CALIFORNIA
Water Boards

EDMUND G. BROWN JR.
GOVERNOR

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SECRETARY FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board

May 21, 2015

Ms. Susan Salinas
Director, Safety & Environmental
Teleflex Incorporated
3085 Old Conejo Rd.
Newbury Park, CA 91320

Dear Ms. Salinas:

TRANSMITTAL OF THE WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS AND NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT FOR TFX AVIATION, INC., TFX AVIATION, INC. FACILITY, NEWBURY PARK CA. (NPDES NO. CA0064599, CI NO. 9544)

Our letter dated April 27, 2015, transmitted the revised tentative Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for renewal of your permit to discharge treated groundwater to surface waters under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Program.

Pursuant to Division 7 of the California Water Code, this Regional Water Board at a public hearing held on May 14, 2015, reviewed the revised tentative requirements, considered all factors in the case, and adopted Order No. R4-2015-0106. Order R4-2015-0106 serves as an NPDES permit, and it expires on June 30, 2020. 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.

You are required to implement the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) on the effective date (July 1, 2015) of Order No. R4-2015-0106. Your first monitoring report for the period of July 1, 2015, through September 30, 2015, is due by November 1, 2015. TFX Aviation, Inc., will electronically submit Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs) using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html).

When submitting monitoring or technical reports to the Regional Water Board per these requirements, please include a reference to Compliance File CI-9544 and NPDES No. CA0064599, which will assure that the reports, are directed to the appropriate file and staff.

We are sending the paper copy of the Permit to the Discharger only. For those on the mailing list or other interested parties who would like access to a copy of the Permit, please go to the Regional Water Board's website at:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles/board_decisions/adopted_orders/by_permits_tools.shtml.

If you have any questions, please contact Rosario Aston at (213) 576-6653.

Sincerely,

Cassandra D. Owens, Chief
Industrial Permitting Unit (NPDES)

Enclosures: Order No. R4-2015-0106 - Waste Discharge Requirements
Attachment E - Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP No. 9544)
Attachment F - Fact Sheet

cc: (Via Email Only)

Ms. Robyn Stuber, Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, Permits Branch (WTR-5)
Ms. Becky Mitschele, Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9, Permits Branch (WTR-5)
Mr. Kenneth Wong, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Mr. Bryant Chesney, NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service
Mr. Jeff Phillips, Department of Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
NPDES Wastewater Unit, State water Resources Control Board, Division of Water Quality
Mr. William Paznokas, Department of Fish and Wildlife, Region 5
Ms. Kurt Souza, State Water Resources Control Board, Drinking Water Division
Ms. Teresa, Henry, California Coastal Commission, South Coast Region
Mr. Theodore Johnson, Water Replenishment District of Southern California
Mr. Tim Smith, Los Angeles County, Department of Public Works, Waste Management Division
Mr. Angelo Bellomo, Los Angeles County, Department of Public Health
Mr. Scott Ward, Department of Toxic Substances Control, Sacramento, CA
Mr. Robert Wu, Department of Transportation (Caltrans)
Mr. Gerhardt Hubner, County of Ventura, Flood Control District
Mr. John Higgins, Ventura Port District Harbor Patrol
City of San Buenaventura, Parks and Recreation
Sierra Club, Southern Coastal Coordinator
Mr. Mati Waiya, Ventura CoastKeeper
Friends of the Ventura River
Mr. Paul Jenkin, Surfrider Foundation, Ventura County Chapter
Ms. Jessica Altstatt, Santa Barbara Channel Keeper
Ms. Betsy Weber, Environmental Defense Center
City of Thousand Oaks
City of Simi Valley
City of Oxnard
Mr. Peter Shellenbarger, Heal the Bay
Ms. Liz Crosson, Los Angeles WaterKeeper
Ms. Johanna Dyer, Natural Resources Defense Council
Ms. Sally Bilodeau, AECOM
Mr. Damon Wing, Ventura County
Ms. Kristy Allen, Tetra Tech
Mr. Jae Kim, Tetra Tech

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
LOS ANGELES REGION

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ORDER NO. R4-2015-0106
NPDES NO. CA0064599

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR TFX AVIATION, INC. TFX AVIATION, INC.

The following Discharger is subject to waste discharge requirements (WDRs) set forth in this Order:

Table 1. Discharger Information

Discharger	**TFX Aviation, Inc.**
Name of Facility	**TFX Aviation, Inc.**
Facility Address	**3085 Old Conejo Road**
	Newbury Park, CA 91320
	Ventura County

Table 2. Discharge Location

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude (North)	Discharge Point Longitude (West)	Receiving Water
001	Treated Groundwater	34.1896°	-118.9399°	South Fork of Arroyo Conejo Creek

Table 3. Administrative Information

This Order was adopted on:	**May 14, 2015**
This Order shall become effective on:	**July 1, 2015**
This Order shall expire on:	**June 30, 2020**
The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge as an application for reissuance of WDRs in accordance with title 23, California Code of Regulations, and an application for reissuance of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit no later than:	**180 days prior to the Order expiration date**
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region have classified this discharge as follows:	**Minor Discharge**

I, Samuel Unger Executive Officer, do hereby certify that this Order with all attachments is a full, true, and correct copy of the Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region, on May 14, 2015.

Samuel Unger

Samuel Unger, P.E.
Executive Officer

Tentative: 3/25/15; Revised: 4/22/15; Adopted: 5/14/15

Contents

Tables

Attachments

I. FACILITY INFORMATION

Information describing the TFX Aviation, Inc., (Facility) is summarized in Table 1 and in Sections I and II of the Fact Sheet (Attachment F). Section I of the Fact Sheet also includes information regarding the Facility's permit application.

II. FINDINGS

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

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

B. 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 the requirements in this Order, is hereby incorporated into and constitutes Findings for this Order. Attachments A through E and G through J are also incorporated into this Order.

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

D. 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.

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that this Order supersedes Order No. R4-2009-0096 as amended by Order No. No. R4-2009-0096-A01 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 CWA and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger is authorized to discharge from the identified facility and outfall into waters of the United States and shall comply with the requirements in this Order. This action in no way prevents the Regional Water Board from taking enforcement action for past violations of Order No. R4-2009-0096 as amended by Order No. 2009-0096-A01.

III. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

A. The discharge of wastewater at a location other than specifically described in this Order is prohibited, and constitutes a violation of the Order. Wastes discharged shall be limited to a maximum of 0.110 million gallons per day (MGD) of treated groundwater. 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, South Fork of Arroyo Conejo Creek, or other waters of the state, are prohibited.

C. Neither the treatment nor the discharge of pollutants shall create pollution, contamination, or create 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 (State Water 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 Regional Water 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 into the waters of the state is prohibited, under Water Code section 13375.

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 No. 001

1. Final Effluent Limitations – Discharge Point No. 001

a. The Discharger shall maintain compliance with the following effluent limitations at Discharge Point No. 001, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as described in the Monitoring and Reporting Program, Attachment E:

Table 4. Final Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Conventional Pollutants					
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) 5-day @ 20ºC	mg/L	20	30	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	18	28	---	---
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	15	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	9	14	---	---
pH	s.u.	---	---	6.5	8.5
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	50	75	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	46	69	---	---
Non-Conventional Pollutants					
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	0.2	---	---
Temperature	°F	---	---	---	86
Turbidity	NTU	50	75	---	---
Sulfides	mg/L	---	1	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	0.92	---	---
Sulfate[2]	mg/L	---	250	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	229	---	---
Boron[2]	mg/L	---	1.0	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	0.92	---	---
Chloride[2]	mg/L	---	150	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	138	---	---
Total Dissolved Solids[2]	mg/L	---	850	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	780	---	---
Nitrate + Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	mg/L	---	10	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	9.2	---	---
Chronic Toxicity	Pass or Fail and % Effect for TST approach	Pass[3,4]	Pass or % Effect <50[3]	---	---
Priority Pollutants					
Mercury, Total Recoverable[5]	µg/L	---	0.051	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	0.00005	---	---
Arsenic, Total Recoverable[6]	µg/L	---	10	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	0.009	---	---
Cadmium, Total Recoverable[8]	µg/L	5	10	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	0.005	0.009	---	---
Chromium VI, Total Recoverable[8,6]	µg/L	8.1	16.3	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	0.007	0.015	---	---

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Lead, Total Recoverable[7]	µg/L	15.2	30.5	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	0.014	0.028	---	---
Selenium, Total Recoverable[8]	µg/L	4.1	8.2	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	0.004	0.007	---	---
Silver, Total Recoverable[7]	µg/L	22	44	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	0.02	0.04	---	---
Trichloroethylene[6]	µg/L	---	5	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.005	---	---
Benzene[6]	µg/L	---	1	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	0.0009	---	---
Toluene[6]	µg/L	---	10	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	0.009	---	---
Xylene[6]	µg/L	---	10	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	0.009	---	---
Ethylbenzene[6]	µg/L	---	10	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	0.009	---	---
Dichlorobromomethane[6]	µg/L	---	100	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	0.092	---	---
Carbon Tetrachloride[6]	µg/L	---	0.5	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	0.0005	---	---
1,1-Dichloroethane[6]	µg/L	---	5	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	0.005	---	---
1,2-Dichloroethane[6]	µg/L	---	0.5	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	0.0005	---	---
1,1,1-Trichloroethane[6]	µg/L	---	5	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	0.005	---	---
1,1-Dichloroethylene[6]	µg/L	---	6	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	0.006	---	---
Trans1,2-Dichloroethylene[6]	µg/L	---	10	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	0.009	---	---
Tetrachloroethylene[6]	µg/L	---	5	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	0.005	---	---
Vinyl Chloride[6]	µg/L	---	0.5	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	0.0005	---	---
Chlordane[9]	µg/L	0.0006	0.001	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	0.0000005	0.000001	---	---
4,4-DDD[9]	µg/L	0.0008	0.002	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	0.0000008	0.000002	---	---
4,4-DDE[9]	µg/L	0.0006	0.001	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	0.0000005	0.000001	---	---

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
4,4-DDT[9]	µg/L	0.0006	0.0012	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	0.0000005	0.000001	---	---
Dieldrin[9]	µg/L	0.0001	0.0003	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	0.0000001	0.0000003	---	---
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)[9, 10]	µg/L	0.0002	0.0003	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	0.0000002	0.0000003	---	---
Toxaphene[9]	µg/L	0.0002	0.0003	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	0.0000002	0.0000003	---	---
Phenolic Compounds (Chlorinated)[11]	µg/L	---	1	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	0.92	---	---
Phenols[12]	mg/L	---	1	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	0.92	---	---

[1] The mass-based effluent limitations for pollutants are based on a maximum discharge flow rate of 0.110 MGD.
[2] The concentration-based effluent limitations are based on TMDL (Resolution No. R4-2007-016).
[3] Report "Pass" or "Fail" for Median Monthly Effluent Limitations (MMEL). Report "Pass" or "Fail" and "% Effect" for Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL). During a calendar month, up to three independent toxicity tests are required for routine monitoring when one toxicity test results in "Fail".
[4] This is a Median Monthly Effluent Limitation.
[5] The concentration-based effluent limitations are based on TMDL (Resolution No. R4-2006-012).
[6] Effluent limitations are based on the previous Order No. R4-2009-0096 as amended by Order No. R4-2009-0096-A01.
[7] Effluent limitations are based on the CTR utilizing a hardness of 400 mg/L.
[8] Effluent limitations are based on the SIP procedures.
[9] The concentration-based effluent limitations are based on TMDL (Resolution No. R4-2005-010).
[10] Applies to sum of all congeners or Aroclor analyses.
[11] Chlorinated phenolic compounds are comprised of the following constituents from the CTR list of priority pollutants: 2-chlorophenol, 2,4-dichlorophenol, 3-methyl-4-chlorophenol, pentachlorophenol, and 2,4,6-trichlorophenol.
[12] Phenols are comprised of the following constituents from the CTR list of priority pollutants: phenol, 2,4-dimethylphenol, 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol, 2,4-dinitrophenol, 2-nitrophenol, and 4-nitrophenol.

b. Final Effluent Limitations for Copper and Nickel based on TMDL (Resolution No. R4-2006-012)

Table 5. Final Effluent Limitations for Copper and Nickel

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Dry Monthly Average[1]	Wet Daily Maximum[2]
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L[3]	29	43
	lbs/day[4]	0.03	0.04
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L[5]	160	1296
	lbs/day[4]	0.2	1.2

[1] The Dry Monthly Average effluent limits apply when flow in the receiving water (South Fork of Arroyo Conejo) is less than 29.7 cubic feet per second (cfs) (86th percentile flow rate for Calleguas at Pacific Coast Highway

(PCH), *Section* 9.3, *p. 142 of the Final Technical Report Calleguas Creek Watershed Metals and Selenium TMDL, Revised May 2006*).

[2] The Wet Daily Maximum effluent limits apply when flow in the receiving water (South Fork of Arroyo Conejo) exceeds 29.7 cfs.

[3] The concentration-based effluent limitations have been converted to total recoverable using the CTR default translator of 0.96 for freshwater reaches.

[4] The mass-based effluent limitations for pollutants are based on a maximum discharge flow rate of 0.110 MGD.

[5] The concentration-based effluent limitations have been converted to total recoverable using the CTR default translator of 0.997 for freshwater reaches.

c. Final Effluent Limitations for Chlorpyrifos and Diazinon based on TMDL (Resolution No. R4-2005-009)

Table 6. Final Effluent Limitations for Chlorpyrifos and Diazinon

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Monthly Average	Daily Maximum
Chlorpyrifos	µg/L	0.014 [2]	---
	lbs/day [1]	0.00001	---
Diazinon	µg/L	0.10 [2]	0.10 [2]
	lbs/day [1]	0.00009	0.00009

[1] The mass-based effluent limitations for pollutants are based on a maximum discharge flow rate of 0.110 MGD.

[2] This limitation is derived from the final waste load allocation (WLA) as set forth in the Calleguas Creek Watershed Toxicity TMDL (Resolution No. R4-2005-009), The TMDL became effective on March 26, 2006. Consistent with the TMDL, the final WLA-based limit became operative on March 26, 2008. The interim limits specified in this TMDL lapsed prior to the date when this permit was renewed. Therefore, only final WLA-based limits are incorporated into this permit.

2. Interim Effluent Limitations – Not Applicable

B. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable

C. Recycling Specifications – Not Applicable

V. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water Limitations

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 South Fork of Arroyo Conejo Creek:

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 shall the temperature be raised above 80°F as a result of waste discharged.

3. Water Contact Standards: In freshwaters designated for Water Contact Recreation (REC-1), the E. coli density shall not exceed a geometric mean of 126/100 ml and shall not exceed a single sample maximum limit of 235/100 ml.

4. Depress the concentration of dissolved oxygen 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.

5. Exceed total ammonia (as N) concentrations specified in the Regional Water Board Resolution No. 2002-011. Resolution No. 2002-011 revised the ammonia water quality objectives for inland surface waters characteristic of freshwater in the 1994 Basin Plan, to be consistent with the "*1999 Update of Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Ammonia*."

6. The presence of visible, floating, suspended, or deposited macroscopic particulate matter or foam.

7. 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.

8. Suspended or settleable materials, chemical substances or pesticides in amounts that cause nuisance or adversely affect any designated beneficial use.

9. 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.

10. Accumulation of bottom deposits or aquatic growths.

11. Biostimulatory substances at concentrations that promote aquatic growth to the extent that such growth causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses.

12. The presence of substances that result in increases of BOD that adversely affect beneficial uses.

13. 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.

14. Alteration of turbidity, or apparent color beyond present natural background levels.

15. Damage, discolor, nor cause formation of sludge deposits on flood control structures of facilities nor overload the design capacity.

16. Degrade surface water communities and populations including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species.

17. Problems associated with breeding of mosquitoes, gnats, black flies, midges, or other pests.

18. Create nuisance, or adversely affect beneficial uses of the receiving water.

19. 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 and/or 40 CFR section 131, 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. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions included in Attachment D.

2. The Discharger shall comply with the following provisions. In the event that there is any conflict, duplication, or overlap between provisions specified by this Order, the more stringent provision shall apply:

a. This Order may be modified, revoked, reissued, or terminated in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR 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 of a termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance 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 the municipal storm water management program developed to comply with NPDES permits issued by the Regional Water Board to local agencies.

c. Discharges of wastes to any point other than specifically described in this Order 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.

These requirements, as they are met, will maintain and protect the beneficial uses of the South Fork of Arroyo Conejo Creek.

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 waste 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 of 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 the proposed production rate, the type of process, and projected effects on effluent quality. Notification shall include submittal of a new report of waste discharge with the 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.

l. 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 an 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, a 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.

o. 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.

p. 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.

q. 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.

r. 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. U.S. EPA registration number, if applicable.

s. 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.

t. In the event the Discharger does not comply or will be unable to comply for any reason, with any prohibition, Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL), Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL), instantaneous maximum effluent limitation, 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 noncompliance, 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 noncompliance, and shall describe the measures being taken to remedy the current noncompliance and prevent recurrence including, where applicable, a schedule of implementation. Other noncompliance requires written notification as above at the time of the normal monitoring report.

u. 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. (Water Code section 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. 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.

b. 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.

c. 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.

d. This Order may be reopened and modified, in accordance with the provisions set forth in 40 C.F.R. sections 122 and 124, based on new information that was not available at the time of permit issuance, to include requirements for the implementation of the watershed management approach, or to include new MLs.

e. 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 Calleguas Creek, its tributaries and Mugu Lagoon.

f. This Order may be reopened upon submission by the Discharger of adequate information, as determined by the Regional Water Board, to provide dilution credits or a mixing zone, as may be appropriate.

g. This Order may also be reopened and modified, revoked, and reissued or terminated in accordance with the provisions of 40 C.F.R. sections 122.44, 122.62 to 122.64, 125.62, and 125.64. Causes for taking such actions include, but are not limited to, failure to comply with any condition of this Order, and endangerment to human health or the environment resulting from the permitted activity.

2. Special Studies, Technical Reports and Additional Monitoring Requirements

a. Chronic Toxicity Limit and Monitoring Requirements. The Order contains chronic toxicity effluent limits. 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 the Median Monthly Effluent Limit, the Discharger shall immediately implement accelerated chronic toxicity testing, as required in Section V.A of the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E).

b. Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Workplan. The Discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board an Initial Investigation TRE workplan (1-2 pages) within **90 days** of the effective date of this Order. This plan shall describe the steps the Discharger intends to follow in the event that toxicity is detected. See section V of the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) for an overview of TRE requirements.

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 G.

ii. An updated Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP) that entails site-specific plans and procedures implemented and/or to be implemented to prevent hazardous waste/material from being discharged to waters of the State. The BMPPs shall be consistent with the general guidance contained in the U.S. EPA *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 or toxic waste/material discharge to surface waters.

iii. A Spill Contingency Plan (SCP) that shall include a technical report on the preventive (failsafe) and contingency (cleanup) plans for controlling accidental discharges, and for minimizing the effect of such events at the site. The SCP requirement may be satisfied with an updated version of 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.

The Discharger shall implement the SWPPP, BMPP, and SCP (or SPCC) within **10 days** of the approval by the Executive Officer or **no later than 90 days** after submission to the Regional Water Board, whichever comes first.

4. Construction, Operation and Maintenance Specifications

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 "Not Detected" (ND) or "Detected, but Not Quantified" (DNQ) to have concentrations equal to zero, provided that the applicable ML is used.

C. Effluent Limitations Expressed as a Median

In determining compliance with a median limitation, the analytical results in a set of data will be arranged in order of magnitude (either increasing or decreasing order); and

1. If the number of measurements (n) is odd, then the median will be calculated as = $X_{(n+1)/2}$, or
2. If the number of measurements (n) is even, then the median will be calculated as = $[X_{n/2} + X_{(n/2}+1)]/2$, i.e., the midpoint between the n/2 and n/2+1 data points.

D. Mass-based Effluent Limitations

Compliance with mass effluent limitations and concentration effluent limitations for the same parameter shall be determined separately. When the concentration for a parameter in a sample is reported as ND or DNQ, the corresponding mass emission rate determined using that sample concentration shall also be reported as ND or DNQ.

E. 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 DNQ or 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.

F. Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL)

If the average (or when applicable, the median determined by subsection E 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 ND or 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 noncompliance 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.

G. Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations (MDEL)

If a daily discharge on a calendar day exceeds the MDEL for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged and the Discharger will be considered out of compliance for that day for that parameter. If no sample (daily discharge) is taken over a calendar day, no compliance determination can be made for that day with respect to an effluent violation determination, but compliance determination can be made for that day with respect to reporting violation determination.

H. 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).

I. 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).

J. Median Monthly Effluent Limitation (MMEL)

If the median of daily discharges over a calendar month exceeds the MMEL for a given parameter, an alleged violation will be flagged and 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). However, an alleged violation of the MMEL will be considered one violation for the purpose of assessing State mandatory minimum penalties. If no sample (daily discharge) is taken over a calendar month, no compliance determination can be made for that month with respect to effluent violation determination, but compliance determination can be made for that month with respect to reporting violation determination.

K. Chronic Toxicity

This discharge is subject to determination of “Pass” or “Fail” and “Percent (%) Effect” from a single-effluent concentration chronic toxicity test at the discharge IWC using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) approach described in *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document* (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010), Appendix A, Figure A-1, and Table A-1. The null hypothesis (Ho) for the TST approach is: Mean discharge IWC response ≤0.75 × Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as “Pass”. A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as “Fail”. The

relative “Percent (%) Effect” at the discharge IWC is defined and reported as: ((Mean control response – Mean discharge IWC response) ÷ Mean control response)) × 100.

The Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL) for chronic toxicity is exceeded and a violation will be flagged when a chronic toxicity test, analyzed using the TST approach, results in “Fail” and the “Percent (%) Effect” is ≥0.50.

The Median Monthly Effluent Limitation (MMEL) for chronic toxicity is exceeded and a violation will be flagged when the median of no more than three independent chronic toxicity tests conducted within the same calendar month and analyzed using the TST approach, results in “Fail”. During a 30-day monitoring period which begins immediately after being notified of the test results, exactly three independent toxicity tests are required when one toxicity test results in “Fail”.

ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS

Arithmetic Mean (μ)
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: Σx 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.

Best Management Practices (BMPs)
BMPs are methods, measures, or practices designed and selected to reduce or eliminate the discharge of pollutants to surface waters from point and nonpoint source discharges including stormwater. BMPs include structural and non-structural control, and operation maintenance procedures, which can be applied before, during and/or after pollution-producing activities.

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. Sample results reported as DNQ are estimated concentrations.

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 U.S. EPA 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.

Existing Discharger
Any discharger that is not a new discharger. An existing discharger includes an "increasing discharger" (i.e., any existing facility with treatment systems in place for its current discharge that is or will be expanding, upgrading, or modifying its permitted discharge after the effective date of this Order).

Infeasible
Not capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, environmental, legal, social, and technological factors.

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 in 40 C.F.R. section 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 Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) or Regional Water Board.

Reporting Level (RL)
The 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, including an additional factor if applicable as discussed herein. 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 to which a sanitary sewer system is tributary.

Source of Drinking Water
Any water designated as municipal or domestic supply (MUN) in a Regional Water Quality Control Board Basin Plan.

Standard Deviation (σ)
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;

μ is the arithmetic mean of the observed values; and

n is the number of samples.

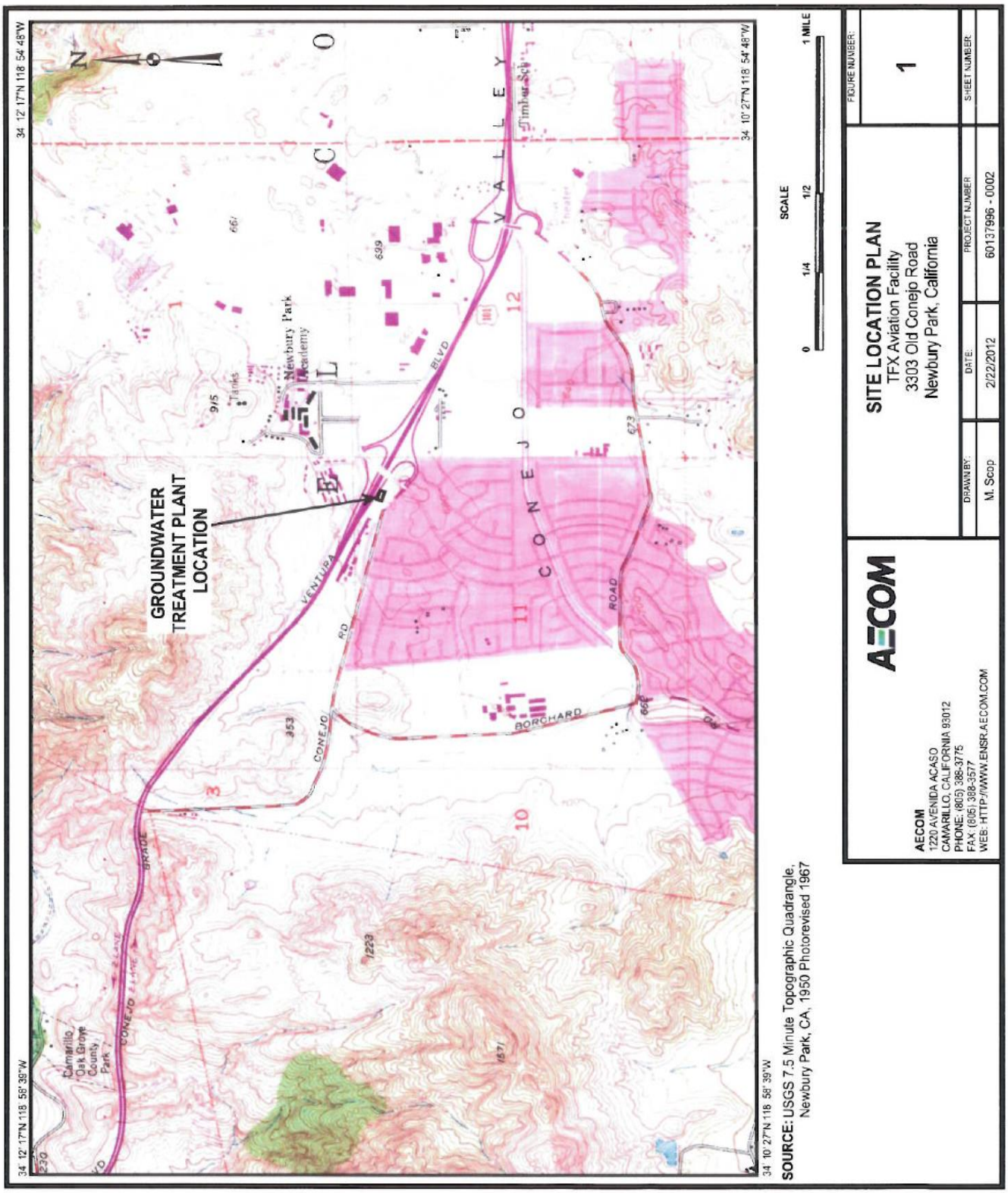
Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)
TRE is a study conducted in a step-wise process designed to identify the causative agents of effluent or ambient toxicity, isolate the sources of toxicity, evaluate the effectiveness of toxicity control options, and then confirm the reduction in toxicity. The first 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.)

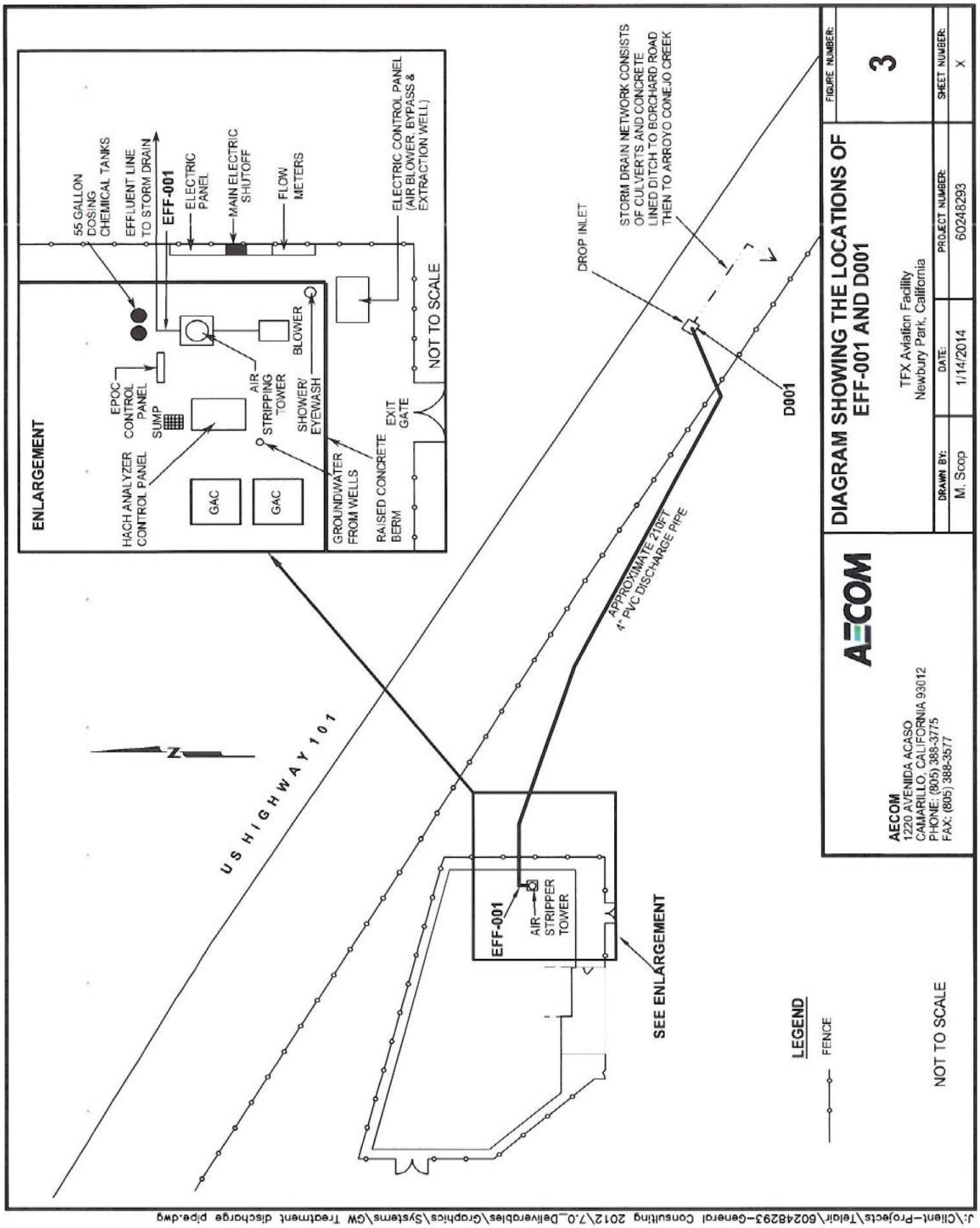
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AMEL	Average Monthly Effluent Limit
B	Background Concentration
BAT	Best Available Technology Economically Achievable
Basin Plan	Water Quality Control Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties
BCT	Best Conventional Pollutant Control Technology
BMP	Best Management Practices
BMPP	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
C.F.R.	Code of Federal Regulations
CTR	California Toxics Rule
CV	Coefficient of Variation
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWC	California Water Code
Discharger	Charta Group Inc., DBA TFX Aviation, Inc.
DMR	Discharge Monitoring Report
DNQ	Detected But Not Quantified
ELAP	State Water Resources Control Board, Drinking Water Division, Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program
ELG	Effluent Limitations, Guidelines and Standards
Facility	TFX Aviation, Inc., Facility
gpd	gallons per day
IC	Inhibition Coefficient
IC15	Concentration at which the organism is 15% inhibited
IC25	Concentration at which the organism is 25% inhibited
IC40	Concentration at which the organism is 40% inhibited
IC50	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	Water Quality Control Plan for Ocean Waters of California
Regional Water Board	California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region
RPA	Reasonable Potential Analysis
SCP	Spill Contingency Plan
SIP	State Implementation Policy (Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California)
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	Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California
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
TUc	Chronic Toxicity Unit
U.S. EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements
WET	Whole Effluent Toxicity
WLA	Wasteload Allocation
WQBELs	Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations
WQS	Water Quality Standards
%	Percent

ATTACHMENT B – MAP




ENLARGEMENT
55 GALLON DOSING CHEMICAL TANKS
EFFLUENT LINE TO STORM DRAIN
EFF-001
ELECTRIC PANEL
MAIN ELECTRIC SHUTOFF
FLOW METERS
ELECTRIC CONTROL PANEL (AIR BLOWER, BYPASS & EXTRACTION WELL)
HACH ANALYZER CONTROL PANEL
EPOC CONTROL PANEL
SUMP
GAC
GAC
AIR STRIPPING TOWER
SHOWER/ EYEWASH
BLOWER
GROUNDWATER FROM WELLS
RAISED CONCRETE BERM
EXIT GATE
NOT TO SCALE
DROP INLET
STORM DRAIN NETWORK CONSISTS OF CULVERTS AND CONCRETE LINED DITCH TO BORCHARD ROAD THEN TO ARROYO CONEJO CREEK
D001
APPROXIMATE 210FT 4" PVC DISCHARGE PIPE
U S HIGHWAY 101
N
EFF-001
AIR STRIPPER TOWER
SEE ENLARGEMENT
LEGEND
FENCE
NOT TO SCALE
AECOM
AECOM
1220 AVENIDA ACASO
CAMARILLO, CALIFORNIA 93012
PHONE: (805) 388-3775
FAX: (805) 388-3577
DIAGRAM SHOWING THE LOCATIONS OF EFF-001 AND D001
TFX Aviation Facility
Newbury Park, California
FIGURE NUMBER: 3
DRAWN BY: M. Scop
DATE: 1/14/2014
PROJECT NUMBER: 60248293
SHEET NUMBER: X
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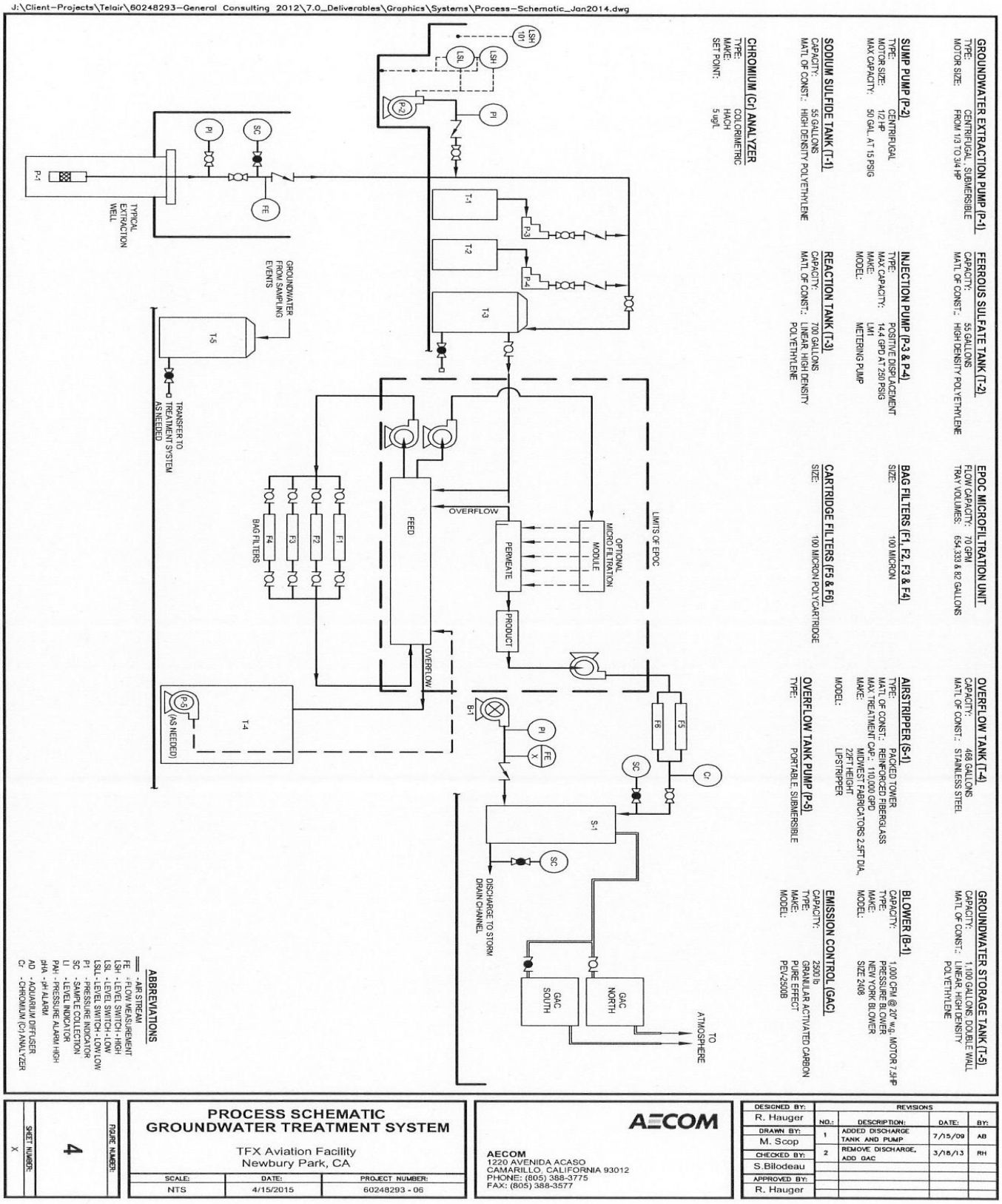
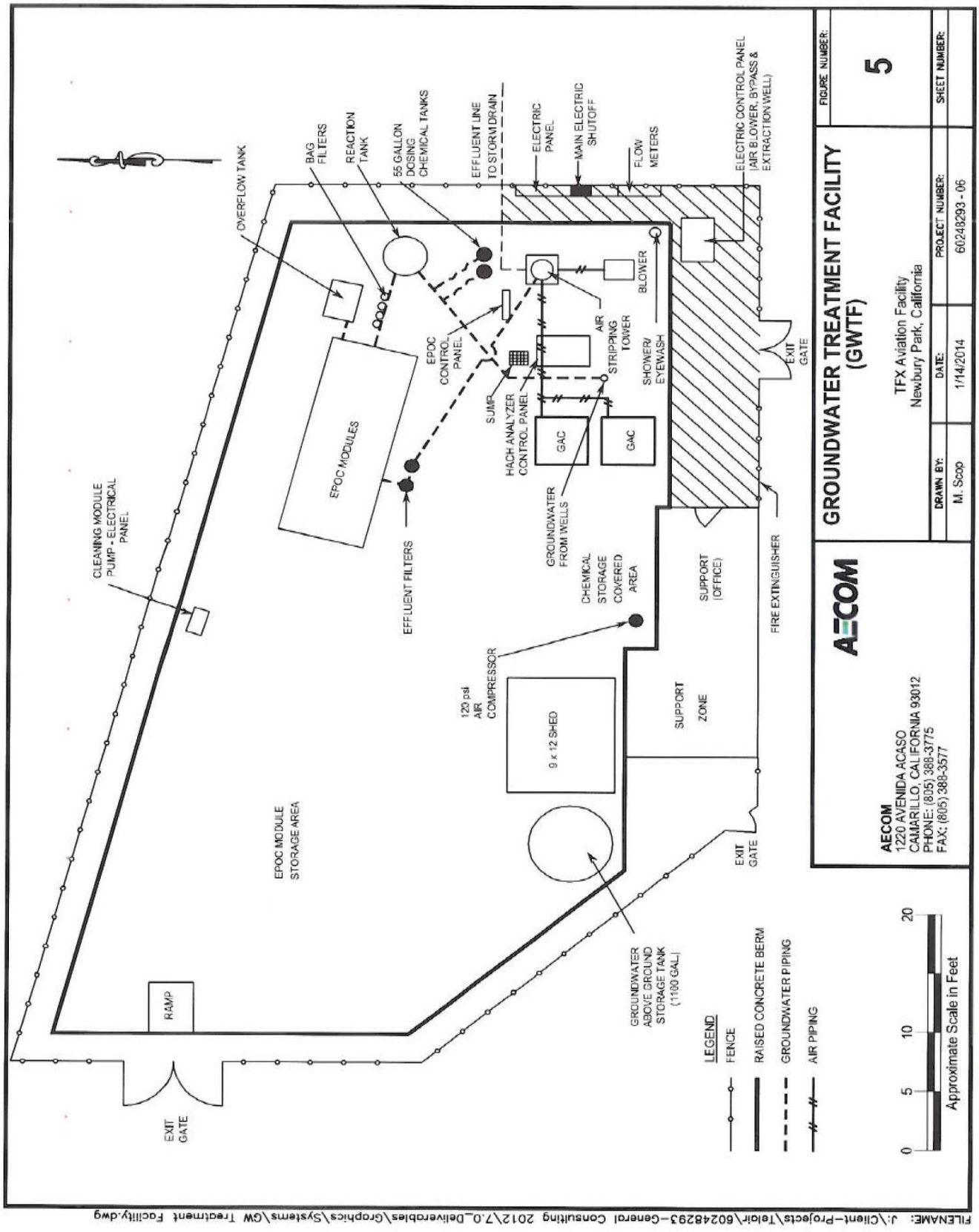
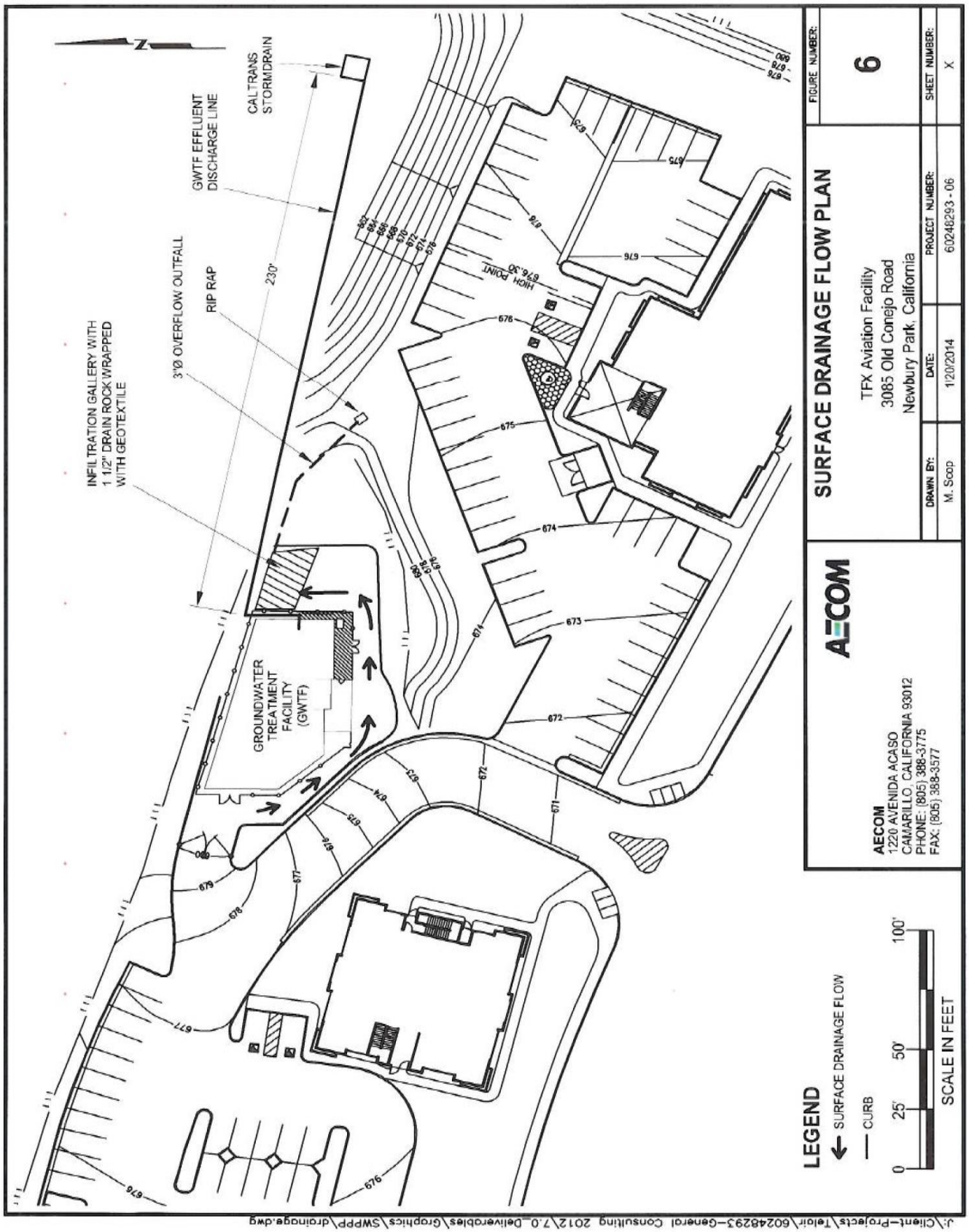
ATTACHMENT C – FLOW SCHEMATIC




GROUNDWATER TREATMENT FACILITY (GWTF)
TFX Aviation Facility
Newbury Park, California
FIGURE NUMBER: 5
SHEET NUMBER:
DRAWN BY: M. Scop
DATE: 1/14/2014
PROJECT NUMBER: 60249293 - 06
AECOM
AECOM
1220 AVENIDA ACASO
CAMARILLO, CALIFORNIA 93012
PHONE: (805) 388-3775
FAX: (805) 388-3577
OVERFLOW TANK
BAG FILTERS
REACTION TANK
55 GALLON DOSING CHEMICAL TANKS
EFFLUENT LINE TO STORM DRAIN
ELECTRIC PANEL
MAIN ELECTRIC SHUTOFF
FLOW METERS
ELECTRIC CONTROL PANEL (AIR BLOWER, BYPASS & EXTRACTION WELL)
BLOWER
AIR STRIPPING TOWER
SHOWER/ EYEWASH
EXIT GATE
EPOC CONTROL PANEL
SUMP
HACH ANALYZER CONTROL PANEL
GAC
GAC
EPOC MODULES
CLEANING MODULE PUMP - ELECTRICAL PANEL
EFFLUENT FILTERS
GROUNDWATER FROM WELLS
CHEMICAL STORAGE COVERED AREA
SUPPORT (OFFICE)
FIRE EXTINGUISHER
129 psi AIR COMPRESSOR
9 x 12 SHED
SUPPORT ZONE
EPOC MODULE STORAGE AREA
EXIT GATE
GROUNDWATER ABOVE GROUND STORAGE TANK (1100 GAL)
RAMP
EXIT GATE
LEGEND
FENCE
RAISED CONCRETE BERM
GROUNDWATER PIPING
AIR PIPING
0
5
10
20
Approximate Scale in Feet
FILENAME: J:\Client-Projects\Telair\60248293-General Consulting 2012\7.0_Deliverables\Graphics\Systems\GW Treatment Facility.dwg


SURFACE DRAINAGE FLOW PLAN
TFX Aviation Facility
3085 Old Conejo Road
Newbury Park, California
FIGURE NUMBER: 6
SHEET NUMBER: X
DRAWN BY: M. Soop
DATE: 1/20/2014
PROJECT NUMBER: 60248293 - 06
AECOM
1220 AVENIDA ACASO
CAMARILLO, CALIFORNIA 93012
PHONE: (805) 388-3775
FAX: (805) 388-3577
LEGEND
SURFACE DRAINAGE FLOW
CURB
SCALE IN FEET
0
25'
50'
100'
GROUNDWATER TREATMENT FACILITY (GWTF)
INFILTRATION GALLERY WITH 1 1/2" DRAIN ROCK WRAPPED WITH GEOTEXTILE
3'Ø OVERFLOW OUTFALL
RIP RAP
230'
GWTF EFFLUENT DISCHARGE LINE
CALTRANS STORMDRAIN
HIGH POINT 676.30
N:\Client-Projects\Telair\60248293-General Consulting 2012\7.0 Deliverables\Graphics\SWPPP\drainage.dwg

ATTACHMENT D – STANDARD PROVISIONS

I. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

A. Duty to Comply

1. The Discharger must comply with all of the terms, requirements, and 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; permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; denial of a permit renewal application; or a combination thereof. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(a); Wat. Code, §§ 13261, 13263, 13265, 13268, 13000, 13001, 13304, 13350, 13385.)

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 (40 C.F.R. § 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 (40 C.F.R. § 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 (40 C.F.R. § 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 (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(e).)

E. Property Rights

1. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges (40 C.F.R. § 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 (40 C.F.R. § 122.5(c).)

F. Inspection and Entry

The Discharger shall allow the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, U.S. EPA, 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(33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 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 (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B)(i); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(1); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383);

2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B)(ii); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(2); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383);

3. Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B)(ii); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(3); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383); 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(33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(4); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383.)

G. Bypass

1. Definitions

a. “Bypass” means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(1)(i).)

b. “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 (40 C.F.R. § 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 (40 C.F.R. § 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 (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)):

a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage (40 C.F.R. § 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 (40 C.F.R. § 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 (40 C.F.R. § 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 (40 C.F.R. § 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 (40 C.F.R. § 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) (40 C.F.R. § 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 (40 C.F.R. § 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 (40 C.F.R. § 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 (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)):

a. An upset occurred and that the Discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(i));

b. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated (40 C.F.R. § 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) (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(iii)); and

d. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.C above (40 C.F.R. § 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 (40 C.F.R. § 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 (40 C.F.R. § 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 (40 C.F.R. § 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 (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(3) and 122.61.)

III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

A. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(1).)

B. Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136 for the analyses of pollutants unless another method is required under 40 C.F.R. subchapters N or O. In the case of pollutants for which there are no approved methods under 40 C.F.R. part 136 or otherwise required under 40 C.F.R. subchapters N or O, monitoring must be conducted according to a test procedure specified in this Order for such pollutants. (40 C.F.R. §§ 122.41(j)(4), 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 40 C.F.R. 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 (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(2).)

B. Records of monitoring information shall include:

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(i));

2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(ii));

3. The date(s) analyses were performed (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(iii));

4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(iv));

5. The analytical techniques or methods used (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(v)); and

6. The results of such analyses. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(vi).)

C. Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)):

1. The name and address of any permit applicant or Discharger (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)(1)); and

2. Permit applications and attachments, permits and effluent data (40 C.F.R. § 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 U.S. EPA within a reasonable time, any information which the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA 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 U.S. EPA copies of records required to be kept by this Order (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(h)); [Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383.)

B. Signatory and Certification Requirements

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, and/or U.S. EPA 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 (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(k).)

2. All permit applications shall be signed by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(a)(1).)

3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA 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 (40 C.F.R. § 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.) (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(2)); and

c. The written authorization is submitted to the Regional Water Board and State Water Board (40 C.F.R. § 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 (40 C.F.R. § 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." ([40 C.F.R. § 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 (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(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 (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(i).)

3. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136, or another method required for an industry-specific waste stream under 40 C.F.R. subchapters N or O, the results of such 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 (40 C.F.R. § 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 (40 C.F.R. § 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 (40 C.F.R. § 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 (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(i).)

2. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)):

a. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A).)

b. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order (40 C.F.R. § 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 (40 C.F.R. § 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 (40 C.F.R. § 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) [40 C.F.R. § 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 subject neither to effluent limitations in this Order nor to notification requirements under section 122.42(a)(1). (see Additional Provision – Notification Levels VII.A.1) (40 C.F.R. § 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 previous 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 (40 C.F.R.§ 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 this Order's requirements (40 C.F.R. § 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 (40 C.F.R. § 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 U.S. EPA, the Discharger shall promptly submit such facts or information (40 C.F.R. § 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 13268, 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 (40 C.F.R. § 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 (40 C.F.R. § 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 (40 C.F.R. § 122.410)(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 (40 C.F.R. § 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 (40 C.F.R. § 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" (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(1)):

a. 100 micrograms per liter (µg/L) (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(1)(i));

b. 200 µg/L for acrolein and acrylonitrile; 500 µg/L for 2,4-dinitrophenol and 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(1)(ii));

c. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(1)(iii)); or

d. The level established by the Regional Water Board in accordance with section 122.44(f), (40 C.F.R. § 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" (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)):

a. 500 micrograms per liter (µg/L) (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)(i));

b. 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)(ii));

c. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)(iii)); or

d. The level established by the Regional Water Board in accordance with section 122.44(f) (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)(iv).)

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP) CI NO. 9544

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ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP) CI NO. 9544

Section 308 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and sections 122.41(h), (j)-(*l*), 122.44(i), and 122.48 of title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 C.F.R.) require that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) to establish monitoring, inspection, entry, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. This MRP establishes monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements that implement federal and California laws and/or regulations.

I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

A. An effluent sampling station shall be established for Discharge Point No. 001 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 parts 136.3, 136.4, and 136.5 (revised May 18, 2012); or, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board).

Laboratories analyzing effluent samples and receiving water samples shall be certified by the State Water Board, Drinking Water Division, 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 United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) 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 State Water Board or approved by the Executive Officer and in accordance with current U.S. EPA guideline procedures or as specified in this MRP".

G. The monitoring reports shall specify the analytical methods used, the Method Detection Limit (MDL), and the Minimum Level (ML) for each pollutant. For the purpose of reporting compliance with numerical limitations, 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 H) 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 ML's employed for effluent analyses to determine compliance with effluent limitations shall be lower than the effluent limitations established in this order 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.

I. Where possible, the ML's employed for effluent analyses not associated with determining compliance with effluent limitations in this order shall be lower than the lowest applicable water quality objective, for a given parameter. Water quality objectives for parameters may be found in the Basin Plan Chapter 3 and California Toxics Rule (40 CFR 131.38). If the ML value is not below the water quality objective, 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, the associated laboratory QA/QC procedures, reporting levels (RL's), and method detection limits (MDL's).

The Regional Water Board, in consultation with the State Water Board Quality Assurance Program, shall establish an ML that is not contained in Attachment H 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 H;

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 C.F.R. part 136 (revised May 18, 2012);

3. When the Discharger agrees to use an ML that is lower than that listed in Attachment H;

4. When the Discharger demonstrates that the calibration standard matrix is sufficiently different from that used to establish the ML in Attachment H, 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 U.S. EPA-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.

J. 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 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.

K. All analyses shall be accompanied by the chain of custody, including but not limited to date 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.

For analyses with short sample holding time such as pH and total residual chlorine, the analyses may be conducted by a field technician or chemist from an ELAP certified laboratory provided that the personnel receives proper training and follows laboratory standard operating procedures (SOPs) for field sampling and analysis. Documentation of calibration of instruments and records of analyses shall be clearly noted and included in the monitoring report.

L. The Discharger shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring instruments to insure accuracy of measurements, or shall insure that both equipment activities will be conducted.

M. The Discharger shall have, and implement, an acceptable written quality assurance (QA) plan for laboratory analyses. Unless otherwise specified in the analytical method, duplicate samples must be analyzed at a frequency of 5% (1 in 20 samples) with at least one if there is fewer than 20 samples in a batch. A batch is defined as a single analytical run encompassing no more than 24 hours from start to finish. A similar frequency shall be maintained for analyzing spiked samples.

N. When requested by the Regional Water Board or U.S. EPA, 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%.

O. For parameters where 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, if possible, 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.

P. 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.

Q. Each monitoring report shall state whether or not there was any change in the discharge as described in the Order during the reporting period.

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	Monitoring takes place from a port in the discharge pipe within the property, thence the discharge flows to the Caltrans storm drain; Latitude 34.1896° North, Longitude -118.9399° West.
--	RSW-001[1]	Upstream of the discharge point of the storm drain to the South Fork of Arroyo Conejo.

[1] The sampling point shall be located where representative and safe monitoring can occur. The sampling point should be located upstream of the storm drain discharge point in the South Fork of Arroyo Conejo.

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Locations EFF-001

1. The Discharger shall monitor 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 Levels:

Table E-2. Effluent Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Flow	MGD	Recorder	1/Day[1]	--
Conventional Pollutants				
Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day@20°C (BOD_5)[2]	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)[2]	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
pH	standard units	Grab	1/Month	[3]
Oil and Grease[2]	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
Non-Conventional Pollutants				
Temperature	°F	Grab	1/Month	[3]
Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)	mg/L	Grab	1/Month	[3]
Settleable Solids	ml/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
Turbidity	NTU	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
Total Dissolved Solids[2]	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
Sulfate[2]	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
Chloride[2]	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
Boron[2]	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N) [2]	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
Sulfides[2]	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
Ammonia	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
Phenolic Compounds (Chlorinated)[2,4]	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)[2]	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
Tertiary Butyl Alcohol (TBA)	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
Chlorpyrifos[2]	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
Diazinon[2]	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
Phenols[2,5]	mg/L	Grab	1/Year	[3]
Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK)[2]	µg/L	Grab	1/Year	[3]
Chronic Toxicity[6]	Pass or Fail and % Effect for TST approach	Grab	1/ Year[7]	[3, 6]
Priority Pollutants				
Arsenic, Total Recoverable[2]	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
Cadmium, Total Recoverable[2]	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
Chromium VI[2]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month	[3]
Copper, Total Recoverable[2]	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
Lead, Total Recoverable[2]	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
Mercury, Total Recoverable[2]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month	[3]

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Nickel, Total Recoverable[2]	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
Selenium, Total Recoverable[2]	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
Silver, Total Recoverable[2]	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
Benzene[2]	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
Toluene[2]	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
Xylene[2]	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
Ethylbenzene[2]	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
Dichlorobromomethane[2]	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
Carbon Tetrachloride[2]	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
1,1-Dichloroethane[2]	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
1,2-Dichloroethane[2]	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
1,1-Dichloroethylene[2]	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
Trans1,2-Dichloroethylene[2]	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
Tetrachloroethylene[2]	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
1,1,1-Trichloroethane[2]	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
Trichloroethylene[2]	µg/L	Grab	1/Month	[3]
Vinyl Chloride[2]	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
Chlordane[2]	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
4,4-DDD[2]	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
4,4-DDE[2]	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
4,4-DDT[2]	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
Dieldren[2]	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)[2,8]	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
Toxaphene[2]	µg/L	Grab	1/Quarter	[3]
Remaining Priority Pollutants[9]	µg/L	Grab	1/Year	[3]
1,4-Dioxane[2]	µg/L	Grab	1/Year	[3]
TCDD Equivalents[10]	µg/L	Grab	1/Year	[3]

[1] Flow shall be recorded daily during each period of discharge. Periods of no flow shall also be reported.

[2] The mass emission (lbs/day) for the discharge shall be calculated and reported using the measured concentration and the actual flow rate measured at the time of discharge, using the formula:

$$M = 8.34 \times Ce \times Q$$

where: M = mass discharge for a pollutant, lbs/day.
Ce = Measured concentration for a pollutant, mg/L.
Q = actual discharge flow rate, MGD.

[3] Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 C.F.R. Part 136; for priority pollutants, the methods must meet the lowest Minimum Levels (MLs) specified in Appendix 4 of the SIP and included as Attachment H in this Order. If no methods are specified for a given pollutant it shall be analyzed by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select from the listed methods and corresponding ML.

For priority pollutant constituents with effluent limitations, detection limits shall be below the effluent limitations. If the lowest ML of a pollutant in Attachment H is not below the effluent limitation, the detection limit shall be the

lowest ML. For priority pollutants without effluent limitations, the detection limits shall be equal to or less than the lowest ML in Attachment H.

[4] Chlorinated phenolic compounds are comprised of the following constituents from the CTR list of priority pollutants: 2-chlorophenol, 2,4-dichlorophenol, 3-methyl-4-chlorophenol, pentachlorophenol, and 2,4,6-trichlorophenol.

[5] Phenols are comprised of the following constituents from the CTR list of priority pollutants: phenol, 2,4-dimethylphenol, 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol, 2,4-dinitrophenol, 2-nitrophenol, and 4-nitrophenol.

[6] Refer to Section V, Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements of the MRP. Report "Pass" or "Fail" for Median Monthly Effluent Limitation (MMEL). Report "Pass" or "Fail" and "% Effect" for Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL). During a calendar month, up to three independent toxicity tests are required for routine monitoring when one toxicity test results in "Fail".

[7] During species sensitivity screening, chronic toxicity sampling shall be performed monthly for three months. Thereafter, sampling shall be performed annually using the most sensitive species.

[8] Applies to sum of all congener or Aroclor analyses.

[9] Priority Pollutants as defined by the CTR are presented in Attachment I of this Order.

[10] TCDD equivalents shall be calculated using the following formula, where the Minimum Levels (ML), and toxicity equivalency factors (TEFs) are provided in the Table below. The Discharger shall report all measured values of individual congeners, including data qualifiers. When calculated TCDD equivalents the Discharger shall set congener concentrations below the minimum levels to zero. U.S. EPA method 1613 may be used to analyze dioxin and furan congeners.

Dioxin-TEQ (TCDD equivalents) = $\Sigma(C_x \times TEF_x)$
where: C_x = concentration of dioxin or furan congener x
TEF_x= TEF for congener x

Minimum Levels, and Toxicity Equivalency Factors

Congeners	Minimum Level (pg/L)	Toxicity Equivalence Factor (TEF)
2,3,7,8 - tetra CDD	10	1.0
1,2,3,7,8 - penta CDD	50	1.0
1,2,3,4,7,8 - hexa CDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8 - hexa CDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9 - hexa CDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8 - hepta CDD	50	0.01
Octa CDD	100	0.0001
2,3,7,8 - tetra CDF	10	0.1
1,2,3,7,8 - penta CDF	50	0.05
2,3,4,7,8 - penta CDF	50	0.5
1,2,3,4,7,8 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
2,3,4,6,7,8 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8 - hepta CDFs	50	0.01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9 - hepta CDFs	50	0.01
Octa CDF	100	0.0001

V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Chronic Toxicity Testing

1. Definition of Chronic Toxicity.

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

that of the control organisms. Chronic toxicity test results shall be measured using the two concentration [i.e., discharge in-stream waste concentration (IWC) and laboratory water control] Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) statistical approach and reported in units of Pass or Fail and % Effect.

2. Definition of Percent Effect.

Percent Effect is defined as the effect value—denoted as the difference between the mean control response and the mean IWC response, divided by the mean control response—multiplied by 100.

3. Discharge In-stream Waste Concentration (IWC) for Chronic Toxicity

The chronic toxicity IWC for this discharge is 100 percent effluent.

4. Sample Volume and Holding Time

The total sample volume shall be determined by the specific toxicity test method used. Sufficient sample volume shall be collected to perform the required toxicity test. All toxicity tests shall be conducted as soon as possible following sample collection. No more than 36 hours shall elapse before the conclusion of sample collection and test initiation.

5. Freshwater Test Species and Methods

For this permit, samples are collected from outfalls discharging to receiving waters with salinity <1 ppt, the Discharger shall conduct the following chronic toxicity tests on effluent samples – at the in-stream waste concentration for the discharge-in accordance with species and test methods in *Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms* (EPA/821/R-02/013, 2002; Table IA, 40 CFR Part 136). In no case shall these species be substituted with another organism unless written authorization from the Regional Water Board Executive Officer is received.

a. A static renewal toxicity test with the fathead minnow, *Pimephales promelas* (Larval Survival and Growth Test Method 1000.0).

b. A static renewal toxicity test with the daphnid, *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (Survival and Reproduction Test Method 1002.01).

c. A static renewal toxicity test with the green alga, *Selenastrum capricornutum* (also named *Raphidocelis subcapitata*) (Growth Test Method 1003.0).

6. Species Sensitivity Screening

Species sensitivity screening shall be conducted monthly for a period of three months. Once each month, the Discharger shall collect a single effluent sample and concurrently conduct three toxicity tests using the fish, an invertebrate, and the alga species previously referenced. The species that exhibits the highest “Percent (%) Effect” at the discharge IWC during species sensitivity screening shall be used for routine annual monitoring.

Rescreening is required every three years. The Discharger shall rescreen with the three species listed above and continue to monitor with the most sensitive species. If

the first suite of rescreening tests demonstrates that the same species is the most sensitive, then the rescreening 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.

7. Quality Assurance and Additional Requirements

Quality assurance measures, instructions, and other recommendations and requirements are found in the test methods manual previously referenced. Additional requirements are specified below.

a. The discharge is subject to determination of "Pass" or "Fail" and "Percent Effect" from a single-effluent concentration chronic toxicity test at the discharge IWC using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) approach described in *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Test of Significant Toxicity Implementation Document* (EPA 833-R-10-003, 2010), Appendix A, Figure A-1, and Table A-1. The null hypothesis (Ho) for the TST approach is: Mean discharge IWC response ≤0.75 × Mean control response. A test result that rejects this null hypothesis is reported as "Pass". A test result that does not reject this null hypothesis is reported as "Fail". The relative "Percent (%) Effect" at the discharge IWC is defined and reported as: ((Mean control response - Mean discharge IWC response) ÷ Mean control response) × 100.

b. The Median Monthly Effluent Limit (MMEL) for chronic toxicity only applies when there is a discharge more than one day in a calendar month period. This discharge occurs more than one day in a calendar month; consequently, during a 30-day monitoring period which begins immediately after being notified of the test results, up to three independent toxicity tests are required for routine monitoring when one toxicity test results in "Fail".

c. If the effluent toxicity test does not meet all test acceptability criteria (TAC) specified in the referenced test method, then the Discharger must re-sample and re-test within 14 days.

d. Dilution water and control water, including brine controls, shall be laboratory water prepared and used as specified in the test methods manual. If dilution water and control water is different from test organism culture water, then a second control using culture water shall also be used.

e. Reference toxicant tests and effluent toxicity tests shall be conducted using the same test conditions (e.g., same test duration, etc.). Monthly reference toxicant testing is sufficient.

f. All reference toxicant test results should be reviewed and reported according to EPA guidance on the evaluation of concentration-response relationships found in *Method Guidance and Recommendations for Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing* (40 C.F.R. section 136) (EPA 821-B-00-004, 2000).

g. The Discharger shall perform toxicity tests on final effluent samples. Chlorine and ammonia shall not be removed from the effluent sample prior to toxicity testing,

unless explicitly authorized under this section of the Monitoring and Reporting Program and the rational is explained in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F).

8. Preparation of an Initial Investigation TRE Workplan

The Discharger shall prepare or update and submit a generic Initial Investigation TRE Work Plan within 90 days of the permit effective date, to be ready to respond to toxicity events. The Discharger shall review and update this work plan as necessary so it remains current and applicable to the discharge. At minimum, the work plan shall include:

a. A description of the investigation and evaluation techniques that will be used to identify potential causes and sources of toxicity, effluent variability, and treatment system efficiency.

b. A description of methods of maximizing in-house treatment efficiency and good housekeeping practices, and a list of all chemicals used in the operation of the facility; and,

c. 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).

9. Accelerated Monitoring Schedule for Median Monthly Summary Result: "Fail" (or Maximum Daily Single Result: "Fail and % Effect ≥50")

The summary result shall be used when there is discharge more than one day in a calendar month. The single result shall be used when there is discharge of only one day in a calendar month.

Within 24 hours of the time the Discharger becomes aware of a failing result, the Discharger shall implement an accelerated monitoring schedule consisting of four, five-concentration (including IWC, two dilutions above and two dilutions below IWC) toxicity tests, conducted at approximately two week intervals, over an eight week period. If each of the accelerated toxicity tests at the discharge IWC results in "Pass", the Discharger shall return to routine monitoring for the next monitoring period. If one of the accelerated toxicity tests at the discharge IWC results in "Fail", the Discharger shall immediately implement the Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Process conditions set forth below.

10. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) Process

a. Preparation and Implementation of Detailed TRE Work Plan. The Discharger shall immediately initiate a TRE using—according to the type of treatment facility—EPA manual *Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Guidance for Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants* (EPA/833/B-99/002, 1999) or EPA manual *Generalized Methodology for Conducting Industrial Toxicity Reduction Evaluations* (EPA/600/2-88/070, 1989). Within 30 days, the Discharger shall submit to the Regional Water Board Executive Officer a Detailed TRE Work Plan, which shall follow the generic Initial Investigation TRE Work Plan revised as appropriate for this toxicity event. It shall include the following information, and comply with additional conditions set by the Executive Officer:

i. Further actions by the Discharger to investigate, identify, and correct the causes of toxicity.

ii. Actions the Discharger will take to mitigate the effects of the discharge and prevent the recurrence of toxicity.

iii. A schedule for these actions, progress reports, and the final report.

b. TIE Implementation. The Discharger may initiate a TIE as part of a TRE to identify the causes of toxicity using the same species and test method and, as guidance, EPA manuals: *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations: Phase I Toxicity Characterization Procedures* (EPA/600/6-91/003, 1991); *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase II Toxicity Identification Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA/600/R-92/080, 1993); *Methods for Aquatic Toxicity Identification Evaluations, Phase III Toxicity Confirmation Procedures for Samples Exhibiting Acute and Chronic Toxicity* (EPA/600/R-92/081, 1993); and *Marine Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE): Phase I Guidance Document* (EPA/600/R-96-054, 1996). The TIE should be conducted on the species demonstrating the most sensitive toxicity response.

c. Many recommended TRE elements parallel required or recommended efforts for source control, pollution prevention, and storm water control programs. TRE efforts should be coordinated with such efforts. As toxic substances are identified or characterized, the Discharger shall continue the TRE by determining the sources and evaluating alternative strategies for reducing or eliminating the substances from the discharge. All reasonable steps shall be taken to reduce toxicity to levels consistent with toxicity evaluation parameters.

d. The Discharger shall conduct routine effluent monitoring for the duration of the TRE process. Additional accelerated monitoring and TRE work plans are not required once a TRE is begun.

e. The Regional Water Board recognizes that toxicity may be episodic and identification of causes and reduction of sources of toxicity may not be successful in all cases. The TRE may be ended at any stage if monitoring finds there is no longer toxicity.

11. Reporting

The Self Monitoring Report (SMR) shall include a full laboratory report for each toxicity test. This report shall be prepared using the format and content of the test methods manual chapter called Report Preparation, including:

a. The toxicity test results for the TST approach, reported as “Pass” or “Fail” and “Percent (%) Effect” at the chronic toxicity IWC for the discharge.

b. Water quality measurements for each toxicity test (e.g., pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, chlorine, ammonia).

c. TRE/TIE results. The Regional Water Board Executive Officer shall be notified no later than 30 days from completion of each aspect of TRE/TIE analyses.

d. Statistical program (e.g., TST calculator, CETIS, etc.) output results for each toxicity test.

VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

VII. RECYCLING MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Surface Water - Monitoring Location RSW-001

1. The Discharger shall monitor the South Fork of Arroyo Conejo at RSW-001 as follows:

Table E-3. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements-RSW-001

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Required Analytical Test Method
Stream Flow	cfs	Recorder	1/Quarter[1]	
Priority Pollutants	µg/L	Grab	1/Year[2]	[3]
pH[5]	standard units	Grab	1/Year[4]	[3]
Temperature[5]	°F	Grab	1/Year[4]	[3]
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)	mg/L	Grab	1/Year[4]	[3]
TCDD Equivalents[6]	µg/L	Grab	1/Year[7]	[3]

[1] Concurrent with effluent sampling for copper and nickel. Also, see **Item VIII.A.2. below**.

[2] Priority Pollutants as defined by the CTR, defined in Attachment I of this Order.

[3] Pollutants shall be analyzed using the analytical methods described in 40 CFR section 136; for priority pollutants the methods must meet the lowest minimum levels (MLs) specified in Appendix 4 of the SIP and included as Attachment H in this Order. If no methods are specified for a given pollutant, it shall be analyzed by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board. If more than one analytical test method is listed for a given parameter, the Discharger must select from the listed methods and corresponding ML.

[4] Receiving water pH, hardness, and temperature must be analyzed at the same time the samples are collected for Priority Pollutants analysis.

[5] The analysis may be conducted by a field technician or chemist from an ELAP certified laboratory provided that the personnel receives proper training and follows laboratory SOPs for field sampling and analysis. Documentation for calibration of instruments and records of analysis shall be clearly noted and included in the monitoring report.

[6] TCDD equivalents shall be calculated using the following formula, where the Minimum Levels (ML), and toxicity equivalency factors (TEFs) are provided in the Table below. The Discharger shall report all measured values of individual congeners, including data qualifiers. When calculating TCDD equivalents the Discharger shall set congener concentrations below the minimum levels to zero. U.S. EPA method 1613 may be used to analyze dioxin and furan congeners.

Dioxin-TEQ (TCDD equivalents) = Σ(Cx x TEFx)

where: Cx = concentration of dioxin or furan congener x

TEFx= TEF for congener x

Minimum Levels, and Toxicity Equivalency Factors

Congeners	Minimum Level (pg/L)	Toxicity Equivalence Factor (TEF)
2,3,7,8 - tetra CDD	10	1.0
1,2,3,7,8 - penta CDD	50	1.0
1,2,3,4,7,8 - hexa CDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8 - hexa CDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9 - hexa CDD	50	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8 - hepta CDD	50	0.01
Octa CDD	100	0.0001
2,3,7,8 - tetra CDF	10	0.1
1,2,3,7,8 - penta CDF	50	0.05
2,3,4,7,8 - penta CDF	50	0.5
1,2,3,4,7,8 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
2,3,4,6,7,8 - hexa CDF	50	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8 - hepta CDFs	50	0.01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9 - hepta CDFs	50	0.01
Octa CDF	100	0.0001

[7] If the results of the analyses for 2 consecutive years indicate that TCDD equivalents are not detected, no further monitoring is required. If TCDD equivalents are detected, monitoring continues annually.

2. The Discharger may submit stream flow data collected by the Ventura County Watershed Protection District (VCWPD) and/or other entities acting on behalf of the agency from the gauging station in the South Fork of Arroyo Conejo located closest to RSW-001 in lieu of conducting the receiving water monitoring for the stream flow data. The analytical data shall include type of the instrument used in collecting the stream flow data, applicable analytical methods used in calculating the flow rate, including but not limited to date and time of monitoring, and name of person who performed the monitoring. If possible, the collection of stream flow data shall be concurrent with the effluent sampling for copper and nickel. If the stream flow data is not available during the reporting period, the Discharger shall submit the data as soon as it is obtained from VCWPD. The reason(s) why the stream flow data is not reported during the quarter shall be stated in the monitoring report. In addition, if there is no stream flow during the reporting period, the report shall so state.

The Discharger may coordinate with VCWPD to obtain permission to access the channel of the South Fork of Arroyo Conejo to collect the receiving water samples for priority pollutants, pH, temperature, and hardness at RSW-001.

B. Groundwater Monitoring

Not applicable.

IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Storm Water Monitoring

Not applicable.

B. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP) and Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) 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 this permit. The Discharger shall implement the SWPPP, BMPP, and SCP (or SPCC) within **10 days** of the approval by the Executive Officer or **no later than 90 days** after submission to the Regional Water Board, whichever comes first.

2. Annually, the Discharger shall report the status of the implementation and the effectiveness of the SWPPP, BMPP, and Spill Contingency Plan required under Special Provision VI.C.3 of this Order. The SWPPP, BMPP, and Spill Contingency Plan shall be reviewed at a minimum once per year, and updated as needed to ensure all actual or potential sources of pollutants in wastewater and storm water discharged from the Facility are addressed in the SWPPP, BMPP, and Spill Contingency Plan. All changes or revisions to the SWPPP, BMPP, and Spill Contingency Plan will be summarized in the first quarterly SMR submitted within the calendar year as required under Attachment E, Monitoring and Reporting Program, Section X.B.3.

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 Discharger shall indicate under statement of perjury that no effluent was discharged to surface water during the reporting period in the corresponding monitoring report.
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 and secure any additional permits.
5. The Discharger shall report the results of chronic toxicity testing, TRE and TIE as required in the Attachment E, Monitoring and Reporting Program, Section V.A.12

B. Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs)

1. The Discharger shall electronically submit SMRs using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program Web site (**http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html**). The CIWQS Web site will

provide additional information for SMR submittal in the event there will be a planned 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 SMRs including the results of all required monitoring using U.S. EPA approved test methods or other test methods specified in this Order. SMRs are to include all new monitoring results obtained since the last SMR was submitted. 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/Day	**Permit effective date**	**(Midnight through 11:59 PM) or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling.**	**May 1 August 1 November 1 February 1**
1/Month	**First day of calendar month following permit effective date or on permit effective date if that date is the first day of the month**	**1st day of calendar month through last day of calendar month**	**May 1 August 1 November 1 February 1**
1/Quarter	**Closest of January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 following (or on) permit effective date**	**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	**January 1 following (or on) permit effective date**	**January 1 through December 31**	**February 1**

4. Reporting Protocols. The Discharger shall report with each sample result the applicable Reporting Level (RL) and the current Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure in 40 C.F.R. section 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 RL (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 H. 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 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 electronically as specified in finding X.B.1, above, signed and certified as required by the Standard Provisions (Attachment D). If the size of the submittal necessitates the submittal of a disk, please mail it to the address listed below:

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

C. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR's) – Not Applicable

D. Other Reports

1. 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 SWPPP
c. BMPP
d. Spill Contingency Plan

ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

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ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

As described in Section I of the Order, the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) incorporates this Fact Sheet as findings of the Regional Water Board supporting the issuance 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

WDID	**4A562397003**
Discharger	**TFX Aviation, Inc.**
Name of Facility	**TFX Aviation, Inc.**
Facility Address	**3085 Old Conejo Road**
	Newbury Park, CA 91320
	Ventura County
Facility Contact, Title and Phone	**Susan Salinas, Director of Safety & Environmental Affairs, (805) 371-4815**
Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports	**Susan Salinas, Director of Safety & Environmental Affairs, (805) 371-4815**
Mailing Address	**3085 Old Conejo Road, Newbury Park, CA 91320**
Billing Address	**Same as Mailing Address**
Type of Facility	**Groundwater Treatment**
Major or Minor Facility	**Minor**
Threat to Water Quality	**2**
Complexity	**B**
Pretreatment Program	**Not Applicable**
Recycling Requirements	**Not Applicable**
Facility Permitted Flow	**0.110 million gallons per day (MGD)**
Facility Design Flow	**0.110 MGD**
Watershed	**Calleguas-Conejo Creek Watershed**
Receiving Water	**South Fork of Arroyo Conejo**
Receiving Water Type	**Inland Surface Water**

A. TFX Aviation, Inc. (hereinafter Discharger), is the operator of TFX Aviation, Inc. (hereinafter Facility), a groundwater treatment facility located at Newbury Park.

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 proposes to discharge treated groundwater to a storm drain on Caltrans property which then conveys the treated groundwater to the South Fork of Arroyo Conejo, a water of the United States. The discharge was previously regulated by Order No. R4-2009-0096 (adopted on September 3, 2009), as amended by Order No. R4-2009-0096-A01, which was adopted on November 6, 2012, and expired on August 10, 2014. The terms and conditions of Order No. 2009-0096-A01 have been administratively extended as per 40 Code Federal Regulations (CFR) section 122.6 and remain in effect until new Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit are adopted pursuant to this Order.

C. The Discharger filed a report of waste discharge (ROWD) and submitted an application for reissuance of its WDRs and NPDES permit on February 3, 2014. Supplemental information was received on October 23, 2014. A site visit was conducted on October 15, 2014, to observe operations and collect additional data to develop permit limitations and requirements for waste discharge.

II. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The TFX (formerly Telair) Site is owned and operated by TFX Aviation Inc., located at 3085 Old Conejo Road in Newbury Park, California. The property has been redeveloped for commercial and industrial uses. The site was formerly the location of the Talley Corporation (Talley), which operated an aircraft components manufacturing facility from the 1950s through 1989. Historical manufacturing processes at the Talley Facility included machining of parts, degreasing, heat-treating, plating, and casting. The Talley Facility previously disposed of its wastewater by evaporation in two onsite surface impoundments that reportedly leached wastewater to the underlying soil and groundwater. In 1989, a groundwater treatment system was installed at the site for groundwater cleanup at the facility. The site is undergoing groundwater remediation under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) regulations.

A. Description of Wastewater and Biosolids Treatment and Controls

TFX treats the site's contaminated groundwater and discharges up to 0.110 million gallons per day (MGD). The operations at the site are limited to groundwater extraction, treatment, and discharge. There are nine extraction wells that are used to capture the contamination plume. The pumped groundwater is treated with chemicals to facilitate the reduction and precipitation of metals out of the water. The groundwater is then passed through bag filters and through an air stripper to remove volatile organic compounds (VOCs) prior to discharge. The Facility also has an additional 1,100-gallon storage tank for the storage of excess untreated groundwater and rain.

The treatment system has four additional bag filters for processing solids. Solids removed by the Facility's bag filters are stored in drums and hauled off-site for proper disposal.

B. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

The treated groundwater is discharged through Discharge Point No. 001 located at the drop inlet to the newly constructed concrete lined drainage channel which runs adjacent to the southbound lanes of the 101 Freeway between the Wendy Road and Borchard Road Exits and into the South Fork of Arroyo Conejo, a water of the United States. The Discharge Point No. 001 is located at Latitude 34.1896° North, Longitude -118.9399° West.

Previously, the treated groundwater was discharged through the former Discharge Point No. 001 (Latitude 34.18941° North, Longitude -118.93697° West) which is located on the concrete channel that runs on the northbound lanes of the 101 Freeway (approximately 800 feet south east of the intersection of Wendy Road and the off ramp of 101 Freeway), and into the South Fork of Arroyo Conejo Creek, a water of the United States. The discharge was regulated by Order No. R4-2009-0096, adopted by this Regional Water Board on September 3, 2009. Order No. R4-2009-0096 was amended by Order No. R4-2009-0096-A01, adopted on November 6, 2012, to change the location of the Discharge Point No. 001 and the name of the Discharger (from Telair International Inc. to TFX Aviation Inc.). The new location of the Discharge Point No. 001 (Latitude 34.1896° North, Longitude -118.9399° West) is located within the newly constructed lined drainage channel which runs adjacent to the southbound lanes of the 101 Freeway between the Wendy Road and Borchard Road exits and into the South Fork of Arroyo Conejo, a water of the United States.

Attachment B depicts a topographic map of the area around the Facility. Attachment C depicts the schematic diagram of the wastewater flow.

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

Effluent limitations contained in Order No. 2009-0096 as amended by Order No. 2009-0096-A01 for discharges from Discharge Point No. 001 (Monitoring Location 001). Monitoring data reported during the term of the previous permit are as follows:

Table F-2. Historic Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Data

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Range of Reported Monitoring Data (December 14, 2009 – June 3, 2014)
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) 5-day @ 20ºC	mg/L	20	30	---	---	0.52 - 2.6
	lbs/day	18	28	---	---	---
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	15	---	---	ND[1]
	lbs/day	9	14	---	---	---
pH	s.u.	---	---	6.5	8.5	7.5 – 8.7
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	50	75	---	---	10
	lbs/day	46	69	---	---	---
Phenolic Compounds (Chlorinated)	µg/L	---	1	---	---	0.037 - 0.078
Mercury, Total Recoverable	µg/L	---	0.051	---	---	0.00023 – 0.0022
	lbs/day	---	0.000047	---	---	---
Antimony	µg/L	---	---	---	---	0.34
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	---	10	---	---	0.67 – 1.2
	lbs/day	---	0.0092	---	---	---
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	0.22	0.445	---	---	ND[1]
	lbs/day	0.0002	0.00041	---	---	---
Chromium III, (using Total Chromium)	µg/L	---	---	---	---	0.24 – 3.9
Chromium VI, Total Recoverable	µg/L	8.12	16.29	---	---	0.27 – 17
	lbs/day	0.0074	0.015	---	---	---
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	29.1	43.3	---	---	0.59 – 6
	lbs/day	0.03	0.04	---	---	---
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	---	50	---	---	ND[1]
	lbs/day	---	0.046	---	---	---
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	160	1296	---	---	1.2 – 3.6
	lbs/day	0.15	1.19	---	---	---
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	---	10	---	---	0.53 – 1.4
	lbs/day	---	0.0092	---	---	---
Silver, Total Recoverable	µg/L	---	50	---	---	0.13
	lbs/day	---	0.046	---	---	---
Thallium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	---	---	---	---	ND[1]
	lbs/day	---	---	---	---	---
Zinc, Total Recoverable	µg/L	---	---	---	---	8.9 - 22
	lbs/day	---	---	---	---	

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Range of Reported Monitoring Data (December 14, 2009 – June 3, 2014)
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	---	5	---	---	0.54 - 2
	lbs/day	--	0.005	---	---	---
Benzene	µg/L	---	1	---	---	0.75
	lbs/day	---	0.00092	---	---	---
Toluene	µg/L	---	10	---	---	ND[1]
	lbs/day	---	0.0092	---	---	---
Xylene	µg/L	---	10	---	---	ND[1]
	lbs/day	---	0.0092	---	---	---
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	---	10	---	---	ND[1]
	lbs/day	---	0.0092	---	---	---
Dichlorobromo-methane	µg/L	---	100	---	---	ND[1]
	lbs/day	---	0.092	---	---	---
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/L	---	0.5	---	---	ND[1]
	lbs/day	---	0.00046	---	---	---
1,1-Dichloroethane	µg/L	---	5	---	---	ND[1]
	lbs/day	---	0.0046	---	---	---
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/L	---	0.5	---	---	0.24
	lbs/day	---	0.00046	---	---	---
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/L	---	5	---	---	ND[1]
	lbs/day	---	0.0046	---	---	---
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	---	6	---	---	ND[1]
	lbs/day	---	0.0055	---	---	---
Trans1,2-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	---	10	---	---	ND[1]
	lbs/day	---	0.0092	---	---	---
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	---	5	---	---	ND[1]
	lbs/day	---	0.0046	---	---	---
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	---	0.5	---	---	ND[1]
	lbs/day	---	0.00046	---	---	---
Chlordane	µg/L	0.00059	0.0012	---	---	ND[2]
	lbs/day	0.00000054	0.0000011	---	---	---
4,4-DDD	µg/L	0.00084	0.0017	---	---	ND[2]
	lbs/day	0.0000008	0.0000016	---	---	---
4,4-DDE	µg/L	0.00059	0.0012	---	---	ND[2]
	lbs/day	0.00000054	0.0000011	---	---	---
4,4-DDT	µg/L	0.00059	0.0012	---	---	ND[2]
	lbs/day	0.00000054	0.0000011	---	---	---

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Range of Reported Monitoring Data (December 14, 2009 – June 3, 2014)
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.00014	0.00028	---	---	ND[2]
	lbs/day	0.00000013	0.00000026	---	---	---
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	µg/L	0.00017	0.00034	---	---	ND[2]
	lbs/day	0.00000016	0.00000031	---	---	---
Toxaphene	µg/L	0.00016	0.00033	---	---	ND[2]
	lbs/day	0.00000015	0.0000003	---	---	---
Boron	mg/L	---	1.0	---	---	0.11 – 0.16
	lbs/day	---	0.92	---	---	---
Chloride	mg/L	---	150	---	---	110 – 152
	lbs/day	---	138	---	---	---
Nitrate + Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	mg/L	---	10	---	---	5.5 – 8.9
	lbs/day	---	9.2	---	---	---
Phenols	mg/L	---	1	---	---	ND[1]
	lbs/day	---	0.92	---	---	---
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	0.2	---	---	ND[1]
Sulfate	mg/L	---	250	---	---	89 – 160
	lbs/day	---	229	---	---	---
Sulfides	mg/L	---	1	---	---	0.049
	lbs/day	---	0.92	---	---	---
Temperature	°F	---	---	---	86	60.2 – 77.2
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	---	850	---	---	700 – 970
	lbs/day	---	780	---	---	---
Turbidity	NTU	50	75	---	---	0.7
1,4-Dioxane	µg/L	---	---	---	---	0.47 – 1.6
Methyl tertiary butyl ethyl (MTBE)	µg/L	---	---	---	---	ND[1]
Methy ethyl ketone (MEK)	µg/L	---	---	---	---	ND[1]
Tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA)	µg/L	---	---	---	---	ND[1]
Chlorpyrifos	µg/L	0.014	---	---	---	ND[1]
	lbs/day	0.000013	---	---	---	---
Diazinon	µg/L	0.10	0.10	---	---	ND[1]
	lbs/day	0.000092	0.000092	---	---	---
Hardness (as $CaCO_3$)[3]	mg/L	---	---	---	---	400 - 520

--- No effluent limitations or no reported data.

[1] "ND" – Non-detect, Values were reported at levels below the method detection limit (MDL).
[2] Values were reported at levels below the MDL which is below the minimum levels (ML). In general, MDLs should be below the MLs.
[3] Receiving Water hardness.

All the remaining priority pollutants are non-detects.

D. Compliance Summary

Data submitted to the Regional Water Board from December 14, 2009, through June 3, 2014, indicate that the Discharger has exceeded permit limitations included in Order No. R4-2009-0096 as amended by Order No. R4-2009-0096-A01 for the TFX Site as outlined in the table below:

Table F-3. Summary of Compliance History

Date	Monitoring Period	Violation Type	Pollutant	Reported Value	Permit Limitation	Chronic Toxicity Trigger	Units
4/3/2014	2nd Quarter 2014	Toxicity Trigger	Chronic Toxicity	>1[1]	--	1	TU_c
3/5/2014	1st Quarter 2014	Maximum Daily	Chromium VI	17	16.29	--	µg/L
2/5/2014	1st Quarter 2014	Toxicity Trigger	Chronic Toxicity	>1[1]	--	1	TU_c
6/24/2013	2nd Quarter 2013	Instantaneous Maximum	pH	8.7	8.5	--	s.u.
6/6/2013	2nd Quarter 2013	Maximum Daily	Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	860	850	--	mg/L
4/4/2013	2nd Quarter 2013	Maximum Daily	TDS	920	850	--	mg/L
3/26/2013	1st Quarter 2013	Maximum Daily	TDS	970	850	--	mg/L
3/7/2013	1st Quarter 2013	Maximum Daily	TDS	910	850	--	mg/L
3/7/2013	1st Quarter 2013	Toxicity Trigger	Chronic Toxicity	>1[1]	--	1	TU_c
2/12/2013	1st Quarter 2013	Maximum Daily	TDS	900	850	--	mg/L
1/30/2013	1st Quarter 2013	Toxicity Trigger	Chronic Toxicity	>1[1]	--	1	TU_c
2/16/2012	1st Quarter 2012	Toxicity Trigger	Chronic Toxicity	>1[1]	--	1	TU_c
5/25/2011	2nd Quarter 2011	Maximum Daily	Chloride	152	150	--	mg/L

Date	Monitoring Period	Violation Type	Pollutant	Reported Value	Permit Limitation	Chronic Toxicity Trigger	Units
4/28/2011	2nd Quarter 2011	Toxicity Trigger	Chronic Toxicity	>1[1]	--	1	TU_c
5/24/2011	2nd Quarter 2011	Toxicity Trigger	Chronic Toxicity	>1[1]	--	1	TU_c
7/6/2010	3rd Quarter 2010	Toxicity Trigger	Chronic Toxicity	>1[1]	--	1	TU_c

[1] Chronic bioassay test for Ceriodaphnia Dubia reproduction or survival failed. Acute and chronic toxicity for other species (fathead minnow, algae) passed the reproduction and survival tests.

On December 26, 2013, Settlement Offer No R4-2013-0183, to participate in the Expedited Payment Program in the amount of $9,000.00 for violations of the requirements contained in Order No. R4-2009-0096 as amended by Order No. R4-2009-0096-A01 for TDS and pH was mailed to TFX Aviation, Inc. The Settlement Offer No. R4-2013-0183 included violations for TDS that occurred during the period of 1st Quarter 2013 and 2nd Quarter 2013 and for pH that occurred during the period of 2nd Quarter 2013. TFX accepted the offer and the Regional Water Board received the payment of $9,000.00 from TFX on March 13, 2014.

TFX conducted a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE) and toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) for the chronic toxicity violations that occurred in 2010 to determine the cause of the exceedance. The 2010 annual report indicated that a review of site chemical data led to the hypothesis that 1,4-dioxane was the source of the toxicity. Corrective actions were taken to reduce or eliminate the concentration of 1,4-dioxane in the effluent. The 2011 annual report indicated that a TIE was initiated and water samples collected from August 24 to 25, and 30 to 31, 2011, were tested. The results showed that Ceriodaphnia Dubia (daphnia) reproduction passed the toxicity test. No TIE was conducted for the toxicity exceedance in 2012. The 2013 annual report indicated that the result of the sample collected on October 31, 2013, passed the chronic Ceriodaphnia Dubia reproduction test. The 3rd Quarter monitoring report indicated that chronic toxicity bioassay test passed the reproduction and survival test.

The violations of the chromium VI effluent which occurred on March 5, 2014, and chloride effluent limitation which occurred on May 25, 2011, are being evaluated for appropriate enforcement action.

E. Planned Changes

TFX indicated that they plan to modify the treatment system to eliminate microfiltration within about a year. This modification is planned because the influent concentrations of chromium in groundwater have decreased to levels that no longer require certain treatment and microfiltration of treated groundwater is no longer warranted.

III. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS

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

A. Legal Authorities

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

B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Under Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of Chapter 3 of CEQA, (commencing with section 21100) of Division 13 of the Public Resources Code.

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

1. **Water Quality Control Plans.** The Regional Water Board adopted a *Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region Basin Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties* (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. Requirements in this Order implement the Basin Plan. In addition, the Basin Plan implements State Water Board Resolution 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 Arroyo Conejo Creek are as follows:

Table F-4. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
001	Calleguas Creek Reach 13 South Fork of Arroyo Conejo (above confluence with North Fork Arroyo Conejo)	Existing: Wildlife habitat (WILD). Intermittent: Groundwater recharge (GWR), freshwater replenishment (FRESH), and warm freshwater habitat (WARM). Potential: Municipal and domestic water supply (MUN)*. * MUN designations are designated under SB 88-63 and RB 89-03. Some designations may be considered for exemption at a later date (See pages 2-3, 4 of the Basin Plan for more details).

2. **Thermal Pan.** The State Water Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for Control of Temperature in the Coastal and Interstate Water and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries of California* (Thermal Plan) on January 7, 1971, and amended this plan on September 18, 1975. Requirements of this Order implement the Thermal Plan. Additionally, a white paper was 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.* The white paper evaluated the optimum temperatures for steelhead, topsmelt, ghost shrimp, brown rock crab, jackknife clam, and blue mussel. A maximum effluent temperature limitation of 86°F was determined to be appropriate for protection of aquatic life and is included in this Order.

3. **National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).** U.S. EPA 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, U.S. EPA 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 federal water quality criteria for priority pollutants.

4. **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 U.S. EPA 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 U.S. EPA 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.

5. **Antidegradation Policy.** Federal regulation 40 C.F.R. 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 68-16. Resolution 68-16 is deemed to incorporate the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution 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 40 C.F.R. section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution 68-16.

6. **Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** Sections 402(o) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(l) restrict 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.

7. **Endangered Species Act Requirements.** 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, §§ 2050 to 2097) or the Federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C.A. §§ 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 including protecting rare, threatened, or endangered species. The discharger is responsible for meeting all requirements of the applicable Endangered Species Act.

8. **Domestic Water Quality.** It is the policy of the State of California that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. This order promotes that policy by requiring discharges to meet maximum contaminant levels developed to protect human health and ensure that water is safe for domestic use.

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 total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) that will specify wasteload allocations (WLAs) for point sources and load allocations (LAs) for non-point sources, as appropriate.

The U.S. EPA approved the State's 2010 303(d) list of impaired water bodies on November 12, 2010. 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 2010 303(d) list and have been scheduled for TMDL development.

The Facility discharges into the South Fork of Arroyo Conejo. The 2010 State Water Board's California 303(d) List classifies the Calleguas Creek Reach 13 (Arroyo Conejo South Fork) as impaired. The pollutants of concern include ammonia, chemA (tissue) [refers to the sum of aldrin, dieldrin, chlordane, endrin, heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide, hexachlorocyclohexane (HCH) (including lindane), endosulfan, and toxaphene], chlordane, chloride, DDT (tissue), dieldrin, endosulfan (tissue), PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls), sulfates, total dissolved solids, toxaphene (tissue and sediment), and toxicity.

The following are summaries of the TMDLs for Calleguas Creek, its Tributaries, and Mugu Lagoon:

1. **Toxicity, Chlorpyrifos, and Diazinon TMDL.** The Regional Water Board adopted Resolution No. R4-2005-009 on July 7, 2005, that amended the Basin Plan to incorporate a TMDL for toxicity, chlorpyrifos, and diazinon in Calleguas Creek, its tributaries, and Mugu Lagoon. Resolution No R4-2005-009 was approved by the State Water Board and Office of Administrative Law on September 22, 2005, and December 22, 2005, respectively. The TMDL became effective on March 24, 2006, after being approved by U.S. EPA on March 14, 2006. Resolution No. R4-2005-009 allocated a WLA of 1.0 TU_c and established WLAs (interim and final) for chlorpyrifos and diazinon for minor point sources discharging to the Calleguas Creek Watershed. Consistent with the TMDL, the final WLA-based limit became operative on March 26, 2008. The interim limits specified in this TMDL lapsed prior to the date this permit was renewed. Therefore, only final WLA-based limits are incorporated into this permit.
2. **Organochlorine (OC) Pesticides, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), and Siltation TMDL**. The Regional Water Board adopted Resolution No. R4-2005-010 on July 7, 2005, that amended the Basin Plan to incorporate a TMDL for organochlorine (OC) pesticides, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and siltation in Calleguas Creek, its tributaries, and Mugu Lagoon. Resolution No R4-2005-010 was approved by the State Water Board and Office of Administrative Law on September 22, 2005, and January 20, 2006, respectively. The TMDL became effective on March 24, 2006, after being approved by U.S. EPA 10 days earlier. Resolution No. R4-2005-010 established WLAs (daily maximum and monthly average) for the water column for minor point sources for chlordane, 4,4'-DDD, 4,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDT, dieldrin, PCBs, and toxaphene. The final WLAs for these constituents were incorporated into this Order.
3. **Metals and Selenium TMDL.** The Regional Water Board adopted Resolution No. R4-2006-012 on June 8, 2006, that amended the Basin Plan to incorporate a TMDL for metals and selenium in the Calleguas Creek, its tributaries, and Mugu Lagoon. Resolution No. R4-2006-012 was approved by the State Water Board

and Office of Administrative Law on October 25, 2006, and February 6, 2007, respectively. The TMDL was approved by U.S. EPA on March 26, 2007, and became effective on the same date. Resolution No. R4-2006-012 included the final WLAs for total recoverable copper and total recoverable nickel for both wet and dry weather for the Calleguas Creek Reach 13. There was no selenium waste load allocation developed for this Reach. The final WLA for mercury was set to 0.051 µg/L for other NPDES dischargers based on the CTR water column target for protection of human health from consumption of organism only. The final WLAs for total recoverable copper, total recoverable nickel, and mercury are incorporated into this Order.

4. **Nitrogen Compounds and Related Effects TMDL.** The Regional Water Board adopted Resolution No. 02-017 on October 21, 2002, that amended the Basin Plan to incorporate a TMDL for nitrogen compounds (ammonia, nitrite, and nitrate) and related effects in Calleguas Creek, its tributaries, and Mugu Lagoon. Resolution No. 02-017 was approved by the State Water Board and Office of Administrative Law on March 19, 2003, and June 5, 2003, respectively. The TMDL became effective on July 16, 2003, after being approved by U.S. EPA on June 20, 2003. Resolution No. 02-017 established WLAs for nitrogen compounds (ammonia, nitrite, and nitrate) for discharges from Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs), and runoff from agricultural activities to the Calleguas Creek Watershed. Resolution No. 02-017 did not establish WLAs for these constituents for minor NPDES discharges to the Calleguas Creek Watershed. Thus, the WLAs for these constituents are not included in this Order.

5. **Boron, Chloride, Sulfate and Total Dissolved Solids (Salts) TMDL.** The Regional Water Board adopted Resolution No. R4-2007-016, an amendment to the Basin Plan to incorporate the TMDL for boron, chloride, sulfate, and TDS (salts) in the Calleguas Creek Watershed, on November 8, 2007. The Amendment establishes final concentration-based WLAs for POTWs, other NPDES dischargers, and permitted stormwater discharges to the Calleguas Creek Watershed. Resolution No. R4-2007-016 was approved by the State Water Board and Office of Administrative Law on May 20, 2008, and November 6, 2008, respectively. The TMDL was approved by U.S. EPA on December 2, 2008, and became effective on the same date. Therefore, discharge effluent limitations set forth in this permit for boron, chloride, sulfate, and TDS are based on the TMDL.

E. Other Plans, Polices 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.

The TFX Site is undergoing groundwater remediation activities. Two previously existing surface impoundments at the site held wastewater from the manufacturing of aircraft components, processes that included machining, degreasing, heat treating, plating, and casting. These surface impoundments reportedly leaked wastewater that may have contained certain VOCs (including phenolic compounds) and metals to the underlying soil and groundwater. Order No. R4-2009-0096 as amended by Order No. R4-2009-0096-A01 which previously regulated discharges from the TFX Site established effluent limitations for a number of pollutants believed to be present in the discharge of the site's treated groundwater. Due to the nature of current groundwater remediation activities, these parameters are still considered pollutants of concern in this permit. Order No. R4-2009-0096 as amended by Order No. R4-2009-0096-A01 established effluent limitations for turbidity, settleable solids, total suspended solids (TSS), oil and grease, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), pH, temperature, and sulfides because they are parameters typically used to characterize discharges of treated groundwater. Sulfate, chloride, total dissolved solids (TDS), boron, and nitrogen (as nitrate + nitrite) are commonly present in groundwater, therefore, these constituents are still considered pollutants of concern. Further, the Basin Plan contains water quality objectives for certain parameters (e.g., temperature, pH, minerals); as such, they are considered pollutants of concern.

Waste load allocations (WLAs) have been established for chronic toxicity, chlorpyrifos and diazinon in the TMDL (Resolution No. R4-2005-009) for minor dischargers in the Calleguas Creek, its tributaries, and Mugu Lagoon. WLAs for chlordane, 4,4'-DDD, 4,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDT, dieldrin, PCBs, and toxaphene were established via a TMDL (Resolution No. R4-2005-010). Also, WLAs were established for copper, mercury, and nickel for other NPDES dischargers in the TMDL (Resolution No. R4-2006-012) for Calleguas Creek, its tributaries, and Mugu Lagoon. Due to the establishment of these TMDLs, these constituents are considered pollutants of concern and the final WLAs for these constituents have been included in this Order.

A TMDL (Resolution No. R4-2007-016), an amendment to the Basin Plan to incorporate the WLAs for boron, chloride, sulfate, and TDS (salts) in the Calleguas Creek Watershed, was adopted on November 8, 2007, by this Regional Water Board and became effective on December 2, 2008. Therefore, discharge effluent limitations set forth in this permit for boron, chloride, sulfates, and TDS are based on the TMDL

Order No. R4-2009-0096 as amended by Order No. R4-2009-0096-A01 included effluent limitations for acute toxicity. However, chronic toxicity is a more stringent requirement than acute toxicity. A chemical at a low concentration can have chronic effects but no acute effects. Chronic toxicity evaluated using the Test of Significant Toxicity (TST) hypothesis analysis is expressed as "Pass" or "Fail" and "% Effect" for maximum daily single result. The inclusion of a chronic toxicity limit in this permit is consistent with the requirements of the Calleguas Creek Toxicity, Chlorpyrifos, and Diazinon TMDL.

Generally, mass-based effluent limitations ensure that proper treatment, and not dilution, is employed to comply with the final effluent concentration limitations. 40 C.F.R. 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 limitations on a case-by-case basis, limitations based on mass are infeasible because the mass or pollutant cannot be related to a measure of operation. 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 to the South Fork of Arroyo Conejo Creek that are regulated by an NPDES permit.

B. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

1. Scope and Authority

Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing U.S. EPA permit regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 122.44 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 40 C.F.R. 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 a two-part reasonableness test. The first test compares the relationship between the costs of attaining a reduction in effluent discharge and the resulting benefits. The second test examines the

cost and level of reduction of pollutants from the discharge from publicly owned treatment works to the cost and level of reduction of such pollutants from a class or category of industrial sources. Effluent limitations must be reasonable under both tests.

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 U.S. EPA to develop effluent limitations, guidelines and standards (ELGs) representing application of BPT, BAT, BCT, and NSPS. Section 402(a)(1) of the CWA and 40 C.F.R. section 125.3 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 Regional Water Board must consider specific factors outlined in 40 C.F.R. section 125.3.

2. Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

Currently, no numerical technology-based ELGs exists for groundwater treatment systems. Thus, no effluent limitations based on ELGs are prescribed in this permit.

This Order includes technology-based effluent limitations based on BPJ in accordance with 40 C.F.R. section 125.3. Technology-based effluent limitations were established in the previous permit. Effluent limitations for BOD_5, oil and grease, TSS, turbidity, settleable solids, phenols, and sulfides were included in Order No. R4-2009-0096 as amended by Order No. 2009-0096-A01. Pursuant to State and federal antibacksliding regulations, this Order retains effluent limitations for these pollutants as technology-based effluent limitations. The limitations for these pollutants are consistent with technology-based limitations included in other Orders within the State for similar types of discharges.

The previous permit required the Discharger to develop and implement a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The SWPPP requirements are to identify and evaluate sources of contaminations that may affect the quality of discharges, and to identify and implement site-specific best management practices (BMPs) to prevent contaminated storm water discharges to surface waters. This Order requires the Discharger to update and continue to implement, consistent with the requirements in the previous permit, a SWPPP to outline site-specific management processes for minimizing storm water runoff contamination and for preventing contaminated storm water runoff from being discharged directly into the storm drain. At a minimum, the management practices should ensure that raw materials and chemicals as well as hazardous and non-hazardous drum storage do not come into contact with storm water that could be discharged to surface waters.

Due to the lack of national ELGs for storm water runoff at groundwater treatment facilities and the absence of data to apply BPJ to develop numeric effluent limitations, and pursuant to 40 CFR section 122.44(k), Order No. 2009-0096-A01 required the Discharger to develop and implement a Best Management Practices Plan (BMPP). This Order requires the Discharger to update and continue to implement, consistent with the requirements in Order No. 2009-0096-A01, a BMPP to establish site-specific procedures that will ensure proper operation and maintenance of equipment and storage areas, to ensure that unauthorized non-storm water discharges do not occur at the Facility.

Order No. 2009-0096-A01 required the Discharger to update and continue to implement their Spill Contingency Plan (SCP). This Order requires the Discharger to update and continue to implement their SCP. A Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC), developed in accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 112, may be substituted for the SCP.

The combination of the SWPPP, BMPP, SCP, and effluent limitations from Order No. 2009-0096-A01 based on past performance and reflecting BPJ will serve as the equivalent of technology-based effluent limitations, in the absence of established ELGs, in order to carry out the purposes and intent of the CWA.

A summary of the technology-based effluent limitations for discharges of treated groundwater through Discharge Point 001 are shown in Table F-5.

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

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Turbidity	NTU	50	75	---	---
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	0.2	---	---
TSS	mg/L	50	75	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	46	69	---	---
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	15	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	9	14	---	---
BOD_5	mg/L	20	30	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	18	28	---	---
Sulfides	mg/L	---	1	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	0.92	---	---
Phenols[2]	mg/L	---	1	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	0.92	---	---

[1] The mass-based effluent limitations are based on a maximum discharge flow rate of 0.110 MGD.

[2] Phenols are comprised of the following constituents from the CTR list of priority pollutants: phenol, 2,4-dimethylphenol, 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol, 2,4-dinitrophenol, 2-nitrophenol, and 4-nitrophenol.

C. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

1. Scope and Authority

CWA Section 301(b) and 40 C.F.R. 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) of 40 C.F.R. requires 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) U.S. EPA 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). Permit WQBELs must also be consistent with TMDL WLAs approved by U.S. EPA.

The process for determining reasonable potential and calculating WQBELs when necessary is intended to protect the beneficial 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 TFX Site, Newbury Park facility, and if necessary for calculating WQBELs, are contained in the SIP.

2. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

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 South Fork of Arroyo Conejo Creek 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 South Fork of Arroyo Conejo Creek. The CTR contains both saltwater and freshwater criteria. Because a distinct separation generally does not exist between freshwater and saltwater aquatic communities, and in accordance with 40 CFR 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 for human health protection from consumption of organisms, whichever is more stringent, are used to prescribe the effluent limitations to protect the beneficial uses of the South Fork of Arroyo Conejo Creek in the vicinity of the discharge. Groundwater recharge (GWR) of the underlying Conejo Valley groundwater basin is also a beneficial use for the receiving water body. The GWR beneficial use is protected using the Basin Plan Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)[1] which are used to protect drinking water and Conejo Valley groundwater basin which has a MUN beneficial use. The receiving water, South Fork of Arroyo Conejo Creek, has associated with it an MUN-designation (potential) as well as groundwater recharge beneficial uses.

Some water quality criteria are hardness dependent. In the previous Order (Order No. R4-2009-0096 as amended by Order No. R4-2009-0096-A01), a hardness value of 100 mg/L was used to evaluate the reasonable potential and for the calculation of the WQBELs because there was no available hardness data for the South Fork of Arroyo Conejo. During the term of the previous Order, the Discharger submitted hardness data (2010 through 2014) which ranges from 400 mg/L to 520 mg/L for the South Fork of Arroyo Conejo. According to the CTR, for determining freshwater aquatic life criteria for metals, the actual ambient hardness of the surface water shall be used for surface waters with a hardness of 400 mg/L or less as calcium carbonate. For surface waters with a hardness of over 400 mg/L as calcium carbonated, a hardness of 400 mg/L shall be used. This permit utilized a hardness of 400 mg/L to evaluate the reasonable potential and calculate the WQBELs for some metals (i.e., cadmium, chromium III, copper, lead, nickel, silver, and zinc).

Table F-6 summarizes the applicable water quality criteria/objective for priority pollutants reported in detectable concentrations in the treated groundwater discharges through Discharge Point No. 001 or in receiving water based on data submitted to the Regional Water Board. These criteria were used to complete the RPA for this Order.

[1] **Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR Title 22).** The State Water Board, Drinking Water Division established primary and secondary maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for inorganic, organic, and radioactive contaminants in drinking water. These MCLs are codified in Title 22. The Basin Plan (Chapter 3) incorporates Title 22 primary MCLs by reference. This incorporation by reference is prospective, including future changes to the incorporated provisions as the changes take effect. Title 22 primary MCLs have been used as bases for effluent limitations in WDRs and NPDES permits to protect groundwater recharge beneficial use when that receiving groundwater or the groundwater basin is designated as MUN.

Table F-6. Applicable Water Quality Criteria

CTR No.	Constituent	Selected Criteria	CTR/NTR Water Quality Criteria			Basin Plan
			Freshwater		Human Health for Consumption of:	Human Health [Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)]
			Acute	Chronic	Organisms only	
		µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
1	Antimony	6	---	---	4300	6
2	Arsenic	10	340	150	---[4]	10
4	Cadmium	5	21.58[1]	7.31[1]	---[2]	5[3]
5a	Chromium(III)	644.20	6404.62[1]	644.20[1]	---[2]	---[4]
5b	Chromium (VI)	11.43	16.29	11.43	---[2]	---[4]
6	Copper	30.50	51.68[1]	30.50[1]	---[4]	---[4]
8	Mercury	0.051	---[4]	---[4]	0.051	2
9	Nickel	100	1515.92[1]	168.54[1]	---[4]	100
10	Selenium	5	---[4]	5	---[2]	50[3]
11	Silver	44.05	44.05[1]	---[4]	---[4]	---[4]
13	Zinc	387.83	387.83[1]	387.83[1]	---[4]	---[4]
19	Benzene	1	---[4]	---[4]	71	1
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	0.5	---[4]	---[4]	99	0.5
43	Trichloroethylene	5	---[4]	---[4]	81	5

[1] A hardness of 400 mg/L based on the hardness data submitted by the Discharger (2010 – 2014) for the South Fork of Arroyo Conejo Creek was used to adjust the criteria.

[2] According to the CTR, EPA is not promulgating human health (for consumption of water and organism, and organism only) criteria for these contaminants. However, permit authorities should address these contaminants in the NPDES permit actions using the State's existing criteria for toxics.

[3] Based on Footnote 2, the human health criteria for these contaminants shall be addressed using the State's existing criteria for toxics.

[4] No available criteria.

The Regional Board adopted Resolution No. R4-2005-009 on July 7, 2005, that amended the Basin Plan to incorporate a TMDL for toxicity, chlorpyrifos, and diazinon in Calleguas Creek, its tributaries, and Mugu Lagoon. Resolution No. R4-2005-009 allocated a WLA of 1.0 TU_c and established WLAs (interim and final) for chlorpyrifos and diazinon for minor point sources discharging to the Calleguas Creek Watershed. The TMDL became effective on March 26, 2006. Consistent with the TMDL, the final WLA-based limit became operative on March 26, 2008. The interim limits specified in this TMDL lapsed prior to the date this permit was renewed. Therefore, only final WLA-based limits are incorporated into this permit. Table F-7 summarizes the applicable final WLAs contained in the TMDL that are applicable to the discharges at Discharge Point No. 001 to South Fork of Arroyo Conejo Creek.

Table F-7. Final WLAs for Toxicity, Chlorpyrifos and Diazinon

Parameter	Units	Final Waste Load Allocations (WLAs)	
		Monthly Average	Daily Maximum
Chlorpyrifos	µg/L	0.014	---
Diazinon	µg/L	0.10	0.10
Toxicity, Chronic	TU_c	1.0	

On July 7, 2005, the Regional Board adopted Resolution No. R4-2005-010 (became effective on March 24, 2006, after EPA's approval) an amendment to the Basin Plan, which establishes a TMDL for the Calleguas Creek, its tributaries, and Mugu Lagoon for organochlorine pesticides and PCBs. The amendment establishes concentration-based WLAs for minor point sources. The implementation portion of the TMDL states that WLAs shall be applied to minor point source dischargers on the effective date of the TMDL. Table F-8 summarizes the applicable concentration-based WLAs contained in the TMDL that are applicable to the discharges at Discharge Point No. 001 to South Fork of Arroyo Conejo Creek.

Table F-8. Concentration-Based WLAs for Organochlorine Pesticides and PCBs.

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Monthly Average	Daily Maximum
Chlordane	µg/L	0.00059	0.0012
4,4-DDD	µg/L	0.00084	0.0017
4,4-DDE	µg/L	0.00059	0.0012
4,4-DDT	µg/L	0.00059	0.0012
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.00014	0.00028
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	µg/L	0.00017	0.00034
Toxaphene	µg/L	0.00016	0.00033

On June 8, 2006, the Regional Board adopted Resolution No. R4-2006-012 (became effective on March 26, 2007, upon EPA's approval), an amendment to the Basin Plan which establishes a TMDL for metals and selenium in the Calleguas Creek, its tributaries, and Mugu Lagoon. Resolution No. R4-2006-012 included the final WLAs for total recoverable copper and total recoverable nickel for both wet and dry weather for the Calleguas Creek Reach 13. There was no selenium waste load allocation developed for this Reach. The final WLA for mercury was set to 0.051 µg/L for other NPDES dischargers based on the CTR water column target for protection of human health from consumption of organism only. The implementation portion of the TMDL states that WLAs shall be applied to other NPDES dischargers on the effective date of the TMDL. Table F-9 and Table F-10 summarize the applicable final WLAs contained in the TMDL that are applicable to the discharges at Discharge Point No. 001 to South Fork of Arroyo Conejo Creek.

Table F-9. Final WLAs for Total Recoverable Copper and Nickel

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Dry Monthly Average[1]	Wet Daily Maximum[2]
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	29.1	43.3
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L	160	1296

[1] The Dry Monthly Average effluent limits apply when flow in the receiving water (South Fork of Arroyo Conejo) is less than 29.7 cubic feet per second (cfs) (86th percentile flow rate for Calleguas at Pacific Coast Highway (PCH), *Section* 9.3, *p. 142 of the Final Technical Report Calleguas Creek Watershed Metals and Selenium TMDL, Revised May 2006*).

[2] The Wet Daily Maximum effluent limits apply when flow in the receiving water (South Fork of Arroyo Conejo) exceeds 29.7 cfs.

Table F-10. Final Concentration-Based WLA for Mercury

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Monthly Average	Daily Maximum
Mercury	µg/L	--	0.051

This permit implements the applicable WLAs as required in the TMDLs for Calleguas Creek, its tributaries, and Mugu Lagoon.

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.

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≥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. Discharge data for Discharge Point 001 are available from December 24, 2009, through June 30, 2014. Receiving water data are available from October 11, 2010, through April 16, 2014. Based on section 1.3 of the SIP, Trigger 1, there is reasonable potential for chromium VI for discharge through Discharge Point 001. All samples collected for carbon tetrachloride, dichlorobromomethane, 1,1-dichloroethane, chloroethane, 1,1-dichloroethylene, ethylbenzene, tetrachloroethylene, toluene, 1,2-trans-dichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, xylene, and vinyl chloride were reported as non-detect. Based on the available data collected, arsenic, copper, mercury, nickel, selenium, silver, benzene, 1,2-dichloroethane, and trichloroethylene were detected on certain occasions and these pollutants are also considered pollutants of concerns. Based on historical operations and waste management practices at the Facility, and the nature of current groundwater remediation activities, certain volatile organic compounds (VOCs) including the pollutants mentioned above and metals (cadmium and lead) are still considered pollutants of concern. Based on section 1.3, Trigger 3, of the SIP, there is reasonable potential for these pollutants. Therefore, effluent limitations are established for arsenic, cadmium, chromium VI, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, selenium, silver, benzene, 1,2-dichloroethane, trichloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride, dichlorobromomethane, 1,1-dichloroethane, chloroethane, 1,1-dichloroethylene, ethylbenzene, tetrachloroethylene, toluene, 1,2-trans-dichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, xylene, and vinyl chloride in this permit.

This Order includes final WQBELs for copper, nickel, mercury, chlordane, 4,4'-DDT, 4,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDD, dieldrin, total PCBs, and toxaphene based on the wasteload allocations included in the TMDLs for Calleguas Creek, its tributaries, and Mugu Lagoon.

Refer to Table F-11 below and Attachment J for a summary of the RPA and associated effluent limitation calculations as well as the basis for the limits.

Table F-11. Summary Reasonable Potential Analysis

CTR No.	Constituent	Applicable Water Quality Criteria (C)	Max. Effluent Conc. (MEC)	Max. Detected Receiving Water Conc. (B)	TMDL WLAs	Basin Plan [Max. Contaminant Level (MCL)]	RPA Result - Need Limit?	Reason
		µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L		
1	Antimony	6[9]	0.34	<	--	6	No	MEC<C
2	Arsenic	10[9]	1.2	1.4	--	10	yes[1]	BPJ
4	Cadmium	5[9]	<0.25	<0.25	---	5	yes[1]	BPJ
5a	Chromium(III)	644.20[8]	3.9	0.52	---	---	No	MEC<C
5b	Chromium (VI)	11.43[8]	17	<0.25	---	---	yes	MEC>C
6	Copper	30.50[8]	6	6.3	29.1[3]/ 43.3[4]	---	yes[2]	TMDL
7	Lead	18.58[8]	<0.50	<0.50	---	---	yes[1]	BPJ
8	Mercury	0.051	0.0022	<0.00016	0.051	2	yes[2]	TMDL
9	Nickel	100[9]	3.6	2	160[3]/ 1296[4]	100	yes[2]	TMDL
10	Selenium	5[8]	1.4	<0.50	---	50	yes[1]	BPJ
11	Silver	44.05[8]	0.13	<0.50	---	---	yes[1]	BPJ
12	Thallium	2[9]	<0.50	<0.50	---	2	No	MEC<C
13	Zinc	387.83[8]	22	11	---	---	No	MEC<C
19	Benzene	1	0.75	<0.25	---	1	yes[1]	BPJ
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	0.50	<0.25	<0.25	---	0.50	yes[1]	BPJ
27	Dichlorobromo-methane	46	<0.25	<0.25	---	---	yes[1]	BPJ
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	5	<0.25	<0.25	---	5	yes[1]	BPJ
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	1	0.24	0.24	---	1	yes[1]	BPJ
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	6	<0.25	<0.25	---	6	yes[1]	BPJ
33	Ethylbenzene	300	<0.25	<0.25	---	300	yes[1]	BPJ
38	Tetrachloro-ethylene	5	<0.25	<0.25	---	5	yes[1]	BPJ
39	Toluene	150	<0.25	0.27	---	150	yes[1]	BPJ
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	10	<0.25	<0.25	---	10	yes[1]	BPJ
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200	<0.25	<0.25	---	200	yes[1]	BPJ
43	Trichloroethylene	5	2	<0.25	---	5	yes[1]	BPJ
44	Vinyl Chloride	1	<0.25	<0.25	---	1	yes[1]	BPJ

CTR No.	Constituent	Applicable Water Quality Criteria (C)	Max. Effluent Conc. (MEC)	Max. Detected Receiving Water Conc. (B)	TMDL WLAs	Basin Plan [Max. Contaminant Level (MCL)]	RPA Result - Need Limit?	Reason
		µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L		
107	Chlordane	0.00059	<0.077	<0.076	0.00059[6]/ 0.0012[7]	0.1	yes[5]	TMDL
108	4,4'-DDT	0.00059	<0.0038	<0.0038	0.00059[6]/ 0.0012[7]	---	yes[5]	TMDL
109	4,4'-DDE	0.00059	<0.0029	<0.0028	0.00059[6]/ 0.0012[7]	---	yes[5]	TMDL
110	4,4'-DDD	0.00084	<0.0038	<0.0038	0.00084[6]/ 0.0017[7]	---	yes[5]	TMDL
111	Dieldrin	0.00014	<0.0019	<0.0019	0.00014[6]/ 0.00028[7]	---	yes[5]	TMDL
119-125	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	0.00017	<0.24	<0.24	0.00017[6]/ 0.00034[7]	---	yes[5]	TMDL
126	Toxaphene	0.00016	<0.24	<0.24	0.00016[6]/ 0.00033[7]	---	yes[5]	TMDL

[1] Because of the Discharger's nature of operation, the VOCs, and metals are considered pollutants of concerns. Based on Trigger 3 above, there is reasonable potential. Therefore, effluent limits for these pollutants are included in the permit based on BPJ.
BPJ = Best Professional Judgement is the method used by permit writers to develop technology-based NPDES permit conditions on a case-by-case basis using all reasonably available and relevant data. BPJ limitations are established in cases in which effluent limitation guidelines are not available for a particular pollutant of concern. Authorization for using BPJ limitations is found under section 401(a)(1) of the Clean Water Act and under 40 CFR part 125.3.

[2] Based on TMDL (Resolution No. R4-2006-012).

[3] The Dry Monthly Average effluent limits apply when flow in the receiving water (South Fork of Arroyo Conejo) is less than 29.7 cubic feet per second (cfs). (86th percentile flow rate for Calleguas at Pacific Coast Highway (PCH), *Section* 9.3, *p. 142 of the Final Technical Report Calleguas Creek Watershed Metals and Selenium TMDL, Revised May 2006*).

[4] The Wet Daily Maximum effluent limits apply when flow in the receiving water (South Fork of Arroyo Conejo) exceeds 29.7 cfs.

[5] Based on TMDL (Resolution No. R4-2005-010).

[6] Monthly Average concentration-based WLA based on Resolution No. R4-2005-010.

[7] Daily Maximum concentration-based WLA based on Resolution No. R4-2005-010.

[8] Based on CTR freshwater aquatic criteria.

[9] Based on Basin Plan MCL.

4. WQBEL Calculations

The WQBELs for CTR/NTR constituents are calculated according to procedures outlined in the SIP, as described below.

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 the WLA established as part of a 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. WQBELs at Discharge Point No. 001 for toxicity, chlorpyrifos, diazinon, chlordane, 4,4-DDD, 4,4-DDE, 4,4-DDT, dieldrin, PCBs, toxaphene, copper, mercury, and nickel are based on TMDLs developed for the Calleguas Creek and its tributaries.

The effluent limitations for lead and silver were calculated based on the CTR and new information for hardness for the South Fork of Arroyo Conejo Creek. The hardness data was not available during the previous permit renewal. This permit utilized a hardness of 400 mg/L. The limits for cadmium were based on the Basin Plan MCL and SIP procedures. The limits for selenium were based on the CTR and SIP procedures. The limits for arsenic, benzene, 1,2-dichloroethane, trichloroethylene, carbon tetrachloride, dichlorobromomethane, 1,1-dichloroethane, chloroethane, 1,1-dichloroethylene, ethylbenzene, tetrachloroethylene, toluene, 1,2-trans-dichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, xylene, and vinyl chloride were based on the MCLs included in the previous permit limits.

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 Order, no dilution credit is being allowed. However, in accordance with the reopener provision in section VI.C.1.f. 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 **total recoverable lead** as an example, the following demonstrates how WQBELs were established in this Order.

The process for developing the limits is in accordance with section 1.4 of the SIP.

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:

$ECA = C + D(C-B)$ when $C>B$, and

$ECA = C$ when $C \leq B$,

Where C = The priority pollutant criterion/objective, adjusted if necessary for hardness, pH and translators. In this Order, a hardness of 400 mg/L used based on the data submitted by the Discharger.

D = The dilution credit, and

B = The ambient background concentration

As discussed above, this Order does not allow dilution; therefore:

ECA = C

For total recoverable lead:

The applicable water quality criteria are:

ECA_{acute} = 476.82 µg/L

$ECA_{chronic}$ = 18.58 µg/L

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.

$LTA_{acute} = ECA_{acute} \times Multiplier_{acute99}$

$LTA_{chronic} = ECA_{chronic} \times Multiplier_{chronic99}$

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. It the data set is greater than 10 samples, and at least 20% of the samples in the data set are reported as detected, the CV shall be equal to the standard deviation of the data set divided by the average of the data set.

For total recoverable lead, the following data were used to develop the acute and chronic LTAs 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). Since the data is all non-detect, the CV of 0.6 was used in the calculation.

No. of Samples per Month	CV	ECA Multiplier$_{acute}$	ECA Multiplier$_{chronic}$
4	0.6	0.321	0.527

Total recoverable lead:

LTA_{acute} = 476.82 µg/L x 0.321 = 153.06 µg/L

$LTA_{chronic}$ = 18.58 µg/L x 0.527 = 9.80 µg/L

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

For total recoverable lead, the most limiting LTA is $LTA_{chronic}$.

$LTA_{chronic}$ = 9.80 µg/L

Step 4: Calculate the WQBELs by multiplying the LTA by a factor (multiplier). WQBELs are expressed as AMEL and 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 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.

$AMEL_{aquaticlife}$ = LTA x $AMEL_{multiplier95}$

$MDEL_{aquaticlife}$ = LTA x $MDEL_{multiplier99}$

AMEL multipliers are based on a 95th percentile occurrence probability, and the MDEL multipliers are based on a 99th 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 total recoverable lead, the following data were used to develop the AMEL and MDEL for effluent limitations using equations provided in section 1.4, Step 5 of the SIP:

No of Samples Per Month	CV	Multiplier$_{MDEL99}$	Multiplier$_{AMEL95}$
4	0.6	3.11	1.55

Total recoverable lead based on aquatic life:

AMEL = 9.80 µg/L x 1.55 = 15.19 µg/L

MDEL = 9.80 µg/L x 3.11 = 30.48 µg/L

Calculation of human health AMEL and MDEL:

Step 5: For the ECA based on human health, set the AMEL equal to the $ECA_{human\ health}$:

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

In the case of total recoverable lead, there are no human health criteria. Therefore, there will be no AMEL or MDEL calculated for human health criteria.

Step 6: Calculate the MDEL for human health by multiplying the AMEL by the ratio of $Multiplier_{MDEL}$ to the $Multiplier_{AMEL}$. Table 2 of the SIP provides pre-calculated ratios to be used in this calculation based on the CV and the number of samples.

$$MDEL_{human\ health} = AMEL_{human\ health} \times (Multiplier_{MDEL}/Multiplier_{AMEL})$$

In the case of total recoverable lead, there are no human health criteria. Therefore, there will be no AMEL or MDEL calculated for human health criteria.

Step 7: Select the lower of the AMEL and MDEL based on aquatic life and human health as the WQBEL for the Order.

For total recoverable lead:

$AMEL_{aquatic\ life}$	$MDEL_{aquatic\ life}$	$AMEL_{human\ health}$	$MDEL_{human\ health}$
15.19 µg/L	30.48 µg/L	Not applicable	Not applicable

Calculations for effluent limitations are based on the acute and chronic freshwater criteria for total recoverable lead. Calculations for effluent limitations were performed for total recoverable selenium, and total recoverable silver based on the CTR criteria. For arsenic, the effluent limitations were based on the MCL and previous permit. For cadmium, the effluent limitations were calculated based on the human health Basin Plan MCL utilizing the AMEL and MDEL calculation protocol for human health criteria included in the SIP.

5. WQBELs based on Basin Plan Objectives

The Basin Plan Objectives applicable to the discharge are identified in Table F-4. These Basin Plan Objectives were evaluated with respect to effluent monitoring data and Facility operations. Table F-12 lists the applicable Basin Plan numeric water quality objectives for the following pollutants.

Table F-12. Applicable Basin Plan Numeric Water Quality Objectives

Constituent	Units	Water Quality Objectives
pH	s.u.	The pH of inland surface waters must be between 6.5 and 8.5 at all times and ambient pH shall not be changed more than 0.5 units from natural conditions.
Ammonia	mg/L	The ammonia nitrogen water quality objectives are based on the receiving water pH and temperature as per the current Basin Plan, Table 3-1 and Table 3-2, (Resolution No. 2002-011, and 2005-014)
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	The mean annual dissolved oxygen concentration of all waters shall be greater than 7.0 mg/L, and no single determination shall be less than 5.0 mg/L, except when natural conditions cause lesser concentrations. The dissolved oxygen content of all surface waters designated as WARM shall not be depressed below 5 mg/L as a result of waste discharges.
Turbidity	NTU	Where natural turbidity is between 0 and 50 NTU, increases shall not exceed 20%. Where natural turbidity is greater than 50 NTU increases shall not exceed 10%.

a. **pH**. This Order includes effluent limitations for pH to ensure compliance with Basin Plan Objectives for pH.

b. **Ammonia.** No downstream receiving water monitoring data were available for ammonia, thus it was not possible to calculate the applicable ammonia objectives. Effluent and receiving water monitoring requirements have been applied in this Order and the Order contains receiving water limitations for ammonia.

c. **Dissolved Oxygen.** The receiving water limitation is based on the Basin Plan Objective for dissolved oxygen.

d. **Turbidity.** The Basin Plan requirements for turbidity are as follows:

i. Where natural turbidity is between 0 and 50 NTU, increases shall not exceed 20%.

ii. Where natural turbidity is greater than 50 NTU, increases shall not exceed 10%.

iii. This Order applies the water quality objective for turbidity as a receiving water limitation in addition to the technology-based effluent limitation

e. **Temperature.** Narrative temperature objectives in the Basin Plan are stated as "*For waters designated WARM, water temperature shall not be altered by more than 5°F above the natural temperature. At no time shall these WARM-designated waters be raised above 80°F as a result of waste discharges*." The previous permit included an instantaneous effluent temperature

limitation of 86°F based on a white paper titled *Temperature and Dissolved Oxygen Impacts on Biota in Tidal Estuaries and Enclosed Bays in the Los Angeles Region*. The white paper evaluated the optimum temperatures for steelhead, topsmelt, ghost shrimp, brown rock crab, jackknife clam, and blue mussel. A maximum effluent temperature limitation of 86°F was determined to be appropriate for protection of aquatic life and is included in this Order.

f. Total Suspended Solids. The Basin Plan requires that, "*Waters shall not contain suspended or settleable material in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses*." This narrative objective has been translated into a numeric effluent limit, based on U.S. EPA's Quality Criteria for Water (commonly known as the "Gold Book"). In the Gold Book, U.S. EPA notes that "*In a study downstream from a discharge where inert suspended solids were increased to 80 mg/L, the density of macroinvertebrates decreased by 60 percent*…". This indicates that suspended solids concentrations of 80 mg/L in the receiving water resulted in adverse effects to aquatic life. As such, the Regional Water Board has implemented an effluent limitation of 75 mg/L for the implementation of the narrative water quality objective for solids. This limitation is consistent with the limitation in Order No. 2009-0096-A01.

g. Boron, Chloride, Sulfate, and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS). A TMDL (Resolution No. R4-2007-016), an amendment to the Basin Plan to incorporate the WLAs for boron (1.0 mg/L), chloride (150 mg/L), sulfate (250 mg/L), and TDS (salts) (850 mg/L) in the Calleguas Creek Watershed was adopted on November 8, 2007, by this Regional Water Board and became effective on December 2, 2008. Therefore, discharge effluent limitations set forth in this permit for boron, chloride, sulfates, and TDS are based on the TMDL**.**

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 measures mortality. A chronic toxicity test 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.

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. Discharges from TFX Aviation, Inc. enter the South Fork of Arroyo Conejo Creek. The Calleguas Creek TMDL (Resolution No. R4-2005-009) allocated a chronic toxicity WLA of 1.0 TU_c for the Calleguas Creek, its tributaries, and Mugu Lagoon. Because a chronic toxicity TMDL WLA is applicable to the discharge, a WQBEL based on this WLA is required (40 CFR section 122.44(d)(1)(vii)(B).)

Order No. R4-2009-0096 as amended by Order No. R4-2009-0096-A01 included effluent limitation for acute toxicity and a chronic toxicity trigger of 1.0 $TU_{c.}$ 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. During the term of the previous permit, monitoring data (from 2010 through 2014) indicated that the discharges were meeting the acute toxicity effluent limitation. The result demonstrated no reasonable potential for acute toxicity in the effluent at Discharge Point No. 001. The acute toxicity limitation for the effluent has been replaced with the chronic toxicity limitation in this Order because chronic toxicity is a more stringent requirement than acute toxicity. A chemical at a low concentration can have chronic effects but no acute effects. The replacement of the acute limitation with a chronic limitation is consistent with the exception to the anti-backsliding requirements of CWA sections 402(o)(1)/303(d)(4) and federal regulations. The chronic toxicity effluent limitation protects the Basin Plan acute toxicity objective because chronic toxicity is the more stringent and sensitive requirement.

The U.S. EPA Regions 8, 9 and 10 Toxicity Training Tool (January 2010) (Toxicity Tool) recommends that permitting authorities establish a monthly median effluent limit (MMEL) of 1.0 TU_c as the monthly compliance level for chronic WET for NPDES discharges without a mixing zone or dilution allowance (Section 2.6.2). The use of the MMEL of 1.0 TU_c for chronic WET is recommended only in conjunction with the following permit conditions as defined in the U.S. EPA's Technical Support Document For Water Quality-based Toxics Control (March 1991) (TSD):

- A statistically calculated maximum daily effluent limit (MDEL) for chronic WET (TSD Section 5.4.1) ; and
- Routine WET monitoring using the most sensitive test species identified through screening using species representing three different phyla (TSD Section 1.3.4).

This Order establishes a MMEL of "Pass" as the monthly chronic toxicity effluent limit and a MDEL of "Pass" or "% Effect <50", as the daily chronic toxicity effluent limit. While the chronic toxicity TMDL uses U.S. EPA's multi-concentration NOEC-LOEC statistical approach and recommended numeric water quality criterion of 1.0 TU_c to set and measure the toxicity target, the numeric chronic toxicity effluent limits prescribed in this Order use U.S. EPA's two-concentration

TST statistical approach. Both of these approaches are scientifically valid and provide comparable levels of water quality protection. However, the TST approach is superior in that it improves test power, provides the incentive for toxicity laboratories to generate high quality data, streamlines toxicity test data analysis, and is more likely to correctly classify toxic and not toxic samples (U.S. EPA, 2010; Diamond et al, 2013). The TST-based effluent limits derive from and comply with the underlying water quality standard for chronic toxicity in the Basin Plan, and are consistent with the assumptions and requirements of the available final WLA for chronic toxicity approved by U.S. EPA (40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(vii).) These effluent limits are feasible and fully comply with applicable NPDES regulations (e.g., 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1) and 122.45(d)(1).) The routine WET monitoring requirements have been established in Section V.A. of Attachment E – Monitoring and Reporting Program of this Order.

7. Final WQBELs

Summary of Water Quality-based Effluent Limitations for Discharge Point No. 001 are the following:

Table F-13. 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
Mercury	µg/L	--	0.051	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.00005	---	---
Phenolic Compounds (Chlorinated)[2]	µg/L	---	1	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	0.92	---	---
Arsenic, Total Recoverable	µg/L	---	10	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	0.009	---	---
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	5	10	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	0.005	0.009	---	---
Chromium VI, Total Recoverable	µg/L	8.1	16.3	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	0.007	0.015	---	---
Lead, Total Recoverable	µg/L	15.2	30.5	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	0.014	0.028	---	---
Selenium, Total Recoverable	µg/L	4.1	8.2	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	0.004	0.008	---	---
Silver, Total Recoverable	µg/L	22	44	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	0.02	0.04	---	---
Trichloroethylene	µg/L	---	5	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	--	0.005	---	---
Benzene	µg/L	---	1	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	0.0009	---	---

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Toluene	µg/L	---	10	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	0.009	---	---
Xylene	µg/L	---	10	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	0.009	---	---
Ethylbenzene	µg/L	---	10	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	0.009	---	---
Dichlorobromomethane	µg/L	---	100	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	0.092	---	---
Carbon Tetrachloride	µg/L	---	0.5	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	0.0005	---	---
1,1-Dichloroethane	µg/L	---	5	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	0.005	---	---
1,2-Dichloroethane	µg/L	---	0.5	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	0.0005	---	---
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	µg/L	---	5	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	0.005	---	---
1,1-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	---	6	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	0.006	---	---
Trans1,2-Dichloroethylene	µg/L	---	10	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	0.0092	---	---
Tetrachloroethylene	µg/L	---	5	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	0.005	---	---
Vinyl Chloride	µg/L	---	0.5	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	0.0005	---	---
Chlordane	µg/L	0.0006	0.001	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	0.0000005	0.000001		
4,4-DDD	µg/L	0.0008	0.002	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	0.0000008	0.000002		
4,4-DDE	µg/L	0.0006	0.001	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	0.0000005	0.000001		
4,4-DDT	µg/L	0.0006	0.001	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	0.0000005	0.000001		
Dieldrin	µg/L	0.0001	0.0003	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	0.0000001	0.0000003		
PCBs	µg/L	0.0002	0.0003	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	0.0000002	0.0000003		
Toxaphene	µg/L	0.0002	0.0003	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	0.0000002	0.0000003		

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Boron	mg/L	---	1.0	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	0.92	---	---
Chloride	mg/L	---	150	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	138	---	---
Nitrate + Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	mg/L	---	10	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	9.2	---	---
Sulfate	mg/L	---	250	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	229	---	---
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	---	850	---	---
	lbs/day[1]	---	780	---	---
Temperature	°F	---	---	---	86
Chronic Toxicity	Pass or Fail and % Effect for TST approach	Pass[3,4]	Pass or % Effect <50[3]	---	---

[1] The mass-based effluent limitations for pollutants are based on a maximum discharge flow rate of 0.110 mgd. The equation used to calculate the mass is:

m = 8.34 * C * Q where:
m = mass limit for a pollutant in lbs/day
C = concentration limit for a pollutant, mg/L
Q = maximum discharge flow rate, mgd

[2] Chlorinated phenolic compounds are comprised of the following constituents from the CTR list of priority pollutants: 2-chlorophenol, 2,4-dichlorophenol, 3-methyl-4-chlorophenol, pentachlorophenol, and 2,4,6-trichlorophenol.

[3] Report "Pass" or "Fail" for Median Monthly Effluent Limitations (MMEL). Report "Pass" or "Fail" and "% Effect" for Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL). During a calendar month, up to three independent toxicity tests are required for routine monitoring when one toxicity test results in "Fail".

[4] This is a Median Monthly Effluent Limitation

7-a. Effluent Limitation for Copper and Nickel based on TMDL (Resolution No. R4-2006-012)

Table F-13a. Effluent Limitations for Copper and Nickel

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Dry Monthly Average[1]	Wet Daily Maximum[2]
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L[3]	29	43
	lbs/day [4]	0.03	0.04
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L [5]	160	1296
	lbs/day [4]	0.2	1.2

[1] The Dry Monthly Average effluent limits apply when flow in the receiving water (South Fork of Arroyo Conejo) is less than 29.7 cubic feet per second (cfs) (86th percentile flow rate for Calleguas at Pacific Coast Highway (PCH),

Section 9.3, *p. 142 of the Final Technical Report Calleguas Creek Watershed Metals and Selenium TMDL, Revised May 2006*).

[2] The Wet Daily Maximum effluent limits apply when flow in the receiving water (South Fork of Arroyo Conejo) exceeds 29.7 cfs.

[3] The concentration-based effluent limitations have been converted to total recoverable using the CTR default translator of 0.96 for freshwater reaches.

[4] The mass-based effluent limitations for pollutants are based on a maximum discharge flow rate of 0.110 MGD.

[5] The concentration-based effluent limitations have been converted to total recoverable using the CTR default translator of 0.997 for freshwater reaches.

7-b. Final Effluent Limitations for Chlorpyrifos and Diazinon based on TMDL (Resolution No. R4-2005-009)

Table F-13b. Final Effluent Limitations for Chlorpyrifos and Diazinon

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations	
		Monthly Average	Daily Maximum
Chlorpyrifos	µg/L	0.014 [2]	---
	lbs/day [1]	0.00001	---
Diazinon	µg/L	0.10 [2]	0.10 [2]
	lbs/day [1]	0.00009	0.00009

[1] The mass-based effluent limitations for pollutants are based on a maximum discharge flow rate of 0.110 MGD.

[2] This limitation is derived from the final waste load allocation (WLA) as set forth in the Calllleguas Creek Watershed Toxicity TMDL (Resolution No. R4-2005-009). The TMDL became effective on March 26, 2006. Consistent with the TMDL, the final WLA-based limit became operative on March 26, 2008. The interim limits specified in this TMDL lapsed prior to the date this permit was renewed. Therefore, only final WLA-based limits are incorporated into this permit.

D. Final Effluent Limitation Considerations

1. Anti-Backsliding Requirements

Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 C.F.R. 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. The effluent limitations in this Order are at least as stringent as the effluent limitations in the previous permit, except for acute toxicity and cadmium. During the term of the previous permit, acute toxicity monitoring data (from 2010 through 2012) indicated 100% survival, the 8/1/2013 monitoring data indicated 90% survival, and the 2/5/2014 monitoring data indicated 80% survival, meeting the acute toxicity effluent limitation. The result demonstrated no reasonable potential for acute toxicity in the effluent at Discharge Point No. 001. In this Order, the acute toxicity limitation has been replaced with a chronic toxicity limitation because chronic toxicity is a more stringent requirement than acute toxicity. A chemical at a low concentration can have chronic effects but no acute effects. (See Section IV.C.6. above). The replacement of the acute limitation with a chronic limitation is consistent with the exception to the anti-backsliding

requirements. The chronic toxicity effluent limitation protects the Basin Plan acute toxicity objective, new information indicates it is more sensitive than the acute test, and the test evaluates mortality, changes in growth rate and changes in reproduction.

For cadmium, the effluent limitations in this Order are less stringent. The CTR criteria for freshwater, or for protection of human health including consumption of organisms, whichever is more stringent, are used to prescribe the effluent limitations to protect the beneficial uses of the South Fork of Arroyo Conejo Creek in the vicinity of the discharge. As mentioned previously, the groundwater recharge (GWR) of the underlying Conejo Valley groundwater basin is also a beneficial use for the receiving water body. The GWR beneficial use is protected using the Basin Plan MCLs which are used to protect drinking water in the Conejo Valley Groundwater Basin which has a MUN beneficial use. The receiving water, South Fork of Arroyo Conejo Creek, has associated with it an MUN-designation (potential) as well as groundwater recharge beneficial uses. Therefore, the Basin Plan MCL was used as criteria for protection of human health.

In the previous Order, the effluent limitations for cadmium and other metals were calculated based on the CTR criteria for freshwater using a hardness value of 100 mg/L because there was no available hardness data for the South Fork of Arroyo Conejo. Monitoring data collected for hardness during the period from 2010 through 2014 ranges from 400 mg/L to 520 mg/L for the South Fork of Arroyo Conejo. This is new information. According to the CTR, for determining freshwater aquatic life criteria for metals, the actual ambient hardness of the surface water shall be used for surface waters with a hardness of 400 mg/L or less as calcium carbonate. For surface waters with a hardness of over 400 mg/L as calcium carbonated, a hardness of 400 mg/L shall be used. Thus, this Order utilized a hardness of 400 mg/L to evaluate the reasonable potential and calculate the effluent limitations for metals. With a hardness of 400 the acute and chronic criteria are 21.5 µg/L and 7.31 µg/L for cadmium, respectively. The Basin Plan MCL for cadmium is 5 µg/L and more stringent than the freshwater criteria. Hence, the Basin Plan criteria was used to evaluate reasonable potential. This results in less stringent effluent limits for cadmium. This relaxation of effluent limitations is consistent with the exceptions to the anti-backsliding requirements of the CWA and federal regulations, based on the consideration of new information (i.e., discharge monitoring reports, and RPA) obtained since the prior permit was issued. [CWA section 402(o)(2)]. The effluent limitations for lead, selenium, and silver were also calculated based on the CTR with a hardness of 400 mg/L, and are more stringent than the limits in the previous Order.

2. Antidegradation Policies

40 C.F.R. 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. State Water Board 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.

As discussed in section IV.D.1 of this Fact Sheet, this Order contains effluent limitations for cadmium that are less stringent than in the prior permit. These limitations were developed using information (hardness data) that was not available when the prior permit was issued. The new effluent limitations were calculated consistent with the CTR-SIP procedures for developing WQBELs to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving water. As such, the relaxed effluent limitations are consistent with Resolution No. 68-16.

The replacement of effluent limitation for acute toxicity with chronic toxicity limitation in this Order is also consistent with Resolution No. 68-16. As stated above, the Facility's discharges did not show reasonable potential for acute toxicity to cause or contribute to an excursion above the respective water quality standards. The monitoring data from 2010 through 2012 indicated 100% survival, the 8/1/2013 monitoring indicated 90% survival, and the 2/5/2014 monitoring indicated 80% survival, meeting the acute toxicity effluent limitation. Therefore, the acute toxicity limitation has been replaced with a chronic toxicity limitation because chronic toxicity is a more stringent requirement than acute toxicity. The acute test evaluates mortality only; the chronic test evaluates mortality along with changes in reproduction and growth rate. This Order requires monitoring for chronic toxicity using the TST statistical approach instead of acute toxicity (as mentioned in Section IV.C.6.). This ensures no degradation of water quality occurs.

This Order does not provide for an increase in the permitted design flow or allow for a reduction in the level of treatment. The limits included hold the Discharger to performance levels that will not cause or contribute to water quality impairment or water quality degradation. Further, compliance with these requirements will result in the use of best practicable treatment or control of the discharge. Therefore, the issuance of this permit is consistent with the state's antidegradation policy.

3. Mass-based Effluent Limitations

Generally, mass-based effluent limitations ensure that proper treatment, and not dilution, is employed to comply with the final effluent concentration limitations. 40 C.F.R. 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 limitations on a case-by-case basis limitations based on mass are infeasible because the mass or pollutant cannot be

related to a measure of operation. The limitations, however, must ensure that dilution will not be used as a substitute for treatment.

Mass based effluent limitations are established using the following formula:

Mass (lbs/day) = flow rate (MGD) x 8.34 x 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)

4. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants

This Order contains both technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations for individual pollutants. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements.

Water quality-based effluent limitations have been 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 40 C.F.R. section 131.38. The scientific procedures for calculating the individual water quality-based effluent limitations for priority pollutants are based on the SIP, which was approved by U.S. EPA 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 U.S. EPA prior to May 30, 2000. Any water quality objectives and beneficial uses submitted to U.S. EPA prior to May 30, 2000, but not approved by U.S. EPA before that date, are nonetheless "applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA" pursuant to 40 C.F.R. 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.

5. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations

a. Table F-14 provides a summary of the final effluent limitations at Discharge Point No. 001.

Table F-14. Summary of Final Effluent Limitations For Discharge Point No. 001

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Basis[1]
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
Conventional Pollutants						
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) 5-day @ 20ºC	mg/L	20	30	---	---	P, BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	18	28	---	---	
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	15	---	---	P, BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	9	14	---	---	

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Basis[1]
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
pH	s.u.	---	---	6.5	8.5	P, BP
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	50	75	---	---	P, BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	46	69	---	---	
Non-Conventional Pollutants						
Settleable Solids	ml/L	0.1	0.2	---	---	P, BPJ
Temperature	°F	---	---	---	86	P, TP, WP
Turbidity	NTU	50	75	---	---	P, BPJ
Sulfides	mg/L	---	1	---	---	P, BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	---	0.92	---	---	
Sulfate[3]	mg/L	---	250	---	---	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	---	229	---	---	
Boron[3]	mg/L	---	1.0	---	---	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	---	0.92	---	---	
Chloride[3]	mg/L	---	150	---	---	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	---	138	---	---	
Total Dissolved Solids[3]	mg/L	---	850	---	---	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	---	780	---	---	
Nitrate + Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	mg/L	---	10	---	---	P, BP
	lbs/day[2]	---	9.2	---	---	
Chronic Toxicity	Pass or Fail and % Effect for TST approach	Pass[4,5]	Pass or % Effect <50[4]	---	---	TST
Priority Pollutants						
Mercury, Total Recoverable[6]	µg/L	---	0.051	---	---	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	---	0.00005	---	---	
Arsenic, Total Recoverable[7]	µg/L	---	10	---	---	P, MCL, BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	---	0.009	---	---	
Cadmium, Total Recoverable[8]	µg/L	5	10	---	---	BP, MCL, SIP
	lbs/day[2]	0.005	0.009	---	---	
Chromium VI, Total Recoverable[9]	µg/L	8.1	16.3	---	---	CTR, SIP
	lbs/day[2]	0.007	0.015	---	---	
Lead, Total Recoverable[9]	µg/L	15.2	30.5	---	---	CTR, SIP
	lbs/day[2]	0.014	0.028	---	---	
Selenium, Total Recoverable[9]	µg/L	4.1	8.2	---	---	CTR, SIP
	lbs/day[2]	0.004	0.008	---	---	

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Basis[1]
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
Silver, Total Recoverable[9]	µg/L	22	44	---	---	CTR, SIP
	lbs/day[2]	0.02	0.04	---	---	
Trichloroethylene[7]	µg/L	---	5	---	---	P, BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	--	0.005	---	---	
Benzene[7]	µg/L	---	1	---	---	P, BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	---	0.0009	---	---	
Toluene[7]	µg/L	---	10	---	---	P, BPJ
	lbs/day[21]	---	0.009	---	---	
Xylene[7]	µg/L	---	10	---	---	P, BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	---	0.009	---	---	
Ethylbenzene[7]	µg/L	---	10	---	---	P, BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	---	0.009	---	---	
Dichlorobromomethane[7]	µg/L	---	100	---	---	P, BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	---	0.09	---	---	
Carbon Tetrachloride[7]	µg/L	---	0.5	---	---	P, BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	---	0.0005	---	---	
1,1-Dichloroethane[7]	µg/L	---	5	---	---	P, BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	---	0.005	---	---	
1,2-Dichloroethane[7]	µg/L	---	0.5	---	---	P, BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	---	0.0005	---	---	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane[7]	µg/L	---	5	---	---	P, BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	---	0.005	---	---	
1,1-Dichloroethylene[7]	µg/L	---	6	---	---	P, BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	---	0.006	---	---	
Trans1,2-Dichloroethylene[7]	µg/L	---	10	---	---	P, BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	---	0.009	---	---	
Tetrachloroethylene[7]	µg/L	---	5	---	---	P, BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	---	0.005	---	---	
Vinyl Chloride[7]	µg/L	---	0.5	---	---	P, BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	---	0.0005	---	---	
Chlordane[10]	µg/L	0.0006	0.001	---	---	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	0.0000005	0.000001	---	---	
4,4-DDD[10]	µg/L	0.0008	0.002	---	---	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	0.0000008	0.000002	---	---	
4,4-DDE[10]	µg/L	0.0006	0.001	---	---	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	0.0000005	0.000001	---	---	
4,4-DDT[10]	µg/L	0.0006	0.001	---	---	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	0.0000005	0.000001	---	---	

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				Basis[1]
		Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	
Dieldrin[10]	µg/L	0.0001	0.0003	---	---	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	0.0000001	0.00000036	---	---	
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)[10,11]	µg/L	0.0002	0.0003	---	---	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	0.0000002	0.0000003	---	---	
Toxaphene[10]	µg/L	0.0002	0.0003	---	---	TMDL
	lbs/day[2]	0.0000002	0.0000003	---	---	
Phenolic Compounds (Chlorinated)[12]	µg/L	---	1	---	---	P, BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	---	0.92	---	---	
Phenols[13]	mg/L	---	1	---	---	P, BPJ
	lbs/day[2]	---	0.92	---	---	

[1] BP = Basin Plan; TP = Thermal Plan; P = Prior Permit (Order No. R4-2009-0096 as amended by Order No. R4-2009-0096-A01); MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level; BPJ = Best Professional Judgment; CTR = California Toxics Rule; SIP = State Implementation Policy; TMDL= Total Maximum Daily Load; TST = EPA Test of Significant Toxicity Approach; and WP = White Paper.

[2] The mass-based effluent limitations for pollutants are based on a maximum discharge flow rate of 0.110 MGD.

[3] The concentration-based effluent limitations are based on TMDL (Resolution No. R4-2007-016).

[4] Report "Pass" or "Fail" for Median Monthly Effluent Limitations (MMEL). Report "Pass" or "Fail" and "% Effect" for Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation (MDEL). During a calendar month, up to three independent toxicity tests are required for routine monitoring when one toxicity test results in "Fail".

[5] This is a Median Monthly Effluent Limitation.

[6] The concentration-based effluent limitations are based on TMDL (Resolution No. R4-2006-012).

[7] Effluent limitations are based on the previous Order No. R4-2009-0096 as amended by Order No. R4-2009-0096-A01.

[8] Effluent limitations are based on the Basin Plan MCL and SIP procedures.

[9] Effluent limitations are based on the CTR utilizing a hardness of 400 mg/L.

[10] The concentration-based effluent limitations are based on TMDL (Resolution No. R4-2005-010).

[11] Applies to sum of all congener or isomer or homolog or Aroclor analyses.

[12] Chlorinated phenolic compounds are comprised of the following constituents from the CTR list of priority pollutants: 2-chlorophenol, 2,4-dichlorophenol, 3-methyl-4-chlorophenol, pentachlorophenol, and 2,4,6-trichlorophenol.

[13] Phenols are comprised of the following constituents from the CTR list of priority pollutants: phenol, 2,4-dimethylphenol, 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol, 2,4-dinitrophenol, 2-nitrophenol, and 4-nitrophenol.

b. Final Effluent Limitations for Copper and Nickel based on TMDL (Resolution No. R4-2006-012) for Discharge Point No. 001

Table F-15. Final Effluent Limitations for Copper and Nickel

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations		Basis[a]
		Dry Monthly Average[1]	Wet Daily Maximum[2]	
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L[3]	29	43	TMDL
	lbs/day[4]	0.03	0.04	
Nickel, Total Recoverable	µg/L[5]	160	1296	TMDL
	lbs/day[4]	0.2	1.2	

[a] TMDL = Total Maximum Daily Load (Resolution R4-2006-012)

[1] The Dry Monthly Average effluent limits apply when flow in the receiving water (South Fork of Arroyo Conejo) is less than 29.7 cubic feet per second (cfs) (86th percentile flow rate for Calleguas at Pacific Coast Highway (PCH), *Section* 9.3, *p. 142 of the Final Technical Report Calleguas Creek Watershed Metals and Selenium TMDL, Revised May 2006*).

[2] The Wet Daily Maximum effluent limits apply when flow in the receiving water (South Fork of Arroyo Conejo) exceeds 29.7 cfs.

[3] The concentration-based effluent limitations have been converted to total recoverable using the CTR default translator of 0.96 for freshwater reaches.

[4] The mass-based effluent limitations for pollutants are based on a maximum discharge flow rate of 0.110 MGD.

[5] The concentration-based effluent limitations have been converted to total recoverable using the CTR default translator of 0.997 for freshwater reaches.

c. Final Effluent Limitations for Chlorpyrifos and Diazinon based on TMDL (Resolution No. R4-2005-009) for Discharge Point No. 001

Table F-16. Final Effluent Limitations for Chlorpyrifos and Diazinon

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations		Basis[a]
		Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	
Chlorpyrifos	µg/L	0.014[2]	---	TMDL
	lbs/day[1]	0.00001	---	
Diazinon	µg/L	0.10[2]	0.10[2]	TMDL
	lbs/day[1]	0.00009	0.00009	

[a] TMDL = Total Maximum Daily Load (Resolution R4-2005-009)

[1] The mass-based effluent limitations for pollutants are based on a maximum discharge flow rate of 0.110 MGD.

[2] This limitation is derived from the final waste load allocation (WLA) as set forth in the Calleguas Creek Watershed Toxicity TMDL (Resolution No. R4-2005-009), The TMDL became effective on March 26, 2006. Consistent with the TMDL, the final WLA-based limit became operative on March 26, 2008. The interim limits specified in this TMDL lapsed prior to the date this permit was renewed. Therefore, only final WLA-based limits are incorporated into this permit.

E. Interim Effluent Limitations – Not Applicable

F. Land Discharge Specifications – Not Applicable

G. Recycling Specifications – Not Applicable

V. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

The receiving water limitations in the proposed order are based upon the water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan. As such, they are a required part of the proposed order.

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 (40 C.F.R. 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 PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with 40 C.F.R. section 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with 40 C.F.R. 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.

Sections 122.41(a)(1) and (b) through (n) of 40 C.F.R. 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) of 40 C.F.R. allows the state to omit or modify conditions to impose more stringent requirements. In accordance with 40 C.F.R. section 123.25, this Order omits federal conditions that address enforcement authority specified in 40 C.F.R. 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 40 C.F.R. Section 123 and the previous permit. 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 or revisions to the Calleguas Creek TMDLs.

2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements

a. Initial Investigation Toxicity Reduction Evaluation Workplan. This provision is based on section 4 of the SIP, Toxicity Control Provisions, which establishes minimum toxicity control requirements for implementing the narrative toxicity objective for aquatic life protection established in the basin plans of the State of California.

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

This provision is based on section 122.44(k) and includes the requirement to develop and implement a SWPPP.

This Order does not include Pollution and Minimization Program because the monitoring data for priority pollutants submitted for the term of the previous permit indicated that there were no sample results reported as "Detected, but Not Quantified" (DNQ); and the "Method Detection Limits" (MDL) were less than the effluent limitations and the State Water Board Minimum Levels (MLs).

4. Construction, Operation, and Maintenance Specifications

This provision is based on the requirements of section 122.41(e) and Order No. 2009-0096-A01. It requires that the Discharger properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems 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. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

CWA section 308 and 40 C.F.R. section 122.41(h), (j)-(*l*), 122.44(i), and 122.48 require that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Regional Water Board to establish monitoring, inspection, entry, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), Attachment E of this Order establishes monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements that 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 pollutants expected to be present in the discharge will be required as established in the MRP (Attachment E). To demonstrate compliance with established effluent limitations, the Order includes monthly, and quarterly monitoring requirements for parameters for which effluent limitations have been established. All other monitoring has been retained consistent with Order No. R4-2009-0096-A01. Monthly monitoring for 1-4-dioxane was included to gather data to determine reasonable

potential because this pollutant has been detected in the effluent. The monitoring requirements for chlorpyrifos, diazinon, chlordane, 4,4-DDD, 4,4-DDE, 4,4-DDT, dieldren, polychlorinated biphenyls, and toxaphene were reduced from monthly to quarterly because these pollutants were reported as non-detected in the effluent during the term of the previous permit. Monitoring is required for these pollutants because effluent limitations based on the Calleguas Creek TMDLs are included in this permit.

The SIP states that the Regional Water Board will require periodic monitoring for pollutants for which criteria or objectives apply and for which no effluent limitations have been established. This Order requires the Discharger to conduct annual monitoring for the remaining CTR priority pollutants and TCDD Equivalents. The Regional Water Board will use the additional data to conduct an RPA and determine if additional WQBELs are required. The Regional Water Board may reopen the permit to incorporate additional effluent limitations and requirements, if necessary.

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. For this permit, chronic toxicity in the discharge has a limit and it is evaluated using U.S. EPA's 2010 TST statistical approach.

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, this permit requires the Discharger to conduct receiving water monitoring of the CTR priority pollutants at Monitoring Location RSW-001. The Discharger must analyze temperature, hardness, and pH of the upstream receiving water at the same time the samples are collected for priority pollutants analysis. The Discharger is also required to collect stream flow data at RSW-001 in the South Fork of Arroyo Conejo to determine compliance with the effluent limitations for copper and nickel based on the TMDL.

The Ventura County Watershed Protection District (VCWPD) requires the public to obtain permission to access the channel or perform any activity in the channel. Also, VCWPD has expressed some concerns associated with the placement of equipment in the flood control channel to monitor for flow.

Based on the information provided by VCWPD to the Regional Board, stream flow data is monitored at a gauging station in the South Fork of Arroyo Conejo (Station No. 830) which is closest to RSW-001. This station can record stream flow (not real time data) above 25 cubic feet per second (cfs) which is reflective of

the stream flow during rain events. During the dry season the flow is between 10 to 15 cfs. The low flow data (25 to 100 cfs) are not posted in the VCWPD website but the public can only obtain the data through a letter of request. TFX shall request the stream flow data from the VCWPD for compliance with the NPDES permit requirements. Furthermore, TFX shall coordinate with VCWPD to obtain permission to access the channel of the South Fork of Arroyo Conejo to collect the receiving water samples for priority pollutants, pH, temperature, and hardness at RSW-001.

2. Groundwater – Not Applicable

E. Other Monitoring Requirements

1. Storm Water Monitoring

Not applicable

2. SWPPP, BMP, and Spill Contingency Plan Status and Effectiveness Report

a. The Discharger is required by Special Provision VI.C.3. of the Order to update and implement a SWPPP, BMP, and Spill Contingency Plan. This Order requires the Discharger to report on the effectiveness of the plans and update them as needed to ensure all actual or potential sources of pollutants in wastewater discharged from the Facility are addressed in the SWPPP, BMP, and Spill Contingency Plan.

VIII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Regional Water Board is considering the issuance of WDRs that will serve as an NPDES permit for the TFX Aviation, Inc., 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.

The public had access to the agenda and any changes in dates and locations through the Los Angeles Regional Water Board's website at http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangeles.

B. Written Comments

The staff determinations are tentative. Interested persons were invited to submit written comments concerning tentative WDRs as provided through the notification process electronically at losangeles@waterboards.ca.gov with a copy to Rosario.Aston@waterboards.ca.gov.

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Regional Water Board, the written comments were due at the Regional Water Board office by 5:00 p.m. on April 24, 2015.

C. Public Hearing

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

Date:	**May 14, 2015**
Time:	**9:00 a.m.**
Location:	**Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, Board Room** **700 North Alameda Street** **Los Angeles, California**

Interested persons were invited to attend. At the public hearing, the Regional Water Board heard testimony pertinent to the discharge, WDRs, and permit. For accuracy of the record, important testimony was requested 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. Reconsideration of Waste Discharge Requirements

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

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

For instructions on how to file a petition for review, see http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality/wqpetition_instr.shtml

E. Information and Copying

The Report of Waste Discharge, other supporting documents, and comments received 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.

F. 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.

G. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this order should be directed to Rosario Aston at (213) 576-6653.

ATTACHMENT G – 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, over-head 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

A. 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

B.

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 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 part 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 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 VII.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 VIII 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.

TABLE B

EXAMPLE
ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL POLLUTION SOURCES AND CORRESPONDING BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES SUMMARY

Area	Activity	Pollutant Source	Pollutant	Best Management Practices
Vehicle & Equipment Fueling	Fueling	Spills and leaks during delivery. Spills caused by topping off fuel tanks. Hosing or washing down fuel oil fuel area. Leaking storage tanks. Rainfall running off fuel oil, and rainfall running onto and off fueling area.	fuel oil	Use spill and overflow protection. Minimize run-on of storm water into the fueling area. Cover fueling area. Use dry cleanup methods rather than hosing down area. Implement proper spill prevention control program. Implement adequate preventative maintenance program to preventive tank and line leaks. Inspect fueling areas regularly to detect problems before they occur. Train employees on proper fueling, cleanup, and spill response techniques.

The description of the BMPs shall identify the BMPs as (1) existing BMPs, (2) existing BMPs to be revised and implemented, or (3) new BMPs to be implemented. The description shall also include a discussion on the effectiveness of each BMP to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. The SWPPP shall provide a summary of all BMPs implemented for each pollutant source. This information should be summarized similar to Table B.

Facility operators shall consider the following BMPs for implementation at the facility:

A. Non-Structural BMPs

Non-structural BMPs generally consist of processes, prohibitions, procedures, schedule of activities, etc., that prevent pollutants associated with industrial activity from contacting with storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. They are considered low technology, cost-effective measures. Facility operators should consider all possible non-structural BMPs options before considering additional

structural BMPs (see section A.8.b. below). Below is a list of non-structural BMPs that should be considered:

1. **Good Housekeeping.** Good housekeeping generally consists of practical procedures to maintain a clean and orderly facility.

2. **Preventive Maintenance.** Preventive maintenance includes the regular inspection and maintenance of structural storm water controls (catch basins, oil/water separators, etc.) as well as other facility equipment and systems.

3. **Spill Response.** This includes spill clean-up procedures and necessary clean-up equipment based upon the quantities and locations of significant materials that may spill or leak.

4. **Material Handling and Storage.** This includes all procedures to minimize the potential for spills and leaks and to minimize exposure of significant materials to storm water and authorized non-storm water discharges.

5. **Employee Training.** This includes training of personnel who are responsible for (1) implementing activities identified in the SWPPP, (2) conducting inspections, sampling, and visual observations, and (3) managing storm water. Training should address topics such as spill response, good housekeeping, and material handling procedures, and actions necessary to implement all BMPs identified in the SWPPP. The SWPPP shall identify periodic dates for such training. Records shall be maintained of all training sessions held.

6. **Waste Handling/Recycling.** This includes the procedures or processes to handle, store, or dispose of waste materials or recyclable materials.

7. **Recordkeeping and Internal Reporting.** This includes the procedures to ensure that all records of inspections, spills, maintenance activities, corrective actions, visual observations, etc., are developed, retained, and provided, as necessary, to the appropriate facility personnel.

8. **Erosion Control and Site Stabilization.** This includes a description of all sediment and erosion control activities. This may include the planting and maintenance of vegetation, diversion of run-on and runoff, placement of sandbags, silt screens, or other sediment control devices, etc.

9. **Inspections.** This includes, in addition to the preventative maintenance inspections identified above, an inspection schedule of all potential pollutant sources. Tracking and follow-up procedures shall be described to ensure adequate corrective actions are taken and SWPPPs are made.

10. **Quality Assurance.** This includes the procedures to ensure that all elements of the SWPPP and Monitoring Program are adequately conducted.

B. Structural BMPs.

Where non-structural BMPs as identified in section VII.A.8 above are not effective, structural BMPs shall be considered. Structural BMPs generally consist of structural devices that reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Below is a list of structural BMPs that should be considered:

1. **Overhead Coverage.** This includes structures that provide horizontal coverage of materials, chemicals, and pollutant sources from contact with storm water and authorized non-storm water discharges.

2. **Retention Ponds.** This includes basins, ponds, surface impoundments, bermed areas, etc. that do not allow storm water to discharge from the facility.

3. **Control Devices.** This includes berms or other devices that channel or route run-on and runoff away from pollutant sources.

4. **Secondary Containment Structures.** This generally includes containment structures around storage tanks and other areas for the purpose of collecting any leaks or spills.

5. **Treatment.** This includes inlet controls, infiltration devices, oil/water separators, detention ponds, vegetative swales, etc. that reduce the pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges.

IX. Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Evaluation

The facility operator shall conduct one comprehensive site compliance evaluation (evaluation) in each reporting period (July 1-June 30). Evaluations shall be conducted within 8-16 months of each other. The SWPPP shall be revised, as appropriate, and the revisions implemented within 90 days of the evaluation. Evaluations shall include the following:

A. A review of all visual observation records, inspection records, and sampling and analysis results.

B. A visual inspection of all potential pollutant sources for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system.

C. A review and evaluation of all BMPs (both structural and non-structural) to determine whether the BMPs are adequate, properly implemented and maintained, or whether additional BMPs are needed. A visual inspection of equipment needed to implement the SWPPP, such as spill response equipment, shall be included.

D. An evaluation report that includes, (i) identification of personnel performing the evaluation, (ii) the date(s) of the evaluation, (iii) necessary SWPPP revisions, (iv) schedule, as required in section A.10.e, for implementing SWPPP revisions, (v) any incidents of non-compliance and the corrective actions taken, and (vi) a certification that

the facility operator is in compliance with this Permit. If the above certification cannot be provided, explain in the evaluation report why the facility operator is not in compliance with this General Permit. The evaluation report shall be submitted as part of the annual report, retained for at least five years, and signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions V.D.5 of Attachment D.

X. SWPPP General Requirements

A. The SWPPP shall be retained on site and made available upon request of a representative of the Regional Water Board and/or local storm water management agency (local agency) which receives the storm water discharges.

B. The Regional Water Board and/or local agency may notify the facility operator when the SWPPP does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of this section. As requested by the Regional Water Board and/or local agency, the facility operator shall submit an SWPPP revision and implementation schedule that meets the minimum requirements of this section to the Regional Water Board and/or local agency that requested the SWPPP revisions. Within 14 days after implementing the required SWPPP revisions, the facility operator shall provide written certification to the Regional Water Board and/or local agency that the revisions have been implemented.

C. The SWPPP shall be revised, as appropriate, and implemented prior to changes in industrial activities which (i) may significantly increase the quantities of pollutants in storm water discharge, (ii) cause a new area of industrial activity at the facility to be exposed to storm water, or (iii) begin an industrial activity which would introduce a new pollutant source at the facility.

D. The SWPPP shall be revised and implemented in a timely manner, but in no case more than 90 days after a facility operator determines that the SWPPP is in violation of any requirement(s) of this Permit.

E. When any part of the SWPPP is infeasible to implement due to proposed significant structural changes, the facility operator shall submit a report to the Regional Water Board prior to the applicable deadline that (i) describes the portion of the SWPPP that is infeasible to implement by the deadline, (ii) provides justification for a time extension, (iii) provides a schedule for completing and implementing that portion of the SWPPP, and (iv) describes the BMPs that will be implemented in the interim period to reduce or prevent pollutants in storm water discharges and authorized non-storm water discharges. Such reports are subject to Regional Water Board approval and/or modifications. Facility operators shall provide written notification to the Regional Water Board within 14 days after the SWPPP revisions are implemented.

F. The SWPPP shall be provided, upon request, to the Regional Water Board. The SWPPP is considered a report that shall be available to the public by the Regional Water Board under Section 308(b) of the Clean Water Act.

ATTACHMENT H – STATE WATER BOARD MINIMUM LEVELS

The Minimum Levels (MLs) in ppb (µg/L) 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		
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	

Table 2b - SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES*	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
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	
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
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

ATTACHMENT I – LIST OF PRIORITY POLLUTANTS

CTR Number	Parameter	CAS Number	Suggested Analytical Methods
1	Antimony	7440360	[1]
2	Arsenic	7440382	[1]
3	Beryllium	7440417	[1]
4	Cadmium	7440439	[1]
5a	Chromium (III)	16065831	[1]
5a	Chromium (VI)	18540299	[1]
6	Copper	7440508	[1]
7	Lead	7439921	[1]
8	Mercury	7439976	[1]
9	Nickel	7440020	[1]
11	Selenium	7782492	[1]
11	Silver	7440224	[1]
12	Thallium	7440280	[1]
13	Zinc	7440666	[1]
14	Cyanide	57125	[1]
15	Asbestos	1332214	[1]
16	2,3,7,8-TCDD	1746016	[1]
17	Acrolein	117028	[1]
18	Acrylonitrile	117131	[1]
19	Benzene	71432	[1]
20	Bromoform	75252	[1]
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	56235	[1]
22	Chlorobenzene	118907	[1]
23	Chlorodibromomethane	124481	[1]
24	Chloroethane	75003	[1]
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether	111758	[1]
26	Chloroform	67663	[1]
27	Dichlorobromomethane	75274	[1]
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	75343	[1]
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	117062	[1]
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	75354	[1]
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	78875	[1]
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene	542756	[1]
33	Ethylbenzene	110414	[1]
34	Methyl Bromide	74839	[1]
35	Methyl Chloride	74873	[1]
36	Methylene Chloride	75092	[1]
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79345	[1]
38	Tetrachloroethylene	127184	[1]
39	Toluene	118883	[1]
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	156605	[1]

CTR Number	Parameter	CAS Number	Suggested Analytical Methods
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71556	[1]
42	1,12-Trichloroethane	79005	[1]
43	Trichloroethylene	79016	[1]
44	Vinyl Chloride	75014	[1]
45	2-Chlorophenol	95578	[1]
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	120832	[1]
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	115679	[1]
48	2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	534521	[1]
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	51285	[1]
50	2-Nitrophenol	88755	[1]
51	4-Nitrophenol	110027	[1]
52	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	59507	[1]
53	Pentachlorophenol	87865	[1]
54	Phenol	118952	[1]
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88062	[1]
56	Acenaphthene	83329	[1]
57	Acenaphthylene	208968	[1]
58	Anthracene	120127	[1]
59	Benzidine	92875	[1]
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	56553	[1]
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	50328	[1]
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	205992	[1]
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	191242	[1]
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	207089	[1]
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	111911	[1]
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	111444	[1]
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	118601	[1]
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	117817	[1]
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	111553	[1]
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	85687	[1]
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	91587	[1]
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	7005723	[1]
73	Chrysene	218019	[1]
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	53703	[1]
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95501	[1]
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541731	[1]
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	116467	[1]
78	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	91941	[1]
79	Diethyl Phthalate	84662	[1]
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	131113	[1]
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	84742	[1]
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121142	[1]
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	606202	[1]
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	117840	[1]
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122667	[1]
86	Fluoranthene	206440	[1]

CTR Number	Parameter	CAS Number	Suggested Analytical Methods
87	Fluorene	86737	[1]
88	Hexachlorobenzene	118741	[1]
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	87863	[1]
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	77474	[1]
91	Hexachloroethane	67721	[1]
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	193395	[1]
93	Isophorone	78591	[1]
94	Naphthalene	91203	[1]
95	Nitrobenzene	98953	[1]
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62759	[1]
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	621647	[1]
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	86306	[1]
99	Phenanthrene	85018	[1]
110	Pyrene	129000	[1]
111	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120821	[1]
112	Aldrin	309002	[1]
113	alpha-BHC	319846	[1]
114	beta-BHC	319857	[1]
115	gamma-BHC	58899	[1]
116	delta-BHC	319868	[1]
117	Chlordane	57749	[1]
118	4,4'-DDT	50293	[1]
119	4,4'-DDE	72559	[1]
111	4,4'-DDD	72548	[1]
111	Dieldrin	60571	[1]
112	alpha-Endosulfan	959988	[1]
113	beta-Endosulfan	33213659	[1]
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	1131178	[1]
115	Endrin	72208	[1]
116	Endrin Aldehyde	7421934	[1]
117	Heptachlor	76448	[1]
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	1124573	[1]
119	PCB-1116	12674112	[1]
120	PCB-1221	11114282	[1]
121	PCB-1232	11141165	[1]
122	PCB-1242	53469219	[1]
123	PCB-1248	12672296	[1]
124	PCB-1254	11197691	[1]
125	PCB-1260	11196825	[1]
126	Toxaphene	8001352	[1]

[1] Pollutants shall be analyzed using the methods described in 40 CFR Part 136 (revised May 18, 2012); for priority pollutants, the methods must meet the lowest MLs specified in Attachment 4 of the SIP (Attachment H of this permit package) or, where no methods are specified for a given pollutant, by methods approved by this Regional Water Board or the State Water Board. 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.

ATTACHMENT J – REASONABLE POTENTIAL DETERMINATION AND EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS CALCULATIONS

Fact Sheet Attachment J
TFX Aviation Inc Facility
Reasonable Potential Analysis and Calculation of Effluent Limitations (Per Sections 1.3 and 1.4 of SIP)

CTR#	Parameters	Units	CV	MEC	CTR Water Quality Criteria (ug/L)						Lowest C	MEC >= Lowest C	Tier 1 - Need limit?	B Available (Y/N)?	Are all B data points non-detects (Y/N)?	If all data points ND Enter the min detection limit (MDL) (ug/L)	Enter the pollutant B detected max conc (ug/L)	If all B is ND, is MDL>C?	RE
					Freshwater		Saltwater		Human Health for consumption of:										
					C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	Water & organisms (Based on Basin Plan MCL)	Organisms only									
1	Antimony	ug/L	0.6	0.34						4300.00	4300.00	No	No	Y	Y	0.5		N	
2	**Arsenic**	**ug/L**	**0.6**	**1.2**	**340.00**	**150.00**			**10.00**		**10.00**	**No**	**No**	**Y**	**N**		**1.4**		
3	Beryllium	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria						Narrative	No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	0.25		N	
4	**Cadmium**	**ug/L**	**0.6**	**0.25**	**21.58**	**7.31**			**5.00**	**Narrative**	**5.00**	**No**	**No**	**Y**	**Y**	**0.25**		**N**	
5a	Chromium (III)		0.6	3.9	5404.62	644.20				Narrative	644.20	No	No	Y	N		0.52		
5b	**Chromium (VI)**	**ug/L**	**0.6**	**17**	**16.29**	**11.43**				**Narrative**	**11.43**	**Yes**	**Yes**	**Y**	**Y**	**0.25**		**N**	
6	**Copper**	**ug/L**	**0.6**	**6**	**51.68**	**30.50**					**30.50**	**No**	**No**	**Y**	**N**		**6.3**		
7	**Lead**	**ug/L**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**476.82**	**18.58**				**Narrative**	**18.58**	**No**	**No**	**Y**	**Y**	**0.5**		**N**	
8	**Mercury**	**ug/L**	**0.6**	**0.0022**	**Reserved**	**Reserved**			**2.00**	**0.051**	**0.051**	**No**	**No**	**Y**	**Y**	**0.00016**		**N**	
9	**Nickel**	**ug/L**	**0.6**	**3.6**	**1515.92**	**168.54**			**100.00**	**4600.00**	**100.00**	**No**	**No**	**Y**	**N**		**2**		
10	**Selenium**	**ug/L**	**0.6**	**1.4**	**20.00**	**5.00**				**Narrative**	**5.00**	**No**	**No**	**Y**	**Y**	**0.5**		**N**	
11	**Silver**	**ug/L**	**0.6**	**0.13**	**44.05**						**44.05**	**No**	**No**	**Y**	**Y**	**0.5**		**N**	
12	Thallium	ug/L	0.6	0.5						6.30	6.30	No	No	Y	Y	0.5		N	
13	Zinc	ug/L	0.6	22	387.83	387.83					387.83	No	No	Y	N		11		
14	Cyanide	ug/L	0.6	3	22.00	5.20				220000.00	5.20	No	No	Y	Y	3		N	
15	Asbestos	Fibers/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	N					
16	2,3,7,8 TCDD	ug/L	0.6							0.000000014	0.000000014			N					
17	Acrolein	ug/L	0.6	2.5						780	780	No	No	Y	Y	2.5		N	
18	Acrylonitrile	ug/L	0.6							0.66	0.660			Y	Y	1		Y	
19	**Benzene**	**ug/L**	**0.6**	**0.75**					**1.0**	**71**	**1.0**	**No**	**No**	**Y**	**Y**	**0.25**		**N**	
20	Bromoform	ug/L	0.6	0.25						360	360.0	No	No	Y	Y	0.25		N	
21	**Carbon Tetrachloride**	**ug/L**	**0.6**	**0.25**						**4.4**	**4.40**	**No**	**No**	**Y**	**Y**	**0.25**		**N**	
22	Chlorobenzene	ug/L	0.6	0.25						21000	21000	No	No	Y	Y	0.25		N	
23	Chlorodibromomethane	ug/L	0.6	0.25						34	34.00	No	No	Y	Y	0.25		N	
24	Chloroethane	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	0.25		N	
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	1		N	
26	Chloroform	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y				
27	**Dichlorobromomethane**	**ug/L**	**0.6**	**0.25**						**46**	**46.00**	**No**	**No**	**Y**	**Y**	**0.25**		**N**	
28	**1,1-Dichloroethane**	**ug/L**	**0.6**	**No Criteria**							**No Criteria**	**No Criteria**	**No Criteria**	**Y**	**Y**	**0.25**		**N**	
29	**1,2-Dichloroethane**	**ug/L**	**0.6**	**0.24**					**0.50**	**99**	**0.50**	**No**	**No**	**Y**	**Y**	**0.25**		**N**	
30	**1,1-Dichloroethylene**	**ug/L**	**0.6**	**0.25**						**3.2**	**3.200**	**No**	**No**	**Y**	**Y**	**0.25**		**N**	
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	ug/L	0.6	0.25						39	39.00	No	No	Y	Y	0.25		N	
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene	ug/L	0.6	0.25						1700	1700	No	No	Y	Y	0.25		N	
33	**Ethylbenzene**	**ug/L**	**0.6**	**0.25**					**300**	**29000**	**300**	**No**	**No**	**Y**	**Y**	**0.25**		**N**	
34	Methyl Bromide	ug/L	0.6	0.25						4000	4000	No	No	N					
35	Methyl Chloride	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	N					
36	Methylene Chloride	ug/L	0.6	0.5						1600	1600.0	No	No	Y	Y	0.5		N	
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ug/L	0.6	0.25						11	11.00	No	No	Y	Y	0.25		N	
38	**Tetrachloroethylene**	**ug/L**	**0.6**	**0.25**					**5.0**	**8.85**	**5.0**	**No**	**No**	**Y**	**Y**	**0.25**		**N**	
39	**Toluene**	**ug/L**	**0.6**	**0.25**					**150**	**200000**	**150**	**No**	**No**	**Y**	**N**		**0.27**		
40	**1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene**	**ug/L**	**0.6**	**0.25**					**10**	**140000**	**10**	**No**	**No**	**Y**	**Y**	**0.25**		**N**	
41	**1,1,1-Trichloroethane**	**ug/L**	**0.6**	**0.25**					**200.00**		**200.00**	**No**	**No**	**Y**	**Y**	**0.25**		N	
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ug/L	0.6	0.25						42	42.0	No	No	Y	Y	0.25		N	
43	**Trichloroethylene**	**ug/L**	**0.6**	**2**					**5.0**	**81**	**5.0**	**No**	**No**	**Y**	**Y**	**0.25**		**N**	
44	**Vinyl Chloride**	**ug/L**	**0.6**	**0.25**					**1**	**525**	**1**	**No**	**No**	**Y**	**Y**	**0.25**		**N**	
45	2-Chlorophenol	ug/L	0.6	0.24						400	400	No	No	Y	Y	0.47		N	
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	ug/L	0.6	0.23						790	790	No	No	Y	Y	0.95		N	
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	ug/L	0.6	0.87						2300	2300	No	No	Y	Y	0.95		N	
48	4,6-dinitro-o-resol (aka2-methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol)	ug/L	0.6	0.39						765	765.0	No	No	Y	Y	1.9		N	
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	ug/L	0.6	5						14000	14000	No	No	Y	Y	1.9		N	
50	2-Nitrophenol	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	0.95		N	
51	4-Nitrophenol	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	1.9		N	
52	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol (aka P-chloro-m-resol)	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	1.9		N	
53	Pentachlorophenol	ug/L	0.6	0.63	14.42	11.06				8.2	8.20	No	No	Y	Y	0.95		N	
54	Phenol	ug/L	0.6	0.43						4600000	4600000	No	No	Y	Y	0.47		N	
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	ug/L	0.6	0.27						6.5	6.5	No	No	Y	Y	0.47		N	
56	Acenaphthene	ug/L	0.6	0.44						2700	2700	No	No	Y	Y	0.19		N	
57	Acenaphthylene	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	0.19		N	
58	Anthracene	ug/L	0.6	0.28						110000	110000	No	No	Y	Y	0.19		N	
59	Benzidine	ug/L	0.6							0.00054	0.00054			Y	Y	4.7		Y	
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	ug/L	0.6							0.049	0.0490			Y	Y	0.95		Y	
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	ug/L	0.6							0.049	0.0490			Y	Y	0.47		Y	

CTR#	Parameters	Units	CV	MEC	CTR Water Quality Criteria (ug/L)						Lowest C	MEC >= Lowest C	Tier 1 - Need limit?	B Available (Y/N)?	Are all B data points non-detects (Y/N)?	If all data points ND Enter the min detection limit (MDL) (ug/L)	Enter the pollutant B detected max conc (ug/L)	If all B is ND, is MDL>C?	RE
					Freshwater		Saltwater		Human Health for consumption of:										
					C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	C acute = CMC tot	C chronic = CCC tot	Water & organisms (Based on Basin Plan MCL)	Organisms only									
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	ug/L	0.6							0.049	0.0490			Y	Y	0.95		Y	
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	1.9		N	
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	ug/L	0.6							0.049	0.0490			Y	Y	0.24		Y	
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	0.19		N	
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	ug/L	0.6	0.48						1.4	1.400	No	No	Y	Y	0.19		N	
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	ug/L	0.6	0.5						170000	170000	No	No	N					
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	ug/L	0.6	0.35						5.9	5.9	No	No	Y	Y	2.8		N	
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	0.47		N	
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	ug/L	0.6	0.22						5200	5200	No	No	Y	Y	1.9		N	
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	ug/L	0.6	0.5						4300	4300	No	No	Y	Y	0.19		N	
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	0.19		N	
73	Chrysene	ug/L	0.6							0.049	0.0490			Y	Y	0.19		Y	
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	ug/L	0.6							0.049	0.0490			Y	Y	0.24		Y	
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	0.6	0.2						17000	17000	No	No	Y	Y	0.19		N	
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	0.6	0.16						2600	2600	No	No	Y	Y	0.19		N	
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ug/L	0.6	0.16						2600	2600	No	No	Y	Y	0.19		N	
78	3,3 Dichlorobenzidine	ug/L	0.6							0.077	0.08			Y	Y	0.19		Y	
79	Diethyl Phthalate	ug/L	0.6	0.45						120000	120000	No	No	Y	Y	0.47		N	
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	ug/L	0.6	0.78						2900000	2900000	No	No	Y	Y	0.24		N	
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	ug/L	0.6	0.32						12000	12000	No	No	Y	Y	0.95		N	
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	ug/L	0.6	0.35						9.10	9.10	No	No	Y	Y	1.9		N	
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	1.9		N	
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	1.9		N	
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	ug/L	0.6							0.54	0.540			Y	Y	0.47		N	
86	Fluoranthene	ug/L	0.6	0.34						370	370	No	No	Y	Y	0.19		N	
87	Fluorene	ug/L	0.6	0.38						14000	14000	No	No	Y	Y	0.19		N	
88	Hexachlorobenzene	ug/L	0.6							0.00077	0.00077			Y	Y	0.47		Y	
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	ug/L	0.6	0.6						50	50.00	No	No	Y	Y	0.47		N	
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ug/L	0.6	0.38						17000	17000	No	No	Y	Y	1.9		N	
91	Hexachloroethane	ug/L	0.6	0.5						8.9	8.9	No	No	Y	Y	0.47		N	
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	ug/L	0.6							0.049	0.0490			Y	Y	0.95		Y	
93	Isophorone	ug/L	0.6	0.46						600	600.0	No	No	Y	Y	0.47		N	
94	Naphthalene	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	0.47		N	
95	Nitrobenzene	ug/L	0.6	0.72						1900	1900	No	No	Y	Y	0.47		N	
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	ug/L	0.6	0.43						8.10	8.10000	No	No	N					
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	ug/L	0.6	0.48						1.40	1.400	No	No	Y	Y	0.95		N	
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	ug/L	0.6	0.35						16	16.0	No	No	Y	Y	0.47		N	
99	Phenanthrene	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	0.19		N	
100	Pyrene	ug/L	0.6	0.48						11000	11000	No	No	Y	Y	0.19		N	
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	0.47		N	
102	Aldrin	ug/L	0.6		3.00					0.00014	0.00014			Y	Y				
103	alpha-BHC	ug/L	0.6	0.0025						0.013	0.0130	No	No	Y	Y				
104	beta-BHC	ug/L	0.6	0.0029						0.046	0.046	No	No	Y	Y	0.0038		N	
105	gamma-BHC	ug/L	0.6	0.0034	0.95					0.063	0.063	No	No	Y	Y	0.0029		N	
106	delta-BHC	ug/L	0.6	No Criteria							No Criteria	No Criteria	No Criteria	Y	Y	0.0018		N	
107	**Chlordane**	**ug/L**	**0.6**		**2.4**	**0.0043**			**0.10000**	**0.00059**	**0.00059**			**Y**	**Y**	**0.076**		**Y**	
108	**4,4'-DDT**	**ug/L**	**0.6**		**1.1**	**0.001**				**0.00059**	**0.00059**			**Y**	**Y**	**0.0038**		**Y**	
109	**4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT)**	**ug/L**	**0.6**							**0.00059**	**0.00059**			**Y**	**Y**	**0.0028**		**Y**	
110	**4,4'-DDD**	**ug/L**	**0.6**							**0.00084**	**0.00084**			**Y**	**Y**	**0.0038**		**Y**	
111	**Dieldrin**	**ug/L**	**0.6**		**0.24**	**0.056**				**0.00014**	**0.00014**			**Y**	**Y**	**0.0019**		**Y**	
112	alpha-Endosulfan	ug/L	0.6	0.0032	0.22	0.056				240	0.0560	No	No	Y	Y	0.0028		N	
113	beta-Endolsulfan	ug/L	0.6	0.0024	0.22	0.056				240	0.0560	No	No	Y	Y	0.0019		N	
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	ug/L	0.6	0.0059						240	240	No	No	Y	Y	0.0019		N	
115	Endrin	ug/L	0.6	0.0027	0.086	0.036				0.81	0.0360	No	No	Y	Y	0.0019		N	
116	Endrin Aldehyde	ug/L	0.6	0.0042						0.81	0.81	No	No	Y	Y	0.0019		N	
117	Heptachlor	ug/L	0.6		0.52	0.0038				0.00021	0.00021			Y	Y	0.0028		Y	
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	ug/L	0.6		0.52	0.0038				0.00011	0.00011			Y	Y	0.0024		Y	
119-125	**PCBs sum (2)**	**ug/L**	**0.6**			**0.014**				**0.00017**	**0.00017**			**Y**	**Y**	**0.24**		**Y**	
126	**Toxaphene**	**ug/L**	**0.6**		**0.73**	**0.0002**				**0.00075**	**0.0002**			**Y**	**Y**	**0.24**		**Y**	

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	ASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS (RPA)				HUMAN HEALTH CALCULATIONS			AQUATIC LIFE CALCUL/				
						Organisms only			Saltwater / Freshwater / B:				
		If B>C, effluent limit required	Tier 3 - other info. ?	RPA Result - Need Limit?	Reason	AMEL hh = ECA = C hh O only	MDEL/AM EL multiplier	MDEL hh	ECA acute multiplier (p.7)	LTA acute	ECA chronic multiplier	LTA chronic	Lowest LTA
1	Antimony	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
2	**Arsenic**	**B<=C, Step 7**	**Historical Operations**	**Yes**	**Historical Operations and Previous Permit**	**10**	**2.01**	**20.06**	**0.32**	**109.17**	**0.53**	**79.12**	**79.12**
3	Beryllium	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria								
4	**Cadmium**	**No detected value of B, Step 7**	**Historical Operations**	**Yes**	**Historical Operations and Previous Permit**	**5**	**2.01**	**10.03**	**0.32**	**6.93**	**0.53**	**3.86**	**3.86**
5a	Chromium (III)	B<=C, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B<=C								
5b	**Chromium (VI)**	**No detected value of B, Step 7**		**Yes**	**MEC>=C**		**2.01**		**0.32**	**5.23**	**0.53**	**6.03**	**5.23**
6	**Copper**	**B<=C, Step 7**	**TMDL**	**Yes**	**TMDL**		**2.01**		**0.32**	**16.59**	**0.53**	**16.09**	**16.09**
7	**Lead**	**No detected value of B, Step 7**	**Historical Operations**	**Yes**	**Historical Operations and Previous Permit**		**2.01**		**0.32**	**153.06**	**0.53**	**9.80**	**9.80**
8	**Mercury**	**No detected value of B, Step 7**	**TMDL**	**Yes**	**TMDL**	**0.051**	**2.01**	**0.10**					
9	**Nickel**	**B<=C, Step 7**	**TMDL**	**Yes**	**TMDL**	**100**	**2.01**	**200.62**	**0.32**	**486.74**	**0.53**	**88.89**	**88.89**
10	**Selenium**	**No detected value of B, Step 7**	**Historical Operations**	**Yes**	**Historical Operations and Previous Permit**		**2.01**		**0.32**		**0.53**	**2.64**	**2.64**
11	**Silver**	**No detected value of B, Step 7**	**Historical Operations**	**Yes**	**Historical Operations and Previous Permit**		**2.01**		**0.32**	**14.13**	**0.53**		**14.13**
12	Thallium	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
13	Zinc	B<=C, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B<=C								
14	Cyanide	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
15	Asbestos	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria								
16	2,3,7,8 TCDD	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD;Effluent ND,MDL>C & No B								
17	Acrolein	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
18	Acrylonitrile	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND								
19	**Benzene**	**No detected value of B, Step 7**	**Historical Operations**	**Yes**	**Historical Operations and Previous Permit**	**1**	**2.01**	**2.01**					
20	Bromoform	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
21	**Carbon Tetrachloride**	**No detected value of B, Step 7**	**Historical Operations**	**Yes**	**Historical Operations and Previous Permit**	**0.5**	**2.01**	**1.00**					
22	Chlorobenzene	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
23	Chlorodibromomethane	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
24	Chloroethane	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria								
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria								
26	Chloroform	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria								
27	**Dichlorobromomethane**	**No detected value of B, Step 7**	**Historical Operations**	**Yes**	**Historical Operations and Previous Permit**		**2.01**						
28	**1,1-Dichloroethane**	**No Criteria**	**No Criteria**	**Uc**	**No Criteria**	**5**	**2.01**	**10.03**					
29	**1,2-Dichloroethane**	**No detected value of B, Step 7**	**Historical Operations**	**Yes**	**Historical Operations and Previous Permit**	**1**	**2.01**	**2.01**					
30	**1,1-Dichloroethylene**	**No detected value of B, Step 7**	**Historical Operations**	**Yes**	**Historical Operations and Previous Permit**	**6**	**2.01**	**12.04**					
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
33	**Ethylbenzene**	**No detected value of B, Step 7**	**Historical Operations**	**Yes**	**Historical Operations and Previous Permit**	**300**	**2.01**	**601.86**					
34	Methyl Bromide	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	Ud;MEC<C & no B								
35	Methyl Chloride	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria								
36	Methylene Chloride	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
38	**Tetrachloroethylene**	**No detected value of B, Step 7**	**Historical Operations**	**Yes**	**Historical Operations and Previous Permit**	**5**	**2.01**	**10.03**					
39	**Toluene**	**B<=C, Step 7**	**Historical Operations**	**Yes**	**Historical Operations and Previous Permit**	**150**	**2.01**	**300.93**					
40	**1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene**	**No detected value of B, Step 7**	**Historical Operations**	**Yes**	**Historical Operations and Previous Permit**	**10**	**2.01**	**20.06**					
41	**1,1,1-Trichloroethane**	**No detected value of B, Step 7**		**No**	**MEC<C & B is ND**	**200**	**2.01**	**401.23783**					
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
43	**Trichloroethylene**	**No detected value of B, Step 7**	**Historical Operations**	**Yes**	**Historical Operations and Previous Permit**	**5**	**2.01**	**10.031**					
44	**Vinyl Chloride**	**No detected value of B, Step 7**	**Historical Operations**	**Yes**	**Historical Operations and Previous Permit**	**0.5**	**2.01**	**1.003**					
45	2-Chlorophenol	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
48	4,6-dinitro-o-resol (aka2-methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol)	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
50	2-Nitrophenol	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria								
51	4-Nitrophenol	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria								
52	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol (aka P-chloro-m-resol)	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria								
53	Pentachlorophenol	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
54	Phenol	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
56	Acenaphthene	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
57	Acenaphthylene	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria								
58	Anthracene	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
59	Benzidine	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND								
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND								
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND								

CTR#	Parameters	ASONABLE POTENTIAL ANALYSIS (RPA)				HUMAN HEALTH CALCULATIONS			AQUATIC LIFE CALCUL				
						Organisms only			Saltwater / Freshwater / B				
		If B>C, effluent limit required	Tier 3 - other info. ?	RPA Result - Need Limit?	Reason	AMEL hh = ECA = C hh O only	MDEL/AMEL multiplier	MDEL hh	ECA acute multiplier (p.7)	LTA acute	ECA chronic multiplier	LTA chronic	Lowest LTA
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND								
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria								
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND								
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria								
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	Ud;MEC<C & no B								
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria								
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria								
73	Chrysene	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND								
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND								
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
78	3,3 Dichlorobenzidine	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND								
79	Diethyl Phthalate	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria								
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria								
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND								
86	Fluoranthene	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
87	Fluorene	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
88	Hexachlorobenzene	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND								
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
91	Hexachloroethane	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND								
93	Isophorone	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
94	Naphthalene	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria								
95	Nitrobenzene	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	Ud;MEC<C & no B								
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
99	Phenanthrene	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria								
100	Pyrene	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria								
102	Aldrin	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND								
103	alpha-BHC	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
104	beta-BHC	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
105	gamma-BHC	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
106	delta-BHC	No Criteria	No Criteria	Uc	No Criteria								
107	**Chlordane**	**No detected value of B, Step 7**	**TMDL**	**Yes**	**TMDL**	**0.00059**	**2.01**	**0.00118**	**0.32**	**0.77**	**0.53**	**0.00**	**0.00**
108	**4,4'-DDT**	**No detected value of B, Step 7**	**TMDL**	**Yes**	**TMDL**	**0.00059**	**2.01**	**0.00118**	**0.32**	**0.35**	**0.53**	**0.00**	**0.00**
109	**4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT)**	**No detected value of B, Step 7**	**TMDL**	**Yes**	**TMDL**	**0.00059**	**2.01**	**0.00118**					
110	**4,4'-DDD**	**No detected value of B, Step 7**	**TMDL**	**Yes**	**TMDL**	**0.00084**	**2.01**	**0.00169**					
111	**Dieldrin**	**No detected value of B, Step 7**	**TMDL**	**Yes**	**TMDL**	**0.00014**	**2.01**	**0.00028**					
112	alpha-Endosulfan	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
113	beta-Endolsulfan	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
115	Endrin	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
116	Endrin Aldehyde	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	MEC<C & B is ND								
117	Heptachlor	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND								
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	No detected value of B, Step 7		No	UD; effluent ND, MDL>C, and B is ND								
119-125	**PCBs sum (2)**	**No detected value of B, Step 7**	**TMDL**	**Yes**	**TMDL**	**0.00017**	**2.01**	**0.00034**					
126	**Toxaphene**	**No detected value of B, Step 7**	**TMDL**	**Yes**	**TMDL**	**0.00075**	**2.01**	**0.00150**					

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

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Filename: TFX_RPA_2-18-15-MCL-3

Final RPA output (Perm Attach.)

CTR#	Parameters	ATIONS asin Plan AMEL multiplier 95	AMEL aq life	MDEL multiplier 99	MDEL aq life	LIMITS RPA Limits Lowest AMEL	Lowest MDEL	TMDL Concentration-based WLAs Monthly Ave	Daily Maximum	Previous Permit Limit Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Proposed Limits Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Basis for the Proposed Limits
1	Antimony													No Limit
2	**Arsenic**	**1.55**	**122.82**	**3.11**	**246.40035**	**10.00**	**20.06**				**10.00**		**10.00**	**Previous Permit Limit**
3	Beryllium													No Limit
4	**Cadmium**	**1.55**	**5.99**	**3.11**	**12.01**	**5.00**	**10.03**			**0.22**	**0.445**	**5.00**	**10.03**	**RPA Limits based on Human Health (Basin Plan MCL).**
5a	Chromium (III)													No Limit
5b	**Chromium (VI)**	**1.55**	**8.12**	**3.11**	**16.29**	**8.12**	**16.29**			**8.12**	**16.29**	**8.12**	**16.29**	**RPA Limits & Previous Permit Limits**
6	**Copper**	**1.55**	**24.97**	**3.11**	**50.10**	**24.97**	**50.10**	**29.10**	**43.30**	**29.10**	**43.30**	**29.10**	**43.30**	**TMDL Limit**
7	**Lead**	**1.55**	**15.19**	**3.11**	**30.48**	**15.19**	**30.48**				**50.00**	**15.19**	**30.48**	**RPA Limits based on New Hardness Data**
8	**Mercury**	**1.55**		**3.11**		**0.05**	**0.10**		**0.051**		**0.051**		**0.051**	**TMDL Limit**
9	**Nickel**	**1.55**	**138.00**	**3.11**	**276.86**	**100.00**	**200.62**	**160.00**	**1296.00**	**160.00**	**1296.00**	**160.00**	**1296.00**	**TMDL Limit**
10	**Selenium**	**1.55**	**4.09**	**3.11**	**8.21**	**4.09**	**8.21**				**10.00**	**4.09**	**8.21**	**RPA Limits based on Freshwater Chronic criteria.**
11	**Silver**	**1.55**	**21.93**	**3.11**	**44.00**	**21.93**	**44.00**				**50.00**	**21.93**	**44.00**	**RPA Limits based on New Hardness Data**
12	Thallium													No Limit
13	Zinc													No Limit
14	Cyanide													No Limit
15	Asbestos													No Limit
16	2,3,7,8 TCDD													No Limit
17	Acrolein													No Limit
18	Acrylonitrile													No Limit
19	**Benzene**	**1.55**		**3.11**		**1.00**	**2.01**				**1.00**		**1.00**	**Previous Permit Limit**
20	Bromoform													No Limit
21	**Carbon Tetrachloride**	**1.55**		**3.11**		**0.50**	**1.00**				**0.50**		**0.50**	**Previous Permit Limit**
22	Chlorobenzene													No Limit
23	Chlorodibromomethane													No Limit
24	Chloroethane													No Limit
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether													No Limit
26	Chloroform													No Limit
27	**Dichlorobromomethane**	**1.55**		**3.11**		**No Aq/HH criter**	**No Aq/HH criteria**				**100.00**		**100.00**	**Previous Permit Limit**
28	**1,1-Dichloroethane**	**1.55**		**3.11**		**5.00**	**10.03095**				**5.00**		**5.00**	**Previous Permit Limit**
29	**1,2-Dichloroethane**	**1.55**		**3.11**		**1.00**	**2.01**				**0.50**		**0.50**	**Previous Permit Limit**
30	**1,1-Dichloroethylene**	**1.55**		**3.11**		**6.00**	**12.04**				**6.00**		**6.00**	**Previous Permit Limit**
31	1,2-Dichloropropane													No Limit
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene													No Limit
33	**Ethylbenzene**	**1.55**		**3.11**		**300.00**	**601.86**				**10.00**		**10.00**	**Previous Permit Limit**
34	Methyl Bromide													No Limit
35	Methyl Chloride													No Limit
36	Methylene Chloride													No Limit
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane													No Limit
38	**Tetrachloroethylene**	**1.55**		**3.11**		**5.00**	**10.03**				**5.00**		**5.00**	**Previous Permit Limit**
39	**Toluene**	**1.55**		**3.11**		**150.00**	**300.93**				**10.00**		**10.00**	**Previous Permit Limit**
40	**1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene**	**1.55**		**3.11**		**10.00**	**20.06**				**10.00**		**10.00**	**Previous Permit Limit**
41	**1,1,1-Trichloroethane**	**1.55**		**3.11**		**200.00**	**401.23783**				**5.00**		**5.00**	**Previous Permit Limit**
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane													No Limit
43	**Trichloroethylene**	**1.55**		**3.11**		**5.00**	**10.03**				**5.00**		**5.00**	**Previous Permit Limit**
44	**Vinyl Chloride**	**1.55**		**3.11**		**0.50**	**1.00**				**0.50**		**0.50**	**Previous Permit Limit**
45	2-Chlorophenol													No Limit
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol													No Limit
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol													No Limit
48	4,6-dinitro-o-resol (aka2-methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol)													No Limit
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol													No Limit
50	2-Nitrophenol													No Limit
51	4-Nitrophenol													No Limit
52	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol (aka P-chloro-m-resol)													No Limit
53	Pentachlorophenol													No Limit
54	Phenol													No Limit
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol													No Limit
56	Acenaphthene													No Limit
57	Acenaphthylene													No Limit
58	Anthracene													No Limit
59	Benzidine													No Limit
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene													No Limit
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene													No Limit

CTR#	Parameters	ATIONS sin Plan AMEL multiplier 95	AMEL aq life	MDEL multiplier 99	MDEL aq life	LIMITS RPA Limits Lowest AMEL	Lowest MDEL	TMDL Concentration-based WLAs Monthly Ave	Daily Maxumum	Previous Permit Limit Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Proposed Limits Average Monthly	Maximum Daily	Basis for the Proposed Limits
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene													No Limit
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene													No Limit
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene													No Limit
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane													No Limit
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether													No Limit
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether													No Limit
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate													No Limit
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether													No Limit
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate													No Limit
71	2-Chloronaphthalene													No Limit
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether													No Limit
73	Chrysene													No Limit
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene													No Limit
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene													No Limit
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene													No Limit
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene													No Limit
78	3,3 Dichlorobenzidine													No Limit
79	Diethyl Phthalate													No Limit
80	Dimethyl Phthalate													No Limit
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate													No Limit
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene													No Limit
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene													No Limit
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate													No Limit
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine													No Limit
86	Fluoranthene													No Limit
87	Fluorene													No Limit
88	Hexachlorobenzene													No Limit
89	Hexachlorobutadiene													No Limit
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene													No Limit
91	Hexachloroethane													No Limit
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene													No Limit
93	Isophorone													No Limit
94	Naphthalene													No Limit
95	Nitrobenzene													No Limit
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine													No Limit
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine													No Limit
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine													No Limit
99	Phenanthrene													No Limit
100	Pyrene													No Limit
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene													No Limit
102	Aldrin													No Limit
103	alpha-BHC													No Limit
104	beta-BHC													No Limit
105	gamma-BHC													No Limit
106	delta-BHC													No Limit
107	**Chlordane**	**1.55**	**0.00**	**3.11**	**0.0070635**	**0.00059**	**0.0012**	**0.00059**	**0.0012**	**0.00059**	**0.0012**	**0.00059**	**0.0012**	**TMDL Limit**
108	**4,4'-DDT**	**1.55**	**0.00**	**3.11**	**0.0016427**	**0.00059**	**0.0012**	**0.00059**	**0.0012**	**0.00059**	**0.0012**	**0.00059**	**0.0012**	**TMDL Limit**
109	**4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT)**	**1.55**		**3.11**		**0.00059**	**0.0012**	**0.00059**	**0.0012**	**0.00059**	**0.0012**	**0.00059**	**0.0012**	**TMDL Limit**
110	**4,4'-DDD**	**1.55**		**3.11**		**0.00084**	**0.0017**	**0.00084**	**0.0017**	**0.00084**	**0.0017**	**0.00084**	**0.0017**	**TMDL Limit**
111	**Dieldrin**	**1.55**		**3.11**		**0.00014**	**0.00028**	**0.00014**	**0.00028**	**0.00014**	**0.00028**	**0.00014**	**0.00028**	**TMDL Limit**
112	alpha-Endosulfan													No Limit
113	beta-Endolsulfan													No Limit
114	Endosulfan Sulfate													No Limit
115	Endrin													No Limit
116	Endrin Aldehyde													No Limit
117	Heptachlor													No Limit
118	Heptachlor Epoxide													No Limit
119-125	**PCBs sum (2)**	**1.55**		**3.11**		**0.00017**	**0.00034**	**0.00017**	**0.00034**	**0.00017**	**0.00034**	**0.00017**	**0.00034**	**TMDL Limit**
126	**Toxaphene**	**1.55**		**3.11**		**0.00075**	**0.00150**	**0.00016**	**0.00033**	**0.00016**	**0.00033**	**0.00016**	**0.00033**	**TMDL Limit**

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