordance with such standards.

3. The discharge shall not cause the following conditions to exist in the receiving waters:
  - a. Taste or odor-producing substances in concentrations that impart undesirable tastes or odors to fish flesh or other edible aquatic resources, cause nuisance, or adversely affect beneficial uses.
  - b. Floating, suspended or deposited macroscopic particulate matter or foam;
  - c. Alteration of temperature, turbidity, or apparent color beyond present natural background levels;
  - d. Visible, floating, suspended or deposited oil or other products of petroleum origin;
  - e. Bottom deposits or aquatic growths; or,
  - f. Toxic or other deleterious substances to be present in concentrations or quantities which cause deleterious effects on aquatic biota, wildlife, or waterfowl or render any of these unfit for human consumption either at levels created in the receiving waters or as a result of biological concentration.

#### **D. Requirements**

1. Pollution Minimization Program (PMP):

The goal of the PMP is 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 WQBEL(s). The PMP shall include, but not be limited to, the following actions and submittals acceptable to the Regional Board:

- a. An annual review and semi-annual monitoring of potential sources of the reportable priority pollutant(s), which may include fish tissue monitoring and other bio-uptake sampling;
- b. Quarterly monitoring for the reportable priority pollutant(s) in the influent to the wastewater treatment system;
- c. Submittal of a control strategy designed to maintain concentrations of the reportable priority pollutant(s) in the effluent at or below the effluent limitation;
- d. Implementation of appropriate cost-effective control measures for the reportable priority pollutant(s), consistent with the control strategy; and,
- e. An annual status report that shall be sent to the Regional Board including:
  - i. All PMP monitoring results for the previous year;
  - ii. A list of potential sources of the reportable priority pollutant(s);
  - iii. A summary of all actions undertaken pursuant to the control strategy; and

- iv. A description of corrective and preventive actions to be taken in the following year to maintain/achieve compliance.

The Discharger shall develop the PMP as soon as a priority pollutant was detected above its effluent limitation. However, the PMP is not required if Discharger takes additional samples or has conducted an accelerated monitoring program during the period of discharge and the analytical results disputed the initial excursion and showed full compliance with the effluent limitation.

2. Pursuant to the requirements of 40 CFR 122.42(a), the Discharger must notify the Board as soon as it knows, or has reason to believe (1) that it has begun or expected to begin, to use or manufacture a toxic pollutant not reported in the permit application, or (2) a discharge of toxic pollutant not limited by this Order has occurred, or will occur, in concentrations that exceed the specified limits in 40 CFR 122.42(a).

#### **D. Provisions**

1. This Order Includes the *Standard Provisions and General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements* (Standard Provisions, Attachment N). If there is any conflict between provisions stated hereinbefore and attached Standard Provisions, those stated hereinbefore prevail
2. This Order includes the attached Monitoring and Reporting Program. If there is any conflict between provisions stated in the Monitoring and Reporting Program and the Standard Provisions, those provisions stated in the former prevail.
3. Discharge of wastes to any point other than specifically described in this Order and permit is prohibited and constitutes a violation thereof.
4. 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 programs developed to comply with NPDES permits issued by the Regional Board to local agencies.

#### **E. Reopeners**

1. This Order may be modified, revoked, reissued, or terminated in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR Parts 122.44, 122.62, 122.63, 122.64, 125.62 and 125.64. Causes for taking such actions include, but are not limited to: failure to comply with any condition of this Order; endangerment to human health or the environment resulting from the permitted activity; or acquisition of newly obtained information which would have justified the application of different conditions if known at the time of Order adoption. The filing of a request by the Discharger for an Order modification, revocation, and issuance or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any condition of this Order.

2. This Order may be reopened and modified, in accordance with SIP Section 2.2.2.A, to incorporate new limits based on future reasonable potential analysis to be conducted, upon completion of the collection of additional data by the Discharger.
3. 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.
4. This Order may be reopened and modified, in accordance with the provisions set forth in 40 CFR Parts 122 and 124, to include new Minimum Levels (MLs).
5. This Order may be reopened and modified, to revise effluent limitations as a result of future Basin Plan Amendments, or the adoption of a TMDL for Dominguez Channel Watershed.
6. This Order may be reopened and modified, to revise the toxicity language once that language becomes standardized.

### **III. EXPIRATION DATE**

This Order expires on November 10, 2006.

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

### **IV. RESCISSION**

Order No. 96-060, adopted by this Regional Board on August 19, 1996, is hereby rescinded except for enforcement purposes.

I, Dennis A. Dickerson, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region on December 13, 2001.

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Dennis A. Dickerson  
Executive Officer