



California Regional Water Quality Control Board

San Francisco Bay Region



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Edmund G. Brown, Jr.
Governor

TENTATIVE ORDER NO. R2-2011-XXXX
NPDES NO. CA0037699

The following discharger is subject to waste discharge requirements set forth in this Order.

Table 1. Discharger Information

Discharger	Vallejo Sanitation and Flood Control District
Name of Facilities	Vallejo Sanitation and Flood Control District Wastewater Treatment Plant and its wastewater collection system
Facility Address	450 Ryder Street Vallejo, CA 94590 Solano County
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Regional Water Quality Control Board have classified this discharge as a major discharge.	

Discharges from the discharge points identified below are subject to waste discharge requirements as set forth in this Order.

Table 2. Discharge Location

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude	Discharge Point Longitude	Receiving Water
001	Secondary treated effluent	38° 03' 53" N	122° 13' 42" W	Carquinez Strait
002	Secondary treated effluent	38° 05' 23" N	122° 15' 12" W	Mare Island Strait, a tributary to Carquinez Strait

Table 3. Administrative Information

This Order was adopted by the Regional Water Board on:	<DATE>
This Order shall become effective on:	March 1, 2012
This Order shall expire on:	February 28, 2017
The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with title 23, California Code of Regulations, as application for issuance of new waste discharge requirements no later than:	180 days prior to the Order expiration date

I, Bruce H. Wolfe, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that this Order with all attachments is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region, on the date indicated above.

Bruce H. Wolfe, Executive Officer

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I. FACILITY INFORMATION

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

Table 4. Facility Information

Discharger	Vallejo Sanitation and Flood Control District
Name of Facilities	Vallejo Sanitation and Flood Control District Wastewater Treatment Plant and its collection system
Facility Address	450 Ryder Street Vallejo, CA 94590 Solano County
Facility Contact, Title, and Phone	Ron Matheson, District Manager, (707) 644-8949 x211
Mailing Address	SAME
Type of Facility	Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)
Facility Permitted Flow	15.5 million gallons per day (MGD)
Facility Design Flow	15.5 MGD Average Dry Weather Capacity 35.0 MGD Maximum Wet Weather Secondary Treatment Capacity 60.0 MGD Maximum Wet Weather Capacity

II. FINDINGS

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region (hereinafter Regional Water Board), finds:

A. Background. The Vallejo Sanitation and Flood Control District (hereinafter Discharger) is currently discharging under Order No. R2-2006-0056, as amended by Order No. R2-2010-0054, and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0037699. The Discharger submitted a Report of Waste Discharge, dated April 1, 2011, and applied for a NPDES permit reissuance to discharge treated wastewater from the Vallejo Sanitation and Flood Control District Wastewater Treatment Plant (Plant).

This discharge is also currently regulated under Order No. R2-2007-0077 (NPDES Permit CA0038849), as amended, which supersedes all requirements on mercury and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) from wastewater discharges in the region. This Order does not affect the mercury and PCBs requirements in that permit.

B. Facility and Discharge Description. The Discharger owns and operates a collection system and secondary wastewater treatment facility. The treatment system consists of screens, aerated grit removal, primary sedimentation, biofiltration, biological aeration, mechanical skimming, secondary clarification, disinfection by chlorination and/or ultraviolet light, and dechlorination. Wastewater is discharged from Discharge Point No. 001 to the Carquinez Strait and from Discharge Point No. 002 to Mare Island Strait, both waters of the United States. Wastewater is discharged from Discharge Point No. 001 during normal operations. Discharge through Discharge Point No. 002 occurs only during wet weather when effluent flows exceed 30 MGD. Lime stabilization and gravity thickening are used to treat solids removed from the wastewater stream; belt filter presses are also used to dewater solids. The Discharger hauls and disposes of stabilized and dewatered biosolids off-site. Attachment B provides a

topographic map of the area around the Facility. Attachment C provides a Plant flow schematic.

Upon Executive Officer approval pursuant to section VI.C.2.c. of this Order, wastewater may be discharged through Discharge Point No. 002 under year-round conditions. Further study of the financial requirements of improving the outfall for such discharges is required by the District before making a final decision.

- C. Legal Authorities.** This Order is issued pursuant to Clean Water Act (CWA) section 402 and implements regulations adopted by USEPA and California Water Code (CWC) Chapter 5.5, Division 7 (commencing with section 13370). It shall serve as an NPDES permit for point source discharges from the Facility to surface waters. This Order also serves as Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) pursuant to CWC Article 4, Chapter 4, Division 7 (commencing with section 13260).
- D. Background and Rationale for Requirements.** The Regional Water Board developed the requirements in this Order based on information submitted as part of the application, through monitoring and reporting programs, and other available information. The Fact Sheet (Attachment F), which contains background information and rationale for requirements of the Order, is hereby incorporated into this Order and constitutes part of the findings for this Order. Attachments A through E, and G and H, are also incorporated into this Order.
- E. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).** Under CWC section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of CEQA.
- F. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations.** CWA section 301(b) and NPDES regulations at Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) section 122.44 require that permits include conditions meeting applicable technology-based requirements at 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 Secondary Treatment Standards at 40 CFR 133. Technology-based effluent limitation development is discussed in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F).
- G. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations.** CWA section 301(b) and 40 CFR 122.44(d) require that permits include limitations more stringent than applicable federal technology-based requirements where necessary to achieve applicable water quality standards. NPDES regulations at 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(i) mandate that permits include effluent limitations for all pollutants that are or may be discharged at levels that have a Reasonable Potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard, including numeric and narrative objectives within a standard (Reasonable Potential). Where Reasonable Potential has been established for a pollutant that has no numeric objective, water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) must be established using (1) USEPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a), supplemented where necessary by other relevant information; (2) an indicator parameter for the pollutant of concern; or (3) a calculated numeric water quality criterion, such as a proposed State criterion or policy interpreting the State's narrative criterion, supplemented with other relevant information, as provided in 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(vi).
- H. Water Quality Control Plans.** *The Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay Basin* (hereinafter Basin Plan) is the Regional Water Board's master water quality control planning document. It designates beneficial uses and water quality objectives for waters of the State, including surface waters and groundwater. It also includes programs of implementation to achieve water quality

objectives. The Basin Plan was duly adopted by the Regional Water Board and approved by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), USEPA, and the Office of Administrative Law, as required. Requirements of this Order implement the Basin Plan. The Basin Plan identifies beneficial uses for the receiving waters for this discharge, Carquinez Strait and Mare Island Strait.

The Basin Plan implements State Water Board Resolution No. 88-63, which establishes State policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal or domestic supply. Because of marine influence in Carquinez Strait and Mare Island Strait, total dissolved solids levels exceed 3,000 milligrams per liter (mg/L) and thereby meet an exception to State Water Board Resolution No. 88-63. The MUN designation, therefore, does not apply to Carquinez Strait and Mare Island Strait.

The State Water Board’s *Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries—Part 1, Sediment Quality* became effective on August 25, 2009. This plan supersedes other narrative sediment quality objectives, and establishes new sediment quality objectives and related implementation provisions for specifically defined sediments in most bays and estuaries.

Table 5 lists beneficial uses of Carquinez Strait and Mare Island Strait identified in the Basin Plan.

Table 5. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses of Carquinez Strait and Mare Island Strait

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Uses
Discharge Point 001	Carquinez Strait	Industrial Service Supply (IND) Ocean Commercial and Sport Fishing (COMM) Estuarine Habitat (EST) Fish Migration (MIGR) Preservation of Rare and Endangered Species (RARE) Fish Spawning (SPWN) Wildlife Habitat (WILD) Water Contact Recreation (REC1) Non-contact water Recreation (REC2) Navigation (NAV)
Discharge Point 002	Mare Island Strait	Ocean Commercial and Sport Fishing (COMM) Estuarine Habitat (EST) Fish Migration (MIGR) Preservation of Rare and Endangered Species (RARE) Wildlife Habitat (WILD) Water Contact Recreation (REC1) Non-contact water Recreation (REC2) Navigation (NAV)

I. National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR). USEPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, and later amended it on May 4, 1995, and November 9, 1999. About 40 criteria in the NTR apply in California. On May 18, 2000, USEPA adopted the CTR. The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and, in addition, incorporated the previously adopted NTR criteria that applied in the State. USEPA amended the CTR on February 13, 2001. These rules contain water quality criteria for priority pollutants.

- J. 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* (hereinafter State Implementation Policy or SIP). The SIP became effective on April 28, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria USEPA promulgated for California through the NTR and the priority pollutant objectives the Regional Water Board established in the Basin Plan. The SIP became effective on May 18, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria USEPA promulgated 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.
- K. Alaska Rule.** On March 30, 2000, USEPA revised its regulation that specifies when new and revised state and tribal water quality standards become effective for CWA purposes (65 Fed. Reg. 24641 [April 27, 2000], codified at 40 CFR 131.21). Under the revised regulation (also known as the Alaska Rule), new and revised standards submitted to USEPA after May 30, 2000, must be approved by USEPA before being used for CWA purposes. The final rule also provides that standards already in effect and submitted to USEPA by May 30, 2000, may be used for CWA purposes, whether or not approved by USEPA.
- L. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants.** This Order contains both technology-based effluent limitations and WQBELs for individual pollutants. Derivation of these technology-based limitations is discussed in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F). This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum applicable federal technology-based requirements. In addition, this Order contains effluent limitations more stringent than the minimum federal technology-based requirements as necessary to meet water quality standards.

In this Order, WQBELs 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 WQBELs are derived from the CTR, the CTR is the applicable standard pursuant to 40 CFR 131.38. The procedures for calculating the individual WQBELs for priority pollutants are based on the SIP, which USEPA approved on May 18, 2000. Most beneficial uses and water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan were approved under State law and submitted to USEPA prior to May 30, 2000. Any water quality objectives and beneficial uses submitted to USEPA prior to May 30, 2000, but not approved by USEPA before that date, are nonetheless "applicable water quality standards for the purposes of the CWA" pursuant to 40 CFR 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.

- M. Antidegradation Policy.** NPDES regulations at 40 CFR 131.12 require that State water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy through State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16, which incorporates federal antidegradation policy where federal policy applies under federal law and requires that existing water quality be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Basin Plan incorporates by reference both State and federal antidegradation policies. As discussed in the Fact Sheet, the permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provisions of 40 CFR 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

- N. Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** CWA sections 402(o)(2) and 303(d)(4) and 40 CFR 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. As discussed in the Fact Sheet, the permitted discharge is consistent with these anti-backsliding requirements.
- O. Monitoring and Reporting.** NPDES regulations at 40 CFR 122.48 require that all NPDES permits specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. CWC sections 13267 and 13383 authorize the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. The Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) in Attachment E establishes monitoring and reporting requirements to implement federal and State requirements.
- P. Standard and Special Provisions.** Attachment D contains standard provisions that apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with 40 CFR 122.41 and additional conditions that apply to specified categories of permits in accordance with 40 CFR 122.42. The Discharger must comply with all standard provisions and with those additional conditions that apply under 40 CFR 122.42. The Regional Water Board has also included in this Order special provisions that apply to the Discharger. The Fact Sheet (Attachment F) provides rationale for the special provisions contained in this Order.
- Q. Provisions and Requirements Implementing State Law.** No provisions or requirements in this Order are included to implement State law only. All provisions and requirements are required or authorized under the federal CWA; consequently, violations of these provisions and requirements are subject to the enforcement remedies available for NPDES violations.
- R. 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 written comments and recommendations. The Fact Sheet provides notification details.
- S. Consideration of Public Comment.** The Regional Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge. The Fact Sheet provides public hearing details.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that this Order supersedes Order No. R2-2006-0056, as amended, except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with section 13000) and regulations adopted thereunder, and the federal CWA provisions and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order.

III. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

- A.** Discharge of treated wastewater at a location or in a manner different from that described in this Order is prohibited.
- B.** Discharge at any point at which the treated wastewater does not receive an initial dilution of at least 26:1 as described in Fact Sheet section section IV.C.4.b(2)(d) is prohibited.
- C.** The bypass of untreated or partially treated wastewater to waters of the United States is prohibited, except as provided for in sections I.G.2 and I.G.4 of Attachment D of this Order.

Blended wastewater is biologically treated wastewater blended with wastewater that has been diverted around biological treatment units or advanced treatment units. Such discharges are approved under the bypass conditions stated in 40 CFR 122.41(m)(4) when (1) the Discharger’s peak wet weather influent flow volumes exceed the capacity of the secondary treatment units of 30 MGD, (2) the discharge complies with the effluent and receiving water limitations contained in this Order, and (3) the Discharger is in compliance with Provision VI.C.4.d of this Order. Furthermore, the Discharger shall operate its facility as designed and in accordance with the Operation & Maintenance Manual for the facility. This means it shall optimize storage and use of equalization units, and shall fully use the biological treatment units. The Discharger shall report incidents of blended effluent discharges in routine monitoring reports, and shall monitor this discharge as specified in the attached MRP (Attachment E) and Attachment G.

- D. The average dry weather flow as measured at Discharge Point 001, station EFF-001, described in the attached MRP (Attachment E), shall not exceed 15.5 MGD. Actual average dry weather flow shall be determined for compliance with this prohibition over three consecutive dry weather months each year.
- E. Any sanitary sewer overflow that results in a discharge of untreated or partially treated wastewater to waters of the United States is prohibited.

IV. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations for Conventional and Non-Conventional Pollutants

- 1. **Numeric Effluent Limitations for Conventional and Non-Conventional Pollutants.** Treated wastewater discharged at Discharge Point Nos. 001 and 002 shall comply with the following effluent limitations, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001, as described in the attached MRP (Attachment E).

Table 6. Effluent Limitations for Conventional and Non-Conventional Pollutants

Parameter	Units	Final Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
CBOD	mg/L	25	40	---	---	---
TSS	mg/L	30	45	---	---	---
pH ⁽¹⁾	s.u.	---	---	---	6.0	9.0
Chlorine, Total Residual	mg/L	---	---	---	---	0.0 ⁽²⁾
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	---	20	---	---

Footnotes to Table 6:

- ⁽¹⁾ If the Discharger monitors pH continuously, pursuant to 40 CFR 401.17, the Discharger shall be in compliance with the pH limitation specified herein provided that both of the following conditions are satisfied: (i) the total time during which the pH values are outside the required range of pH values shall not exceed 7 hours and 26 minutes in any calendar month, and (ii) no individual excursion from the range of pH values shall exceed 60 minutes.
- ⁽²⁾ The Discharger may elect to use a continuous on-line monitoring system for measuring flows, residual chlorine, and sodium bisulfite (or other dechlorinating chemical) dosage (including a safety factor) and concentration to prove that residual chlorine exceedances are false positives. If convincing evidence is provided, Regional Water Board staff may conclude that these false positives residual chlorine exceedances are not violations of this permit limitation.

- 2. **CBOD and TSS Percent Removal:** The arithmetic mean of the CBOD and TSS concentrations in effluent samples collected in each calendar month shall not exceed 15 percent of the arithmetic mean of the respective concentrations in influent samples collected at approximately

the same times in the same calendar month. Compliance with this effluent limitation for Discharge Point Nos. 001 and 002 shall be determined at Monitoring Location EFF-001.

3. **Enterococcus Bacteria:** The geometric mean enterococcus density of all samples at Discharge Point Nos. 001 and 002 analyzed in each calendar month shall not exceed 35 MPN/100mL, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as described in the attached MRP (Attachment E).

B. Effluent Limitations for Toxic Pollutants

Treated wastewater discharged at Discharge Point Nos. 001 and 002 shall comply with the following effluent limitations, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001, as described in the attached MRP (Attachment E).

Table 7. Effluent Limitations for Toxic Pollutants

Parameter	Units	Final Effluent Limitations ⁽¹⁾	
		Average Monthly Effluent Limit (AMEL)	Maximum Daily Effluent Limit (MDEL)
Cyanide	µg/L	19	40
Copper	µg/L	89	119
Total Ammonia, as N	mg/L	43	85
Dioxin-TEQ	µg/L	1.4x10 ⁻⁸	2.8x10 ⁻⁸

Footnote to Table 7:

⁽¹⁾ Limitations for toxic pollutants apply to the average concentration of all samples collected during the averaging period (daily = 24-hour period; monthly = calendar month).

C. Whole Effluent Acute Toxicity

1. Representative effluent samples at Discharge Point Nos. 001 and 002, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001, as described in the attached MRP, shall meet the following limits for acute toxicity. Bioassays shall be conducted in compliance with MRP section V.A. (Attachment E).

The survival of organisms in undiluted combined effluent shall be:

- a. An eleven (11)-sample median value of not less than 90 percent survival, and
 - b. An eleven (11)-sample 90th percentile value of not less than 70 percent survival.
2. These acute toxicity limitations are further defined as follows:
 - a. **11-sample median.** A bioassay test showing survival of less than 90 percent represents a violation of this effluent limit if five or more of the past ten or fewer bioassay tests show less than 90 percent survival.
 - b. **11-sample 90th percentile.** A bioassay test showing survival of less than 70 percent represents a violation of this effluent limit if one or more of the past ten or fewer bioassay tests show less than 70 percent survival.

- b. If new or revised water quality objectives or Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) come into effect for the San Francisco Bay estuary and contiguous water bodies (whether statewide, regional, or site-specific). In such cases, effluent limitations in this Order may be modified as necessary to reflect updated water quality objectives and waste load allocations in TMDLs. Adoption of effluent limitations contained in this Order is not intended to restrict in any way future modifications based on legally adopted water quality objectives, TMDLs, or as otherwise permitted under Federal regulations governing NPDES permit modifications.
- c. If translator or other water quality studies provide a basis for determining that permit conditions should be modified.
- d. If an administrative or judicial decision on a separate NPDES permit or WDR addresses requirements similar to those applicable to this discharge.
- e. Or as otherwise authorized by law.

The Discharger may request permit modification based on any of the circumstances described above. In any such request, the Discharger shall include an antidegradation and anti-backsliding analysis.

2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements

a. Effluent Characterization Study and Report – Discharge Point Nos. 001 and 002

(1) Study Elements

The Discharger shall collect representative samples of the discharges as set forth below, with locations as defined in the MRP (Attachment E):

<u>Discharge Points</u>	<u>Monitoring Station</u>	<u>Minimum Frequency</u>
001 and 002	EFF-001	Once per calendar year

The samples shall be analyzed for the priority pollutants listed in Table C of the Regional Standard Provisions (Attachment G), except for those priority pollutants with effluent limitations where the MRP already requires more frequent monitoring. Compliance with this requirement shall be achieved in accordance with the specifications of Regional Standard Provisions (Attachment G) sections III.A.1 and III.A.2.

The Discharger shall evaluate on an annual basis if concentrations of any of these priority pollutants significantly increase over past performance. The Discharger shall investigate the cause of such increase. The investigation may include, but need not be limited to, an increase in monitoring frequency, monitoring of internal process streams, and monitoring of influent sources. The Discharger shall establish remedial measures addressing any increase resulting in Reasonable Potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above applicable water quality objectives. This requirement may be satisfied through identification of the constituent as a “pollutant of concern” in the Discharger’s Pollutant Minimization Program, described in Provision VI.C.3.

(2) Reporting Requirements

(a) Routine Reporting.

The Discharger shall, within 30 days of receipt of analytical results, report in the transmittal letter for the appropriate monthly self-monitoring report the following:

- (i) Indication that a sample or samples for this characterization study was or were collected; and
- (ii) Identity of priority pollutants detected at or above their applicable water quality criteria (see Fact Sheet [Attachment F] Table F-9 for criteria), together with the detected concentrations of those pollutants.

(b) Annual Reporting

The Discharger shall provide a summary of the annual data evaluation and source investigation in the annual self-monitoring report.

(c) Final Report

The Discharger shall submit a final report that presents all these data to the Regional Water Board no later than 180 days prior to the Order expiration date. The final report shall be submitted with the application for permit reissuance.

b. Ambient Background Receiving Water Study

The Discharger shall collect or participate in collecting background ambient receiving water monitoring data for priority pollutants that are required to perform an RPA and to calculate effluent limitations. The data on the conventional water quality parameters (pH, salinity, and hardness) shall also be sufficient to characterize these parameters in the ambient receiving water at a point after the discharge has mixed with the receiving waters. This provision may be met through monitoring through the collaborative Bay Area Clean Water Agencies (BACWA) study, or a similar ambient monitoring program for San Francisco Bay. This Order may be reopened as appropriate, to incorporate effluent limitations or other requirements based on Regional Water Board review of these data.

The Discharger shall submit a final report that presents all the data to the Regional Water Board 180 days prior to Order expiration. This final report shall be submitted with the application for permit reissuance.

c. Mare Island Strait Diffuser Upgrade

Upon completion of facility upgrades, the Discharger shall submit the following documentation for Executive Officer approval prior to allowing an increase in the maximum allowable permitted dry weather flow rate at Discharge Point 002 at 15.5 MGD.

- (1) An antidegradation analysis consistent with State Water Resources Control Board Administrative Procedures Update 90-004 (Antidegradation Policy Implementation for NPDES Permitting, July 1990). This analysis will include an examination of the following:
 - (a) Existing applicable water quality standards for the receiving waters.
 - (b) Ambient conditions in the receiving waters in comparison to applicable water quality standards.
 - (c) Incremental changes in constituent loadings resulting from the proposed change in discharge.
 - (d) Comparison of the proposed increase in loadings relative to other sources.

At a minimum, the analysis shall include the constituents listed in Table 7 of this Order (Cyanide, Total Ammonia, and Dioxin-TEQ).
- (2) An Updated Modeling Report based on the actual installed new diffuser that supports the dilution ratio of 26:1;
- (3) Certification that the upgraded diffuser and outfall have been constructed as designed and are available for use; and
- (4) Updates to the Operations and Maintenance Manual and to the Contingency Plan that include the new diffuser and outfall facilities.

3. Best Management Practices and Pollutant Minimization Program

- a. The Discharger shall continue to improve, in a manner acceptable to the Executive Officer, its existing Pollutant Minimization Program to promote minimization of pollutant loadings to the treatment plant and therefore to the receiving waters.
- b. The Discharger shall submit an annual report, acceptable to the Executive Officer, no later than August 30 of each calendar year. Each annual report shall include at least the following information:
 - (1) *A brief description of the treatment plant, treatment plant processes, and service area.*
 - (2) *A discussion of the current pollutants of concern.* Periodically, the Discharger shall analyze its own situation to determine which pollutants are currently a problem and which pollutants may be potential future problems. This discussion shall include the reasons for choosing the pollutants.
 - (3) *Identification of sources for the pollutants of concern.* This discussion shall include how the Discharger intends to estimate and identify sources of the pollutants of concern. The Discharger shall also identify sources or potential sources not directly within the ability or authority of the

Discharger to control, such as pollutants in the potable water supply and air deposition.

- (4) *Identification of tasks to reduce the sources of the pollutants of concern.* This discussion shall identify and prioritize tasks to address the Discharger's pollutants of concern. The Discharger may implement tasks by itself or participate in group, regional, or national tasks that will address its pollutants of concern. The Discharger is strongly encouraged to participate in group, regional, or national tasks that will address its pollutants of concern whenever it is efficient and appropriate to do so. A time line shall be included for the implementation of each task.
- (5) *Outreach to employees.* The Discharger shall inform employees about the pollutants of concern, potential sources, and how they might be able to help reduce the discharge of these pollutants of concern into the treatment facilities. The Discharger may provide a forum for employees to provide input.
- (6) *Continuation of Public Outreach Program.* The Discharger shall prepare a public outreach program to communicate pollution prevention to its service area. Outreach may include participation in existing community events such as county fairs, initiating new community events such as displays and contests during Pollution Prevention Week, conducting school outreach programs, conducting plant tours, and providing public information in newspaper articles or advertisements, radio or television stories or spots, newsletters, utility bill inserts, and web site. Information shall be specific to the target audiences. The Discharger shall coordinate with other agencies as appropriate.
- (7) *Discussion of criteria used to measure Pollutant Minimization Program and task effectiveness.* The Discharger shall establish criteria to evaluate the effectiveness of its Pollutant Minimization Program. This shall also include a discussion of the specific criteria used to measure the effectiveness of each of the tasks in sections VI.C.3.b(3-6), above.
- (8) *Documentation of efforts and progress.* This discussion shall detail all of the Discharger's activities in the Pollutant Minimization Program during the reporting year.
- (9) *Evaluation of Pollutant Minimization Program and task effectiveness.* The Discharger shall use the criteria established in section VI.C.3.b(7), above, to evaluate the Program's and tasks' effectiveness.
- (10) *Identification of specific tasks and time schedules for future efforts.* Based on the evaluation, the Discharger shall detail how it intends to continue or change its tasks in order to more effectively reduce the amount of pollutants to the treatment plant, and subsequently in its effluent.

c. Pollutant Minimization Program for Pollutants with Effluent Limitations

The Discharger shall develop and conduct a Pollutant Minimization Program as further described below when there is evidence that a priority pollutant is present in the effluent above an effluent limitation (e.g., sample results reported as DNQ when the effluent limitation is less than the MDL, sample results from analytical methods more sensitive than those methods required by this Order, presence of whole effluent toxicity, health advisories for fish consumption, results of benthic or aquatic organism tissue sampling) and either:

- (1) A sample result is reported as DNQ and the effluent limitation is less than the RL; or
- (2) A sample result is reported as ND and the effluent limitation is less than the MDL, using SIP definitions.

d. Pollutant Minimization Program Submittals for Pollutants with Effluent Limitations

If triggered by the reasons in c. above, the Discharger's Pollutant Minimization Program shall include, but not be limited to, the following actions and submittals acceptable to the Regional Water Board:

- (1) An annual review and semi-annual monitoring of potential sources of the reportable priority pollutants, which may include fish tissue monitoring and other bio-uptake sampling, or alternative measures approved by the Executive Officer when it is demonstrated that source monitoring is unlikely to produce useful analytical data;
- (2) Quarterly monitoring for the reportable priority pollutants in the influent to the wastewater treatment system, or alternative measures approved by the Executive Officer, when it is demonstrated that influent monitoring is unlikely to produce useful analytical data;
- (3) Submittal of a control strategy designed to proceed toward the goal of maintaining concentrations of the reportable priority pollutants in the effluent at or below the effluent limitations;
- (4) Implementation of appropriate cost-effective control measures for the reportable priority pollutants, consistent with the control strategy; and
- (5) The annual report required by section VI.C.3.b. of this Order shall specifically address the following items:
 - (a) All Pollutant Minimization Program monitoring results for the previous year;
 - (b) A list of potential sources of the reportable priority pollutants;
 - (c) A summary of all actions undertaken pursuant to the control strategy; and

(d) A description of actions to be taken in the following year.

4. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only)

a. Pretreatment Program Requirements

- (1) The Discharger shall implement and enforce its approved pretreatment program in accordance with the substantive requirements in federal Pretreatment Regulations (40 CFR 403) and Attachment H. The Discharger's responsibilities include, but are not limited to the following:
 - (a) Enforcement of National Pretreatment Standards of 40 CFR 403.5 and 403.6;
 - (b) Implementation of its pretreatment program in accordance with legal authorities, policies, procedures, and financial provisions described in the General Pretreatment regulations (40 CFR 403) and its approved pretreatment program;
 - (c) Submission of reports to USEPA, the State Water Board, and the Regional Water Board, as described in Attachment H.
 - (d) Evaluate the need to revise local limits under 40 CFR 403.5(c)(1); and within 180 days after the effective date of this Order, submit a report acceptable to the Executive Officer describing the changes with a plan and schedule for implementation. To ensure no significant increase in the discharge of copper, and thus compliance with antidegradation requirements, the Discharger shall not consider eliminating or relaxing local limits for copper in this evaluation.
- (2) The Discharger shall implement its approved pretreatment program and the program shall be an enforceable condition of this Order. If the Discharger fails to perform the pretreatment functions, the Regional Water Board, the State Water Board, or USEPA may take enforcement actions against the Discharger as authorized by the CWA.

b. Biosolids Management Practices Requirements

- (1) All biosolids must be disposed of, managed, or reused through land application, in a municipal solid waste landfill, as a Class A compost, through a waste to energy facility, through another recognized and approved technology, or disposed of in a sludge-only landfill in accordance with 40 CFR 503. If the Discharger desires to dispose of biosolids by a different method, the Discharger shall submit a request for permit modification to USEPA 180 days before start-up of the alternative disposal practice. All the requirements in 40 CFR 503 are enforceable by USEPA whether or not they are stated in this NPDES permit or another permit issued to the Discharger. The Discharger shall copy the Regional Water Board on relevant correspondence and reports forwarded to USEPA regarding biosolids management practices.
- (2) Biosolids treatment, storage and disposal or reuse shall not create a nuisance, such as objectionable odors or flies, or result in groundwater contamination.

- (3) The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to prevent or minimize any biosolids use or disposal which has a likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.
- (4) The discharge of biosolids shall not cause waste material to be in a position where it is or can be carried from the biosolids treatment and storage site and deposited in waters of the State.
- (5) The biosolids treatment and storage site shall have facilities adequate to divert surface runoff from adjacent areas, to protect boundaries of the site from erosion, and to prevent any conditions that would cause drainage from the materials in the temporary storage site. Adequate protection is defined as protection from at least a 100-year storm and protection from the highest possible tidal stage that may occur.
- (6) For biosolids applied to land, placed on a surface disposal site, or fired in an incinerator as defined in 40 CFR 503, the Discharger shall submit an annual report to USEPA and the Regional Water Board containing monitoring results and pathogen and vector attraction reduction requirements as specified by 40 CFR 503, postmarked by February 15 of each year, for the period of the previous calendar year.
- (7) Biosolids disposed of in a municipal solid waste landfill shall meet the requirements of 40 CFR 258. In the annual Self-Monitoring Report, the Discharger shall include the amount of biosolids disposed and the landfill to which it was sent.
- (8) This Order does not authorize permanent on-site biosolids or disposal activities. A Report of Waste Discharge shall be filed and the site brought into compliance with all applicable regulations prior to commencement of such activity.
- (9) Biosolids Monitoring and Reporting Provisions of this Regional Water Board's Standard Provisions (Attachment G) apply to biosolids handling, disposal, and reporting practices.
- (10) The Regional Water Board may amend this Order prior to expiration if changes occur in applicable State and federal biosolids regulations.

c. Sanitary Sewer Overflows and Sewer System Management Plan

The Discharger's collection system is part of the facility subject to this Order. As such, the Discharger shall properly operate and maintain its collection system (Attachment D, Federal Standard Provisions - Permit Compliance, subsection I.D). The Discharger shall report any noncompliance (Attachment D, Federal Standard Provision - Reporting, subsections V.E.1 and V.E.2) and mitigate any discharge from the Discharger's collection system in violation of this Order (Attachment D, Federal Standard Provisions - Permit Compliance, subsection I.C).

The General Waste Discharge Requirements for Wastewater Collection Agencies (General Collection System WDRs), State Water Board Order No. 2006-0003 DWQ, has requirements for operation and maintenance of collection systems and for reporting and mitigating sanitary sewer overflows. While the Discharger must comply with both the General Collection System WDRs and this Order, the General Collection System WDRs

more clearly and specifically stipulate requirements for operation and maintenance, and for reporting and mitigating sanitary sewer overflows.

Implementation of the General Collection System WDRs requirements for proper operation and maintenance and mitigation of spills will satisfy the corresponding federal NPDES requirements specified in Attachment D (as supplemented by Attachment G) of this Order. Following notification and reporting requirements in the General Collection System WDRs will satisfy NPDES reporting requirements specified in Attachment D (as supplemented by Attachment G) of the Order for sewage spills from the collection system upstream of the Plant boundaries. Attachments D and G of this Order specify reporting requirements for unauthorized discharges from anywhere within the Plant downstream of the Plant boundaries.

d. Specific Tasks to Reduce Blending

The Discharger shall implement the following specific tasks to reduce blending.

Table 8. Specific Tasks to Reduce Blending

Task	Compliance Date
<p>1. Collection System Storage Basins. Develop and implement standard operating procedures (SOPs) which optimize utilization of the Discharger’s storage basins (Ryder Street and Sears Pump Station Storage Basins). The primary utility of the Discharger’s storage basins is in preventing sanitary sewer overflows and this use takes precedence over reducing the discharge of blended effluent. Insofar as this primary use is not compromised, the Ryder Street Storage Basin and Sears Pump Station Storage Basin shall be operated to reduce short-duration discharges of blended effluent. Report on the implemented SOPs, the annual volume of blended effluent, and describe how the storage basin was managed to reduce duration and magnitude of wet weather diversions.</p>	<p>Report SOPs, Annual Volume and Usage of Collection System Storage Basins by February 1st of each year with the Annual Self-Monitoring Report</p>
<p>2. Upper Lateral Program. Make \$450,000 per year available for direct reimbursements to property owners for repair or replacement of upper laterals, and conduct public outreach to promote the program. Report number of upper laterals repaired or replaced and public outreach efforts to promote program.</p>	<p>Report on Upper Lateral Program by February 1st of each year with the Annual Self-Monitoring Report; and include copy in annual collection system report that is due March 15th of each year</p>
<p>3. Collection System Improvements. Complete collection system improvements (\$1.25 million per year). Include project descriptions, expenditures, and deviations, in annual report.</p>	<p>Report on Annual Collection System Improvements by February 1st of each year with the Annual Self-Monitoring Report; and include copy in annual</p>

Task	Compliance Date
	collection system report that is due March 15 th of each year
<p>4. No Feasible Alternatives Analysis. The Discharger shall conduct a utility analysis if it seeks to continue to bypass peak wet weather flows around the secondary treatment units based on 40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A)-(C). The utility analysis shall contain all elements described in USEPA's Peak Wet Weather policy, part 1 of the No Feasible Alternatives Analysis Process.</p>	180 days prior to the Order expiration date.

5. Copper Action Plan

The Discharger shall implement pretreatment, source control, and pollution prevention for copper in accordance with the following tasks and time schedule.

Table 9. Copper Action Plan

Task	Compliance Date
<p>1. Review Potential Copper Sources The Discharger shall submit an inventory of potential copper sources to the treatment plant.</p>	Completed May 14, 2009
<p>2. Implement Copper Control Program The Discharger shall submit a plan for and begin implementation of a program to reduce copper sources identified in <i>Review of Potential Copper Sources</i>, May 14, 2009. For publicly owned treatment works, the plan shall consist, at a minimum, of the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provide education and outreach to the public (e.g., focus on proper pool and spa maintenance and plumbers' roles in reducing corrosion). b. If corrosion is determined to be a significant copper source, work cooperatively with local water purveyors to reduce and control water corrosivity, as appropriate, and ensure that local plumbing contractors implement best management practices to reduce corrosion in pipes. c. Educate plumbers, designers, and maintenance contractors for pools and spas to encourage best management practices that minimize copper discharges. 	Completed August 1, 2009
<p>3. Implement Additional Measures If the Regional Water Board notifies the Discharger that the three-year rolling mean dissolved copper concentration of the receiving water exceeds 3.0 µg/L, then within 90 days of the notification, the Discharger shall evaluate its effluent copper concentration trend, and if it is increasing, develop and begin implementation of additional measures to control copper discharges. The Discharger shall report on the progress and effectiveness of actions taken, together with a schedule for actions to be taken in the next 12 months.</p>	With annual pollution prevention report due August 30 following 90 days after notification

<p>4. Undertake Studies to Reduce Copper Pollutant Impact Uncertainties The Discharger shall submit an <u>updated</u> study plan and schedule to conduct, or cause to be conducted, technical studies to investigate possible copper sediment toxicity and technical studies to investigate sublethal effects on salmonids. Specifically, the Discharger shall include the manner in which the above will be accomplished and describe the studies to be performed with an implementation schedule. To satisfy this requirement, dischargers may collaborate and conduct these studies as a group.</p>	<p>Completed August 30, 2011</p>
<p>5. Report Status of Copper Control Program The Discharger shall submit an annual report documenting copper control program implementation and addressing the effectiveness of the actions taken, including any additional copper controls required by Task 3, above, together with a schedule for actions to be taken in the next 12 months. Additionally, the Discharger shall report the findings and results of the studies completed, planned, or in progress under Task 4. Regarding the Task 4 studies, dischargers may collaborate and provide this information in a single report to satisfy this requirement for an entire group.</p>	<p>With annual pollution prevention report due August 30 each year</p>

6. Cyanide Action Plan

The Discharger shall implement monitoring and surveillance, pretreatment, source control, and pollution prevention for cyanide in accordance with the following tasks and time schedule.

Table 10. Cyanide Action Plan

Task	Compliance Date
<p>1. Review Potential Cyanide Contributors The Discharger shall submit an inventory of potential cyanide sources to the treatment plant (e.g., metal plating operations, hazardous waste recycling, etc.) If no cyanide sources are identified, Tasks 2 and 3 are not required, unless the Discharger receives a request to discharge detectable levels of cyanide to the sewer. If so, the Discharger shall notify the Executive Officer and implement Tasks 2 and 3.</p>	<p>Completed October 23, 2008</p>
<p>2. Implement Cyanide Control Program The Discharger shall submit a plan and begin implementation of a program to minimize cyanide discharges to its treatment plant consisting, at a minimum, of the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Inspect each potential source to assess the need to include that contributing source in the control program. b. Inspect contributing sources included in the control program annually. Inspection elements may be based on USEPA guidance, such as Industrial User Inspection and Sampling Manual for POTWs (EPA 831-B-94-01). c. Develop and distribute educational materials to contributing sources and potential contributing sources regarding the need to prevent cyanide discharges. d. Prepare an emergency monitoring and response plan to be implemented if a significant cyanide discharge occurs. <p>For purposes of this Order, a “significant cyanide discharge” is occurring if the plant’s influent cyanide concentration exceeds 7.7 µg/L.</p>	<p>If necessary, with next annual pollution prevention report due August 30 (at least 90 days following receipt of request to discharge detectable cyanide to sewer)</p>
<p>3. Implement Additional Cyanide Control Measures If the Regional Water Board notifies the Discharger that ambient monitoring</p>	<p>With next annual pollution prevention</p>

Task	Compliance Date
<p>shows cyanide concentrations of 1.0 µg/L or higher in the main body of San Francisco Bay, then within 90 days of the notification, the Discharger shall commence actions to identify and abate cyanide sources responsible for the elevated ambient concentrations, and shall report on the progress and effectiveness of actions taken, together with a schedule for actions to be taken in the next 12 months.</p>	<p>report due August 30 (at least 90 days following notification)</p>
<p>4. Report Status of Cyanide Control Program The Discharger shall submit an annual report documenting cyanide control program implementation and addressing the effectiveness of actions taken, including any additional cyanide controls required Task 3, above, together with a schedule for actions to be taken in the next 12 months.</p>	<p>If necessary, with annual pollution prevention report due August 30 each year</p>

VII. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

Compliance with effluent limitations for priority pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined in Attachment A—Definitions, the MRP (Attachment E), Fact Sheet section VI, and the Regional Standard Provisions (Attachment G). For purposes of reporting and administrative enforcement by the Regional and State Water Boards, the Discharger shall be deemed out of compliance with effluent limitations if the concentration of the priority pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and greater than or equal to the reporting level (RL).

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:

$$\text{Arithmetic mean} = \mu = \Sigma x / n$$

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.

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

Bioaccumulative pollutants are 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) 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 this Order), 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) are those sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL.

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

Enclosed Bays 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 San Francisco 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 is the estimated chemical concentration that results from the confirmed detection of the substance by the analytical method below the ML value.

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 include, but are not limited to, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, as defined in California Water Code section 12220, Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait downstream to the Carquinez Bridge, and appropriate areas of the Smith, Mad, Eel, Noyo, Russian, Klamath, San Diego, and Otay rivers. Estuaries do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

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

Minimum Level (ML) 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 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) are those sample results less than the laboratory's MDL.

Ocean Waters are 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 are substances for which degradation or decomposition in the environment is nonexistent or very slow.

Pollutant Minimization Program (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 California Water Code section 13263.3(d), shall be considered to fulfill the PMP requirements.

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 California Water Code section 13263.3). Pollution prevention does not include actions that merely shift a pollutant in wastewater from one environmental medium to another environmental medium, unless clear environmental benefits of such an approach are identified to the satisfaction of the State or Regional Water Board.

Reporting Level (RL) is the ML (and its associated analytical method) chosen by the Discharger for reporting and compliance determination from the MLs included in this Order. The MLs included in this Order correspond to approved analytical methods for reporting a sample result that are selected by the Regional Water Board either from Appendix 4 of the SIP in accordance with section 2.4.2 of the SIP or established in accordance with section 2.4.3 of the SIP. The ML is based on the proper application of method-based analytical procedures for sample preparation and the absence of any matrix interferences.

Other factors may be applied to the ML depending on the specific sample preparation steps employed. For example, the treatment typically applied in cases where there are matrix-effects is to dilute the sample or sample aliquot by a factor of ten. In such cases, this additional factor must be applied to the ML in the computation of the RL.

Sanitary Sewer Overflow is any overflow, spill, release, discharge, or diversion of untreated or partially treated wastewater from a sanitary sewer system. Sanitary sewer overflows include: (1) overflows or releases of untreated or partially treated wastewater that reach waters of the United States; (2) overflows or releases of untreated or partially treated wastewater that do not reach waters of the United States; and (3) wastewater backups into buildings and on private property that are caused by blockages or flow conditions within the publically owned portion of a sanitary sewer system.

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

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

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

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

where:

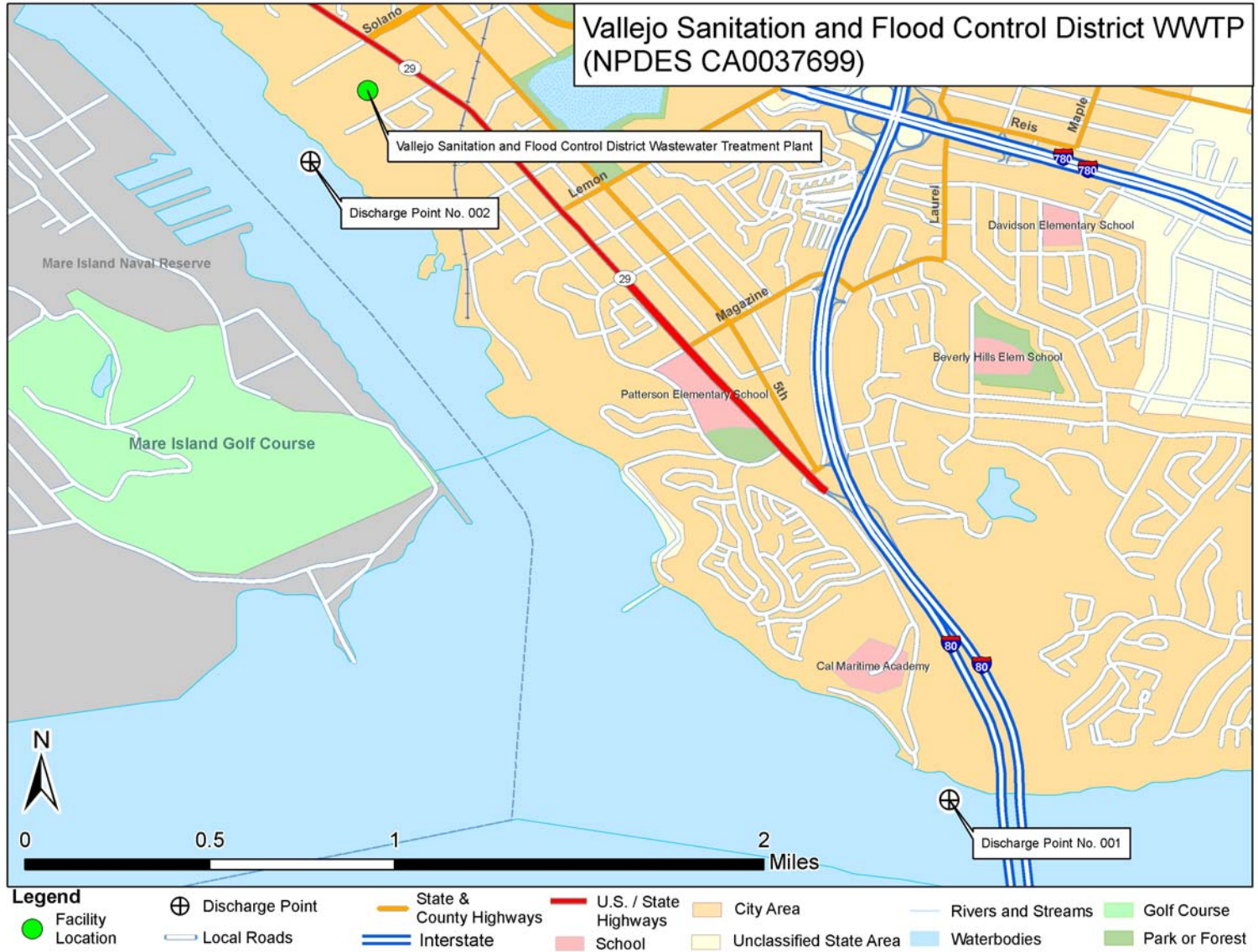
x is the observed value;

μ is the arithmetic mean of the observed values; and

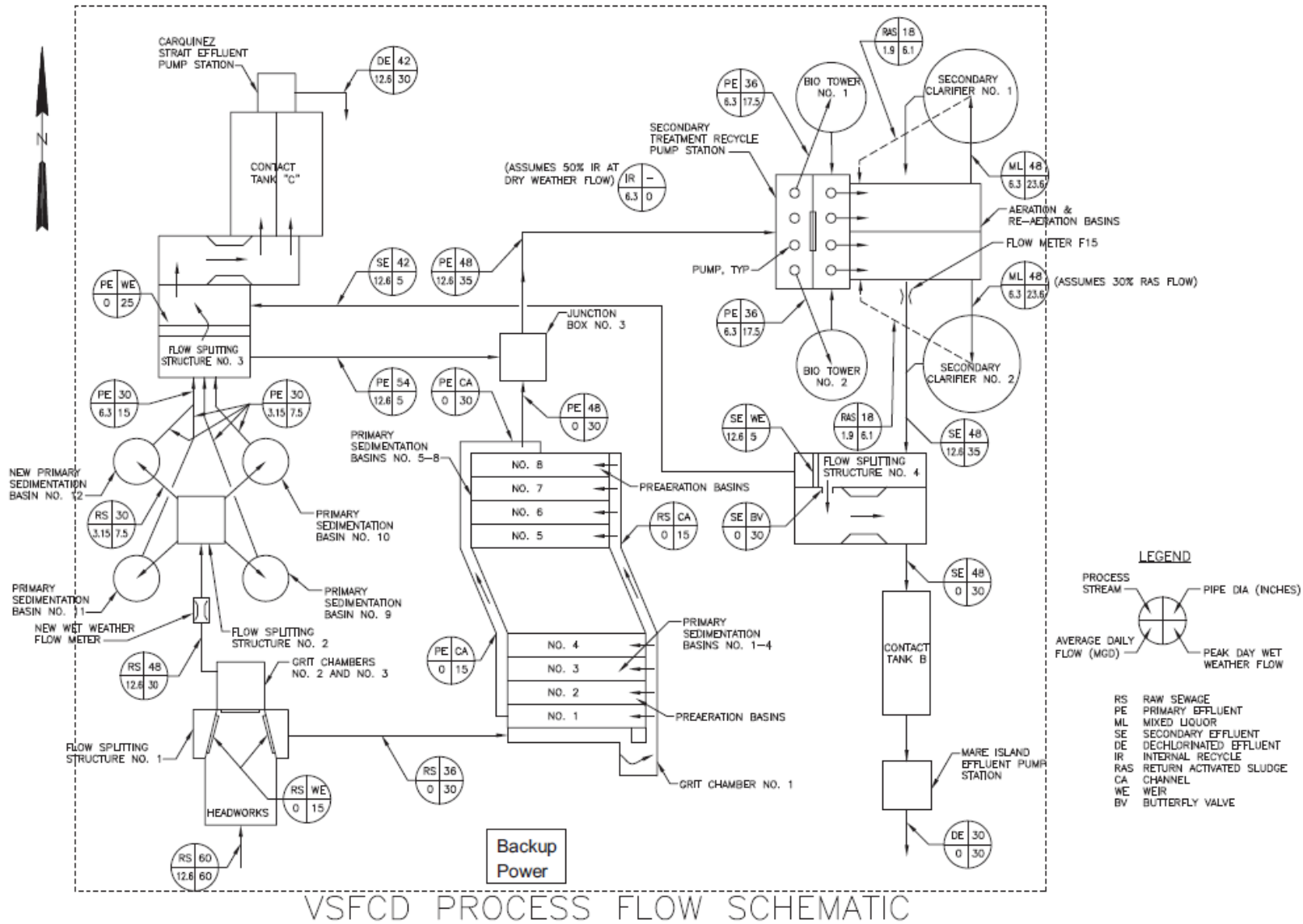
n is the number of samples.

Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE) 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.)

ATTACHMENT B – FACILITY MAP



ATTACHMENT C – PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM



ATTACHMENT D –STANDARD PROVISIONS

I. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

A. Duty to Comply

1. The Discharger must comply with all of the conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the California Water Code and is grounds for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit renewal application. (40 CFR § 122.41(a).)
2. The Discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under section 405(d) of the CWA within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this Order has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement. (40 CFR § 122.41(a)(1).)

B. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for the 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 the Discharger only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order (40 CFR § 122.41(e)).

E. Property Rights

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

F. Inspection and Entry

The Discharger shall allow the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and/or their authorized representatives (including an authorized contractor acting as their representative), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents, as may be required by law, to (40 CFR § 122.41(i); Wat. Code, § 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 (40 CFR § 122.41(i)(1));
2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order (40 CFR § 122.41(i)(2));
3. Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order (40 CFR § 122.41(i)(3)); and
4. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring Order compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or the Water Code, any substances or parameters at any location. (40 CFR § 122.41(i)(4).)

G. Bypass

1. Definitions
 - a. "Bypass" means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. (40 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 122.41(m)(2).)
3. Prohibition of bypass. Bypass is prohibited, and the Regional Water Board may take enforcement action against the Discharger for bypass, unless (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(i)):
 - a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage (40 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 122.41(n)(3)):
 - a. An upset occurred and that the Discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset (40 CFR § 122.41(n)(3)(i));
 - b. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated (40 CFR § 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 CFR § 122.41(n)(3)(iii)); and

- d. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.C above. (40 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 this 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 CFR § 122.41(l)(3); § 122.61.)

III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

- A. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(1).)
- B. Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures under Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under Part 136 unless otherwise specified in Part 503 unless other test procedures have been specified in this Order. (40 CFR § 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 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 CFR § 122.41(j)(2).)
- B. Records of monitoring information shall include:
 1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(i));

2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(ii));
3. The date(s) analyses were performed (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(iii));
4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(iv));
5. The analytical techniques or methods used (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(v)); and
6. The results of such analyses. (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(vi).)

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

1. The name and address of any permit applicant or Discharger (40 CFR § 122.7(b)(1)); and
2. Permit applications and attachments, permits and effluent data. (40 CFR § 122.7(b)(2).)

V. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

A. Duty to Provide Information

The Discharger shall furnish to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA within a reasonable time, any information which the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order or to determine compliance with this Order. Upon request, the Discharger shall also furnish to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA copies of records required to be kept by this Order. (40 CFR § 122.41(h); Wat. Code, § 13267.)

B. Signatory and Certification Requirements

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, and/or USEPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2, V.B.3, V.B.4, and V.B.5 below. (40 CFR § 122.41(k).)
2. All permit applications shall be signed by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this provision, a principal executive officer of a federal agency includes: (i) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (ii) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of USEPA). (40 CFR § 122.22(a)(3).)
3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA shall be signed by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above (40 CFR § 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 CFR § 122.22(b)(2)); and
- c. The written authorization is submitted to the Regional Water Board and State Water Board. (40 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 122.22(l)(4).)
2. Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) form or forms provided or specified by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board for reporting results of monitoring of sludge use or disposal practices. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)(i).)
3. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under Part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under Part 136 unless otherwise specified in Part 503, or as specified in this Order, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Regional Water Board. (40 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 become 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 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(i).)
2. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)):
 - a. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A).)
 - b. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 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 CFR § 122.41(l)(1)(i)); or
2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are not subject to effluent limitations in this Order. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(1)(ii).)
3. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the Discharger's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application

process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(1)(iii).)

G. Anticipated Noncompliance

The Discharger shall give advance notice to the Regional Water Board or State Water Board of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with General Order requirements. (40 CFR § 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 CFR § 122.41(l)(7).)

I. Other Information

When the Discharger becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA, the Discharger shall promptly submit such facts or information. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(8).)

VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

- A. The Regional Water Board is authorized to enforce the terms of this Order under several provisions of the Water Code, including, but not limited to, sections 13385, 13386, and 13387.

VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

A. Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)

All POTWs shall provide adequate notice to the Regional Water Board of the following (40 CFR § 122.42(b)):

1. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger that would be subject to sections 301 or 306 of the CWA if it were directly discharging those pollutants (40 CFR § 122.42(b)(1)); and
2. Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of adoption of this Order. (40 CFR § 122.42(b)(2).)
3. Adequate notice shall include information on the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW as well as any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW. (40 CFR § 122.42(b)(3).)

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

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ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP)

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) regulations at 40 CFR 122.48 require that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. California Water Code (CWC) sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) to require technical and monitoring reports. This MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements that implement the federal and State regulations.

I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

- A. The Discharger shall comply with this MRP. The Executive Officer may amend this MRP pursuant to 40 CFR 122.62, 122.63, and 124.5. If any discrepancies exist between this MRP and the Regional Standard Provisions (Attachment G), this MRP prevails.
- B. The Discharger shall conduct all monitoring in accordance with Attachment D, section III, as supplemented by Attachment G of this Order. Equivalent test methods must be more sensitive than those specified in 40 CFR 136 and specified in the permit.

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 No.	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description
--	INF-001	At any point in the treatment facilities headworks at which all waste tributary to the treatment system is present, and preceding any phase of treatment.
001	EFF-001	At a point in the treatment facility at which all waste tributary to the discharge outfall into Carquinez Strait is present following adequate disinfection.
002	EFF-002	At a point in the treatment facility at which all waste tributary to the discharge outfall into Mare Island Strait is present following adequate disinfection.
--	P-001 thru P-008	Land Observations: Points located at the corners and at midpoints along the perimeter (fence line) of the wastewater treatment facilities.

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The Discharger shall monitor the influent to the Plant at INF-001 as follows.

Table E-2. Plant Influent Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Flow Rate ⁽¹⁾	MGD	Continuous	1/Day
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day @ 20 Deg. C) (CBOD)	mg/L	C-24	2/Week
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	C-24	2/Week
Cyanide ⁽²⁾	ug/L	Grab	1/Month

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
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Footnotes to Table E-2:

Units:

- MGD = million gallons per day
- mg/L = milligrams per liter
- µg/L = micrograms per liter
- C-24 = 24-hour Composite

- (1) For influent flows, the following information shall also be reported monthly:
 Daily: Total daily flow volume (MG)
 Daily: Daily average flow (MGD)
 Monthly: Monthly average flow (MGD)
 Monthly: Maximum daily flow (MGD)
 Monthly: Minimum daily flow (MGD)
 Monthly: Total flow volume (MG)
- (2) Pretreatment monitoring required in Table E-5 may be used to satisfy this requirement.

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Monitoring Location EFF-001

The Discharger shall monitor the treated wastewater at EFF-001 as follows:

Table E-3. Effluent Monitoring, EFF-001

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Flow Rate ⁽¹⁾	MGD	Continuous	Continuous
Volume of Wastewater that bypasses biological treatment ^(1a)	MG	n/a	Each bypass event
Start Time and Date of Biological Treatment Bypass ^(1a)	n/a	n/a	Each bypass event
End Time and Date of Biological Treatment Bypass	n/a	n/a	Each bypass event
CBOD ⁽²⁾	mg/L	C-24	2/Week
TSS ⁽²⁾	mg/L	C-24	2/Week
Oil and Grease ⁽³⁾	mg/L	Grab	1/Month
pH ⁽⁴⁾	s.u.	Continuous	Continuous
Chlorine, Total Residual ⁽⁵⁾	mg/L	Continuous	Continuous
Enterococcus Bacteria	MPN/100mL	Grab	2/Week
Temperature	°C	Grab	1/Day
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L & % saturation	Grab	1/Day
Total Ammonia ⁽⁶⁾	mg/L as N	C-24	1/Month
Acute Toxicity ⁽⁷⁾	% survival	C-24	1/Month
Chronic Toxicity ⁽⁸⁾	TUc	C-24	1/Quarter
Cyanide, Total	µg/L	Grab	1/Month
Copper	µg/L	C-24	1/Month
2,3,7,8-TCDD & Congeners	pg/L	Grab	2/Year

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	µg/L	Grab	1/5 Years
Remaining Priority Pollutants	µg/L	Grab	Once per permit term
Standard Observations ⁽⁹⁾	--	--	1/Month

Footnotes to Table E-3:

Units:

- MGD = million gallons per day
- mg/L = milligrams per liter
- s.u. = standard units
- MPN/100 mL = Most Probable Number/100 mL
- °C = degree Celsius
- µg/L = micrograms per liter
- C-24 = 24-hour composite
- TU_c = chronic toxicity units, equal to 100/NOEL, where NOEL = IC₂₅, EC₂₅, or NOEC as discussed in the MRP (Attachment E)

- (1) For effluent flows, the following information shall also be reported monthly:
 Daily: Daily average flow (MGD)
 Monthly: Monthly average flow (MGD)
 Daily: Maximum daily flow (MGD)
 Daily: Minimum daily flow (MGD)
- (1a) During Blending: Volume of primary treated wastewater that bypasses biological treatment (MG)
 During Blending: Start time and date of biological treatment bypass
 During Blending: End time and date of biological treatment bypass
- (2) The percent removal for CBOD and TSS shall be reported for each calendar month in accordance with Effluent Limitation IV.A.2.
- (3) Each oil and grease sampling and analysis shall be conducted in accordance with USEPA Method 1664.
- (4) If pH is monitored continuously, the minimum and maximum pH values for each day shall be reported in monthly self-monitoring reports.
- (5) Chlorine residual shall be monitored continuously or, at a minimum, every hour. The Discharger shall report, on a daily basis, both maximum and minimum concentrations. If continuous monitoring is used, the Discharger may record discrete readings from the continuous monitoring every hour on the hour and report, on a daily basis, the maximum concentration observed following dechlorination. Total chlorine dosage (kg/day) shall be recorded on a daily basis.
- (6) Monitoring for total ammonia shall occur concurrently with monitoring for temperature and pH in order to provide for determination of the un-ionized ammonia fraction.
- (7) Acute bioassay test shall be performed in accordance with section V.A of this MRP.
- (8) Critical Life Stage Toxicity Test shall be performed and reported in accordance with the Chronic Toxicity Requirements specified in section V.B of this MRP.
- (9) Standard observations are specified in the Regional Standard Provisions (Attachment G).

B. Monitoring Location EFF-002

When discharging to Discharge Location 002, the Discharger shall monitor the treated wastewater at EFF-002 as follows:

Table E-4. Effluent Monitoring, EFF-002

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Flow Rate ⁽¹⁾	MGD	Continuous	1/Day
Standard Observations ⁽²⁾	--	--	1/Day

Footnotes to Table E-4:

Units:

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
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MGD = million gallons per day

(1) For effluent flows, the following information shall also be reported monthly:

Daily: Total daily flow volume (MG)

Daily: Daily average flow (MGD)

Monthly: Monthly average flow (MGD)

Monthly: Maximum daily flow (MGD)

Monthly: Minimum daily flow (MGD)

Monthly: Total flow volume (MG)

(2) Standard observations are specified in the Regional Standard Provisions (Attachment G).

V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

Compliance with the following whole effluent toxicity monitoring requirements shall be evaluated at Monitoring Location EFF-001.

A. Whole Effluent Acute Toxicity

1. Compliance with the acute toxicity effluent limitations of this Order shall be evaluated by measuring survival of test organisms exposed to 96-hour continuous flow-through bioassays.
2. Test organisms shall be rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) unless the Executive Officer specifies in writing otherwise.
3. All bioassays shall be performed using the most sensitive species based on the most recent screening test results and in accordance with the most up-to-date protocols in 40 CFR 136, currently in *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Water to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*, 5th Edition.
4. If the Discharger can demonstrate that specific identifiable substances in the discharge are rapidly rendered harmless upon discharge to the receiving water, compliance with the acute toxicity limitation may be determined after the test samples are adjusted to remove the influence of those substances. The Discharger must obtain written approval from the Executive Officer to authorize such an adjustment.
5. The sample shall be taken from secondary treated effluent after disinfection. Monitoring of the bioassay water shall include, on a daily basis, the following parameters: pH, dissolved oxygen, ammonia (if toxicity is observed), temperature, hardness, and alkalinity. These results shall be reported in the monthly Self-Monitoring Reports or as specified by the Regional Water Board.

If a violation of acute toxicity requirements occurs, the bioassay test shall be repeated with new fish as soon as practical and shall be repeated until a test fish survival rate of 90 percent or greater is observed. If the control fish survival rate is less than 90 percent, the bioassay test shall be restarted with new fish and shall continue as soon as practical until an acceptable test is completed (i.e., control fish survival rate is 90 percent or greater).

B. Whole Effluent Chronic Toxicity

1. Chronic Toxicity Monitoring Requirements

a. *Frequency*. The frequency of routine and accelerated chronic toxicity monitoring shall be as specified below.

(1) Routine Monitoring: The Discharger shall collect 24-hour composite effluent samples at Monitoring Location EFF-001, as specified in Table E-3 above, for critical life stage toxicity testing as indicated below. For toxicity tests requiring renewals, 24-hour composite samples collected on consecutive days are required.

(2) Accelerated Monitoring: The Discharger shall accelerate monitoring to monthly after exceeding:

(a) a three-sample median of $10 TU_c^{\frac{1}{3}}$, or;

(b) a single sample maximum of $20 TU_c$.

The Executive Officer may specify a different frequency for accelerated monitoring based on the TU_c results.

(3) Return to routine monitoring if accelerated monitoring does not exceed either “trigger” in (2), above.

(4) If accelerated monitoring confirms consistent toxicity in excess of either “trigger” in (2), above, continue accelerated monitoring and initiate toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) procedures in accordance with section B.3, below.

(5) Return to routine monitoring after implementing appropriate elements of the TRE, and either the toxicity drops below both “triggers” in (2), above, or, based on the TRE results, the Executive Officer authorizes a return to routine monitoring.

Monitoring conducted pursuant to a TRE effort shall satisfy the requirements for routine and accelerated monitoring while the TRE investigation is underway.

b. *Test Species*. The test species shall be abalone (*Haliotis rufescens*). The Executive Officer may change the test species if data suggest that another test species is more sensitive to the discharge.

c. *Methodology*. Sample collection, handling, and preservation shall be in accordance with USEPA protocols. In addition, bioassays shall be conducted in compliance with the most recently promulgated test methods, as shown in Appendix E-1 and *Short-Term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms*, currently third edition (EPA-821-R-02-014) and *Short-Term*

¹ A TU_c equals 100 divided by the no observable effect level (NOEL). The NOEL is determined from IC_{25} , EC_{25} , or NOEC values. These terms, their usage, and other chronic toxicity monitoring program requirements are defined in the MRP (Attachment E).

Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms, currently fourth Edition (EPA-821-R-02-013), with exceptions granted the Discharger by the Executive Officer and the Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP). If specific identifiable substances in the discharge can be demonstrated by the Discharger as being rapidly rendered harmless upon discharge to the receiving waters, compliance with the chronic toxicity performance goal may be determined after the test samples are adjusted to remove the influence of those substances. The Discharger must obtain written approval from the Executive Officer to authorize such an adjustment.

- d. *Dilution Series*. The Discharger shall conduct tests at 50%, 25%, 10%, 5%, and 2.5%. The “%” represents percent effluent as discharged. The Discharger may use the biological buffer MOPS (3-(N-Morpholino)propanesulfonic Acid) to control pH drift and ammonia toxicity caused by increasing pH during the test.

2. Chronic Toxicity Reporting Requirements

- a. *Routine Reporting*. Toxicity test results for the current reporting period shall include, at a minimum, for each test:
 - (1) Sample dates
 - (2) Test initiation date
 - (3) Test species
 - (4) End point values for each dilution (e.g. number of young, growth rate, percent survival)
 - (5) No Observable Effect Level (NOEL) values in percent effluent. The NOEL shall equal the IC₂₅ or EC₂₅ (See Attachment E, Appendix E-1). If the IC₂₅ or EC₂₅ cannot be statistically determined, the NOEL shall be equal to the No Observable Effect Concentration (NOEC) derived using hypothesis testing. The NOEC is the maximum percent effluent concentration that causes no observable effect on test organisms based on critical life stage toxicity test.
 - (6) IC₁₅, IC₂₅, IC₄₀, and IC₅₀ values (or EC₁₅, EC₂₅ ... etc.) in percent effluent
 - (7) TUC values (100/NOEL, where NOEL = IC₂₅, EC₂₅, or NOEC as discussed in Appendix E-1)
 - (8) Mean percent mortality (±s.d.) after 96 hours in 100% effluent (if applicable)
 - (9) NOEL and LOEC values for reference toxicant tests
 - (10) IC₅₀ or EC₅₀ values for reference toxicant tests
 - (11) Available water quality measurements for each test (pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, ammonia)

- b. *Compliance Summary.* The results of the chronic toxicity testing shall be provided in the next Self-Monitoring Report and shall include a summary table of chronic toxicity data from at least eleven of the most recent samples. The information in the table shall include the items listed above under 2.a., item numbers (1), (3), (5), (6) (IC₂₅ or EC₂₅), (7), and (8).

3. Chronic Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)

- a. *Generic TRE Work Plan.* To be ready to respond to toxicity events, the Discharger shall prepare a generic TRE work plan within 90 days of the effective date of this Order. The Discharger shall review and update the work plan as necessary to remain current and applicable to the discharge and discharge facilities.
- b. *Specific TRE Work Plan.* Within 30 days of the date of completion of the accelerated monitoring test exceeding either trigger for accelerated monitoring, the Discharger shall submit a specific TRE work plan to the Regional Water Board, which shall be the generic work plan revised as appropriate for the toxicity event after consideration of available discharge data.
- c. *Initiate TRE.* Within 30 days of the date of completion of accelerated monitoring tests observed to exceed either trigger, the Discharger shall initiate a TRE in accordance with a TRE work plan that addresses any and all comments from the Executive Officer.
- d. The TRE shall be specific to the discharge and be in accordance with current technical guidance and reference materials, including USEPA guidance materials. The TRE shall be conducted as a tiered evaluation process, such as summarized below:
 - (1) Tier 1 consists of basic data collection (routine and accelerated monitoring).
 - (2) Tier 2 consists of evaluation of optimization of the treatment process including operation practices and in-plant process chemicals.
 - (3) Tier 3 consists of a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE).
 - (4) Tier 4 consists of evaluation of options for additional effluent treatment processes.
 - (5) Tier 5 consists of evaluation of options for modifications of in-plant treatment processes.
 - (6) Tier 6 consists of implementation of selected toxicity control measures, and follow-up monitoring and confirmation of implementation success.
- e. The TRE may be ended at any stage if monitoring finds there is no longer consistent toxicity (complying with Effluent Limitations section IV.D of this Order, and not exceeding trigger levels in this MRP section V.B.1.a(2)).
- f. The objective of the TIE shall be to identify the substance or combination of substances causing the observed toxicity. All reasonable efforts using currently available TIE methodologies shall be employed.

- g. 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 chronic toxicity evaluation parameters.
- h. Many recommended TRE elements parallel required or recommended efforts of source control, pollution prevention, and storm water control programs. TRE efforts shall be coordinated with such efforts. To prevent duplication of efforts, evidence of complying with requirements or recommended efforts of such programs may be acceptable to comply with TRE requirements.
- i. The Regional Water Board recognizes that chronic toxicity may be episodic and identification of causes of and reduction of sources of chronic toxicity may not be successful in all cases. The Regional Water Board’s consideration of enforcement actions will be based in part on the Discharger’s actions and efforts to identify and control or reduce sources of consistent toxicity.

VI. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The Discharger shall continue to participate in the Regional Monitoring Program (RMP), which involves collection of data on pollutants and toxicity in water, sediment, and biota of the San Francisco Bay. Additional receiving water monitoring is not required under this Order so long as the Discharger adequately supports the Regional Monitoring Program.

VII. PRETREATMENT AND BIOSOLIDS REQUIREMENTS

The Discharger shall comply with the pretreatment requirements specified below for both influent (at Monitoring Location INF-001), effluent (at Monitoring Location EFF-001), and biosolids monitoring. The Discharger shall report summaries of analytical results in annual and semi-annual pretreatment reports in accordance with Attachment H. At its option, the Discharger may also report biosolids analytical results in its eSMR by manual entry, by EDF/CDF, or as an attached file.

Table E-5. Pretreatment and Biosolids Monitoring Requirements

Constituents	Sample Locations and Frequencies ⁽¹⁾			Sample Type	
	INF-001	EFF-001	Biosolids	INF-001	Biosolids
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	2/Year	2/Year	2/Year	multiple grabs ^(3a)	grabs ^(3b)
Base/Neutrals and acids extractable organic compounds (BNA)	2/Year	2/Year	2/Year	multiple grabs ^(2a)	grabs ^(2b)
Hexavalent Chromium ⁽³⁾	1/Month	1/Month	2/Year	multiple grabs ^(2a)	grabs ^(2b)
Metals ⁽⁴⁾	1/Month	1/Month	2/Year	multiple grabs ^(2c)	grabs ^(2b)
Cyanide	1/Month	1/Month	2/Year	multiple grabs ^(2a)	grabs ^(2b)

Constituents	Sample Locations and Frequencies ⁽¹⁾			Sample Type	
	INF-001	EFF-001	Biosolids	INF-001	Biosolids

- (1) The Discharger may elect to use the influent, and effluent monitoring conducted in accordance with Tables E-2, E-3, and E-4 to satisfy these pretreatment requirements, and sampling shall be conducted at whichever frequency is greater.
- (2) Sample types:
 - a. Multiple grab samples for VOC, BNA, hexavalent chromium, and cyanide must consist of a minimum of four discrete grab samples, collected at equal intervals spaced over the course of a 24-hour period, with each grab sample analyzed separately and the results mathematically flow-weighted, or with all grab samples combined (volumetrically flow-weighted) prior to analysis.
 - b. The biosolids sample shall be a composite of the biosolids to be disposed. Biosolids collection and monitoring shall comply with the requirements specified in Attachment H, Appendix H-4. The Discharger shall also comply with the biosolids monitoring requirements of 40 CFR 503.
 - c. If an automatic compositor is used, the Discharger shall obtain 24-hour composite samples through flow-proportioned composite sampling. Alternatively, 24-hour composite samples may consist of discrete grab samples combined (volumetrically flow-weighted) prior to analysis or mathematically flow-weighted.
- (3) The Discharger may elect to report total chromium instead of hexavalent chromium. Samples collected for total chromium measurements shall be 24-hour composites.
- (4) The metals are arsenic, cadmium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, silver, zinc, and selenium.

VIII. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

The Discharger shall comply with all Federal Standard Provisions (Attachment D) and Regional Standard Provisions (Attachment G) related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping.

B. Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs)

1. **SMR Format.** 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 website will provide additional directions for SMR submittal in the event of a service interruption for electronic submittal.
2. **SMR Due Dates and Contents.** The Discharger shall submit SMRs by the due dates, and with the contents, specified below:
 - a. **Monthly SMRs** — Monthly SMRs shall be due 30 days after the end of each calendar month, covering that calendar month. The monthly SMR shall contain the applicable items described in sections V.B and V.C of both Attachments D and G of this Order. Standard observations include odor monitoring at land observation points specified in Table E-1: A sketch showing the locations of these stations shall accompany each SMR. See Provision VI.C.2.a (Effluent Characterization Study and Report) of this Order for information that must also be reported with the monthly SMR.
 - b. **Annual SMR** — Annual SMRs shall be due February 1 each year, covering the previous calendar year. The annual SMR shall contain the items described in sections V.C.1.f.(2), V.C.1.f.(6) as applicable, and V.C.1.f.(7) of the Regional Standard Provisions (Attachment G). Information described in the other subsections of V.C.1.f of Attachment G is not required. See also Provisions VI.C.2.a (Effluent Characterization

Study and Report), VI.C.4.b (Biosolids Management Practices), and VI.C.4.d (Specific Tasks to Reduce Blending) of the Order for requirements to submit reports with the annual SMR.

- c. **Additional Specifications for Submitting SMRs to CIWQS** — If the Discharger submits SMRs to CIWQS, it shall submit analytical results and other information using one of the following methods:

Table E-6. SMR Reporting for CIWQS (eSMR)

Parameter	Method of Reporting	
	EDF/CDF data upload or manual entry	Attached File
All parameters identified in influent, effluent, and receiving water monitoring tables (except Dissolved Oxygen and Temperature)	Required for All Results	
Dissolved Oxygen Temperature	Required for Monthly Maximum and Minimum Results Only ⁽¹⁾	Discharger may use this method for all results or keep records
Cyanide Arsenic Cadmium Chromium Copper Lead Mercury Nickel Selenium Silver Zinc Dioxins and Furans (by U.S. EPA Method 1613)	Required for All Results ⁽²⁾	
Antimony Beryllium Thallium Pollutants by U.S. EPA Methods 601, 602, 608, 610, 614, 624, and 625	Not Required (unless identified in influent, effluent, or receiving water monitoring tables), But Encouraged ⁽¹⁾	Discharger may use this method and submit results with application for permit reissuance, unless data submitted by CDF/EDF upload
Volume and Duration of Blended Discharge ⁽³⁾	Required for All Blended Effluent Discharges	
Analytical Method	Not Required (Discharger may select “data unavailable”) ⁽¹⁾	
Collection Time Analysis Time	Not Required (Discharger may select “0:00”) ⁽¹⁾	

Footnotes for Table E-6:

- ⁽¹⁾ The Discharger shall continue to monitor at the minimum frequency specified in the monitoring tables, keep records of the measurements, and make the records available upon request.
- ⁽²⁾ These parameters require EDF/CDF data upload or manual entry regardless of whether monitoring is required by this MRP or other provisions of this Order (except for biosolids, sludge, or ash provisions).

- (3) The requirement for volume and duration of blended discharge applies only if this Order authorizes the Discharger to discharge blended effluent.

3. Monitoring Periods. Monitoring periods for all required monitoring shall be completed as set forth in the table below:

Table E-7. Monitoring Periods and Reporting Schedule

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On...	Monitoring Period
Continuous	Effective date of permit	All
1/Day	Effective date of permit	Midnight through 11:59 PM or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling
1/Week	Effective date of permit	Sunday through Saturday
1/Month	Effective date of permit	First day of calendar month through last day of calendar month
1/Quarter	Effective date of permit	January 1 through March 31 April 1 through June 30 July 1 through September 30 October 1 through December 31
2/Year	Effective date of permit	Once during November 1 through April 30 Once during May 1 through October 31
1/Year	Effective date of permit	Alternate between once during November 1 through April 30 (one year), and once during May 1 through October 31 (following year)
1/5 Years	Effective date of permit	Once during the permit term within 12 months prior to applying for permit reissuance.
Per Discharge Event	Effective date of permit	At a time when sampling can characterize the discharge event

4. ML and MDL Reporting. The Discharger shall report with each sample result the Reporting Level (RL) and Method Detection Limit (MDL) as determined by the procedure in 40 CFR 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 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 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 the laboratory considers appropriate.
- c. Sample results less than the laboratory’s MDL shall be reported as “Not Detected” or ND.

- d. The Discharger shall instruct laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the minimum level (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.

C. Discharge Monitoring Reports

- 1. As described in section VIII.B.1 above, at any time during the term of this Order, the State or Regional Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit SMRs that will satisfy federal requirements for submittal of Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs). Once notified by the State or Regional Water Board, the Discharger shall submit hardcopy DMRs. Until such notification is given, the Discharger is not required to submit DMRs in accordance with the requirements described below.
- 2. DMRs must be signed and certified as required by the standard provisions (Attachment D). The Discharger shall submit the original DMR and one copy of the DMR to one of the addresses listed below:

Standard Mail	FedEx/UPS/Other Private Carriers
State Water Resources Control Board Division of Water Quality c/o DMR Processing Center PO Box 100 Sacramento, CA 95812-1000	State Water Resources Control Board Division of Water Quality c/o DMR Processing Center 1001 I Street, 15 th Floor Sacramento, CA 95814

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

APPENDIX E-1

CHRONIC TOXICITY DEFINITION OF TERMS AND SCREENING PHASE REQUIREMENTS

I. Definition of Terms

- A. No observed effect level (NOEL) for compliance determination shall be equal to IC₂₅ or EC₂₅. If the IC₂₅ or EC₂₅ cannot be statistically determined, the NOEL shall be equal to the No Observable Effect Concentration (NOEC) derived using hypothesis testing.
- B. Effective concentration (EC) is a point estimate of the toxicant concentration that would cause an adverse effect on a quantal, “all or nothing,” response (such as death, immobilization, or serious incapacitation) in a given percent of the test organisms. If the effect is death or immobility, the term lethal concentration (LC) may be used. EC values may be calculated using point estimation techniques such as probit, logit, and Spearman-Kärber. EC₂₅ is the concentration of toxicant (in percent effluent) that causes a response in 25 percent of the test organisms.
- C. Inhibition concentration (IC) is a point estimate of the toxicant concentration that would cause a given percent reduction in a nonlethal, nonquantal biological measurement, such as growth. For example, an IC₂₅ is the estimated concentration of toxicant that would cause a 25 percent reduction in average young per female or growth. IC values may be calculated using a linear interpolation method such as USEPA’s Bootstrap Procedure.
- D. No observed effect concentration (NOEC) is the highest tested concentration of an effluent or a toxicant at which no adverse effects are observed on the aquatic test organisms at a specific time of observation. It is determined using hypothesis testing.

II. Chronic Toxicity Screening Phase Requirements

- A. The Discharger shall perform screening phase monitoring:
 - 1. Subsequent to any significant change in the nature of the effluent discharged through changes in sources or treatment, except those changes resulting from reductions in pollutant concentrations attributable to source control efforts, or
 - 2. Prior to permit reissuance. Screening phase monitoring data shall be included in the NPDES permit application for reissuance. The information shall be as recent as possible, but may be based on screening phase monitoring conducted within 5 years before the permit expiration date.
- B. Screening phase design shall, at a minimum, consist of the following elements:
 - 1. Use of test species specified in Appendix E-2, attached, and use of the protocols referenced in those tables, or as approved by the Executive Officer.
 - 2. Two stages:

- a. Stage 1 shall consist of a minimum of one battery of tests conducted concurrently. Selection of the type of test species and minimum number of tests shall be based on Appendix E-2 (attached).
 - b. Stage 2 shall consist of a minimum of two test batteries conducted at a monthly frequency using the three most sensitive species based on the Stage 1 test results and as approved by the Executive Officer.
3. Appropriate controls.
 4. Concurrent reference toxicant tests.
 5. Dilution series with a control and five effluent concentrations (including 100% effluent) and using a dilution factor ≥ 0.5 .
- C. The Discharger shall submit a screening phase proposal acceptable to the Executive Officer. The proposal shall address each of the elements listed above. If within 30 days, the Executive Officer does not comment, the Discharger shall commence with screening phase monitoring.

APPENDIX E-2

SUMMARY OF TOXICITY TEST SPECIES REQUIREMENTS

Table AE-1. Critical Life Stage Toxicity Tests for Estuarine Waters

Species	(Scientific Name)	Effect	Test Duration	Reference
Alga	(Skeletonema costatum) (Thalassiosira pseudonana)	Growth rate	4 days	1
Red alga	(Champia parvula)	Number of cystocarps	7–9 days	3
Giant kelp	(Macrocystis pyrifera)	Percent germination; germ tube length	48 hours	2
Abalone	(Haliotis rufescens)	Abnormal shell development	48 hours	2
Oyster Mussel	(Crassostrea gigas) (Mytilus edulis)	Abnormal shell development; percent survival	48 hours	2
Echinoderms - Urchins Sand dollar	(Strongylocentrotus purpuratus, S. franciscanus) (Dendraster excentricus)	Percent fertilization	1 hour	2
Shrimp	(Americamysis bahia)	Percent survival; growth	7 days	3
Shrimp	(Holmesimysis costata)	Percent survival; growth	7 days	2
Topsmelt	(Atherinops affinis)	Percent survival; growth	7 days	2
Silversides	(Menidia beryllina)	Larval growth rate; percent survival	7 days	3

Toxicity Test References:

1. American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM). 1990. Standard Guide for Conducting Static 96-Hour Toxicity Tests with Microalgae. Procedure E 1218-90. ASTM, Philadelphia, PA.
2. Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluent and Receiving Waters to West Coast Marine and Estuarine Organisms. EPA/600/R-95/136. August 1995.
3. Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluent and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms. EPA/600/4-90/003. July 1994.

Table AE-2. Critical Life Stage Toxicity Tests for Fresh Waters

Species	(Scientific Name)	Effect	Test Duration	Reference
Fathead minnow	(Pimephales promelas)	Survival; growth rate	7 days	4
Water flea	(Ceriodaphnia dubia)	Survival; number of young	7 days	4
Alga	(Selenastrum capricornutum)	Final cell density	4 days	4

Toxicity Test Reference:

4. Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms, fourth Edition Chronic manual (EPA-821-R-02-013, October 2002).

Table AE-3. Toxicity Test Requirements for Stage One Screening Phase

Requirements	Receiving Water Characteristics		
	Discharges to Coast	Discharges to San Francisco Bay ⁽²⁾	
	Ocean	Marine/Estuarine	Freshwater
Taxonomic diversity	1 Plant 1 invertebrate 1 fish	1 Plant 1 invertebrate 1 fish	1 Plant 1 invertebrate 1 fish
Number of tests of each salinity type: Freshwater ⁽¹⁾ Marine/Estuarine	0 4	1 or 2 3 or 4	3 0
Total number of tests	4	5	3

Footnotes to Table AE-3:

1. The freshwater species may be substituted with marine species if:
 - a. The effluent salinity is above 1 part per thousand (ppt) greater than 95 percent of the time, or
 - b. The effluent ionic strength (TDS or conductivity) at the test concentration used to determine compliance is documented to be toxic to the test species.
2. a. Marine/Estuarine refers to receiving water salinities greater than 1 ppt at least 95 percent of the time during a normal water year.
 - b. Fresh refers to receiving water with salinities less than 1 ppt at least 95 percent of the time during a normal water year.

ATTACHMENT F - FACT SHEET

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ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

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

I. PERMIT INFORMATION

The following table summarizes administrative information related to the Facility.

Table F-1. Facility Information

WDID	2 482012001
Discharger	Vallejo Sanitation and Flood Control District
Name of Facility	Vallejo Sanitation and Flood Control District Wastewater Treatment Plant and its collection system
Facility Address	450 Ryder Street Vallejo, CA 94590 Solano County
Facility Contact, Title, Phone	Ron Matheson, District Manager, (707) 644-8949 x211
Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports	Ronald J. Matheson, District Manager, (707) 644-8949
Mailing Address	Same
Billing Address	Same
Type of Facility	Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)
Major or Minor Facility	Major
Threat to Water Quality	1
Complexity	A
Pretreatment Program	Yes
Reclamation Requirements	N/A
Watershed	San Pablo Basin
Facility Permitted Flow	15.5 million gallons per day (MGD), Maximum Dry Weather Design Flow
Facility Design Flow	15.5 MGD Average Dry Weather Capacity 35 MGD Maximum Wet Weather Secondary Treatment Capacity 60 MGD Maximum Wet Weather Capacity
Receiving Water	Carquinez and Mare Island Straits
Receiving Water Type	Estuarine

- A.** The Vallejo Sanitation and Flood Control District (hereinafter Discharger) is the owner and operator of the Vallejo Sanitation and Flood Control District Wastewater Treatment Plant (Plant) and its collection system. For the purposes of this Order, references to the “dischargers” or “permittee” in applicable federal and state laws, regulations, plans, and policies are held to be equivalent to references to the Discharger herein.
- B.** The Plant discharges wastewater to Carquinez Strait (Discharge Point No. 001) and Mare Island Strait (Discharge Point No. 002), both waters of the United States, and is currently regulated under Order No. R2-2006-0056, which was adopted on April 9, 2006, and expired on September 30, 2011. The terms of the previous Order automatically continued after the permit expiration date.

- C. The Discharger filed a report of waste discharge and submitted an application for reissuance of its Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit on April 1, 2011.

II. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

A. Description of Wastewater and Biosolids Treatment

The Plant provides secondary treatment of wastewater from domestic and commercial sources within the City of Vallejo, the former Mare Island Naval Facility, and an adjacent unincorporated area. The Discharger's service area population is approximately 117,000 people. The Plant has an average dry weather design capacity of 15.5 MGD and a wet weather capacity of 35 MGD for full secondary treatment, with an additional 25 MGD primary treatment capacity. The maximum wet weather capacity is 60 MGD. The average dry weather flow in 2010 was 10.5 MGD. The maximum daily wet weather flow between October 2006 and December 2010 was 43.3 MGD.

The Discharger's wastewater collection system includes about 435 miles of sanitary sewer lines, and 36 pump stations. In 2005 and 2006, the Discharger completed significant capital improvement projects to the collection system to eliminate sanitary sewer overflows from two constructed wet weather overflow structures, the Sears Point Pump Station Overflow and the Ryder Street Overflow. The improvements included a 3 million gallon (MG) underground storage tank constructed to eliminate sanitary sewer overflows from the Sears Pump Station, and an 8.6 MG storage facility adjacent to the Plant to eliminate sanitary sewer overflows from the Ryder Street Pump Station. In addition to eliminating sanitary sewer overflows from these two locations, the Discharger intends to operate the pump station storage basins, when possible, in a manner similar to equalization basins to reduce blending at the Plant.

The Plant's treatment system consists of screens, aerated grit removal, primary sedimentation by circular and rectangular clarifiers, biological treatment using trickling filters followed by aeration basins, secondary clarification, disinfection by chlorination with sodium hypochlorite or by ultraviolet light, and dechlorination by sodium bisulfite.

Solids removed from the wastewater stream are treated by lime stabilization, gravity thickening, and dewatering by belt filter presses. Stabilized, dewatered biosolids are hauled away for off-site disposal through land application at the Discharger's Biosolids Utilization Project on Tubbs Island, Sonoma County. Biosolids are temporarily stockpiled at the Tubbs Island site, and subsequently spread and incorporated into the soil as a soil amendment on land used for agricultural crop production.

T. During wet weather conditions, flows up to approximately 35 MGD receive full secondary treatment. Flows in excess of approximately 35 MGD and up to 60 MGD are treated in the primary sedimentation basins, blended with secondary treatment effluent, and disinfected. Under normal operating conditions, effluent is typically discharged to Carquinez Strait through Discharge Point No. 001. When wet weather flows exceed 30 MGD, treated effluent is discharged through the outfall to Carquinez Strait (Discharge Point No. 001) and the outfall to Mare Island Strait (Discharge Point No. 002) using an automated split flow process. By means of automated flow splitting, the discharges to Discharge Point No. 002 consist of only fully secondary-treated, disinfected, and dechlorinated effluent, while the discharges through the Discharge Point No. 001 may consist of a disinfected blend of primary and secondary treated effluents. The purpose of the

split flow process is to minimize potential receiving water impacts. The discharges to Carquinez Strait receive greater initial dilution than the discharges to Mare Island Strait. With the split flow process, discharges to Mare Island Strait consist of only fully secondary-treated, disinfected, and dechlorinated effluent, in the least volume necessary.

Upon Executive Officer approval pursuant to section VI.C.2.c. of this Order, wastewater may be discharged through Discharge Point No. 002 under year-round conditions. Further study of the financial requirements of improving the outfall for such discharges is required by the District before making a final decision.

B. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

Table F-2, below, identifies the locations of the discharge points and receiving waters.

Table F-2. Outfall Locations

Discharge Point No.	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude	Discharge Point Longitude	Receiving Water
001	Secondary Treated Municipal Wastewater and a blend of secondary and primary treated wastewater during wet weather	38° 03' 53" N	122° 13' 42" W	Carquinez Strait
002	Secondary Treated Municipal Wastewater	38° 05' 23" N	122° 15' 12" W	Mare Island Strait, a tributary to Carquinez Strait

- 1. Discharge Point No. 001, Carquinez Strait.** Treated municipal wastewater is discharged to Carquinez Strait year-round through a submerged diffuser 400 feet from the north shore of Carquinez Strait and about 75 feet below the water surface near the north end of the Carquinez Bridge. The discharge receives an initial dilution of approximately 41:1. The Facility discharged an average of 11 MGD of treated wastewater to Discharge Point No. 001 between October 2006 and December 2010. The maximum average daily discharge over this same period was 31 MGD.
- 2. Discharge Point No. 002, Mare Island Strait.** Secondary-treated, disinfected, and dechlorinated wastewater is discharged to Mare Island Strait when wet weather peak flows are greater than 30 MGD, when the hydraulic capacity of Discharge Point No. 001 has been exceeded, or as approved by the Executive Officer. The discharge is through a submerged diffuser about 100 feet from the east shore of Mare Island Strait, and receives an initial dilution of at least 26:1. During the period from October 2006 through December 2010, 18 discharge events occurred from Discharge Point No. 002. The following table presents the dates on which the discharges occurred and the volume of effluent discharged.

Table F-3. Discharges to Mare Island Strait

Date	Total Discharge Event Volume (million gallons)	Total Annual Volume (million gallons)
01/04/08	7.1	25.3
01/05/08	1.6	
01/25/08	7.8	
01/26/08	4.7	
01/27/08	4.1	
02/22/09	1.3	11.5
02/23/09	0.8	
03/03/09	4.3	
03/04/09	0.4	
03/05/09	2.5	
10/13/09	2.2	
01/19/10	13.1	43.2
01/20/10	12.0	
01/21/10	12.4	
01/22/10	1.3	
06/23/10	2.1	
12/19/10	2.3	

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

Effluent limitations applicable to Discharge Point Nos. 001 and 002 contained in the previous Order (Order No. R2-2006-0056), as amended by Order No. R2-2010-0054 (which implements copper and cyanide site specific objectives), and representative monitoring data from the term of the previous Order are presented below.

Table F-4. Previous Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Data from Discharge Point Nos. 001 and 002

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations			Monitoring Data (From May 2007-November 2011)		
		Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Highest Monthly Average	Highest Weekly Average	Highest Daily Discharge
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day @ 20 Deg. C) (CBOD)	mg/L	25	40	---	15	22	---
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	30	45	---	19	22	---
pH	s.u.	6.0-9.0			6.4 - 7.8		
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	---	20	6.5	---	7.1
Total Residual Chlorine	mg/L	---	---	0.0	---	---	ND
Copper ⁽¹⁾	µg/L	66	--	49	9.6	---	10
Cyanide ⁽²⁾	µg/L	19	--	40	4.8	---	4.8

Footnotes to Table F-4:

µg/L = micrograms per liter
 mg/L = milligrams per liter

s.u.	= Standard Units
MPN/100 mL	= Most probable number/100 mL
ND	= Non-Detect

- (1) On January 6, 2009, USEPA approved site specific objectives for copper, making the previous Order's alternative copper effluent limitations effective, as shown in this table.
- (2) On July 22, 2008, USEPA approved a cyanide site-specific objective for San Francisco Bay, making the previous Order's alternative cyanide effluent limitations effective, as shown in this table.

D. Compliance Summary

- 1. Compliance with Numeric Effluent Limitations.** The Discharger violated its numeric effluent limitations seven times during the previous Order term, as described below.

All of these violations were the result of a single acute toxicity episode. The Discharger's acute toxicity bioassays from December 4, 2006, to January 22, 2007, resulted in zero percent survival six times (December 4, 11, 18, and 26, 2006, and January 2 and 8, 2007), followed by a result of 80 percent survival on January 16, 2007, before recovering to 100 percent survival on January 22, 2007. Over this period, the Discharger violated the 11-sample median limitation of at least 90 percent survival twice (January 8 and 16, 2007), and the 11-sample 90th percentile limitation of at least 70 percent survival five times (December 11, 18, and 26, 2006; January 2 and 8, 2007).

The Discharger started accelerated monitoring consisting of weekly acute toxicity bioassays after the initial bioassay failure, continuing through February 5, 2007, before returning to routine monthly bioassays. The Discharger also contracted Pacific Ecorisk laboratory to do a Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) after the December 18, 2006, bioassay. The TIE ended when bioassay results returned to normal, and the Discharger submitted a final report on March 20, 2007. The TIE concluded that the toxicity was mainly due to ammonia, although another toxicant may have been present. Higher than normal, but still within permit limitations, CBOD and TSS levels over this period may also have contributed.

The State Water Board took enforcement action to address the acute toxicity effluent violations on July 24, 2008, through a Notice of Violation (Order No. SWB-2008-2-0034). The acute toxicity effluent violations are not subject to mandatory minimum penalties because the previous Order included pollutant-specific water quality-based effluent limitations for toxic pollutants. No further enforcement action was taken because the Discharger's response to the acute toxicity episode was appropriate and timely.

- 3. Compliance with Monitoring Requirements.** The Discharger also had two minor monitoring violations during the term of the previous Order. The Discharger missed the required odor monitoring in July 2008; and did not collect a fecal coliform sample during a short (12-minute) discharge of blended effluent to Carquinez Strait on December 28, 2010. The Regional Water Board took informal enforcement in both cases.

E. Planned Changes

The Discharger plans to investigate the possibility of changing their main discharge point from the Carquinez Strait outfall (Discharge Point 001) to the Mare Island Strait outfall (Discharge Point

002). This would require improvement of the Mare Island Strait outfall to continue to achieve a dilution ratio of 26:1 at design effluent flows. A permit modification would be required to begin discharging to Mare Island Strait year-round. The Discharger plans to study the technical and financial feasibility of this project further before implementing it.

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 is issued pursuant to Clean Water Act (CWA) section 402 and implementing regulations adopted by USEPA, and CWC Chapter 5.5, Division 7 (commencing with section 13370). It serves as an NPDES permit for point source discharges from the Facility to surface waters. This Order also serves as WDRs pursuant to CWC Article 4, Chapter 4, Division 7 (commencing with section 13260).

B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Under CWC section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of CEQA.

C. State and Federal Regulations, Policies, and Plans

1. Water Quality Control Plans. The *Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay Basin* (hereinafter Basin Plan) is the Regional Water Board's master water quality control planning document. It designates beneficial uses and water quality objectives for waters of the State, including surface waters and groundwater. It also includes implementation programs to achieve water quality objectives. The Basin Plan was adopted by the Regional Water Board, and approved by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), the Office of Administrative Law, and USEPA. Requirements of this Order implement the Basin Plan.

The Basin Plan implements State Water Board Resolution No. 88-63, which establishes State policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal or domestic supply. Because of marine influence, total dissolved solids levels in Carquinez Strait exceed 3,000 milligrams per liter (mg/L) and thereby meet an exception to State Water Board Resolution No. 88-63. The MUN designation therefore does not apply to Carquinez Strait and Mare Island Strait.

The State Water Board's *Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries—Part 1, Sediment Quality* became effective on August 25, 2009. This plan supersedes other narrative sediment quality objectives, and establishes new sediment quality objectives and related implementation provisions for specifically defined sediments in most bays and estuaries.

Table F-6 lists the beneficial uses of Carquinez Strait and Mare Island Strait specifically identified in the Basin Plan.

Table F-5. Basin Plan Beneficial Uses of Carquinez Strait

Discharge Point No.	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Uses
001	Carquinez Strait	Industrial Service Supply (IND) Ocean Commercial and Sport Fishing (COMM) Estuarine Habitat (EST) Fish Migration (MIGR) Preservation of Rare and Endangered Species (RARE) Fish Spawning (SPWN) Wildlife Habitat (WILD) Water Contact Recreation (REC1) Non-contact water Recreation (REC2) Navigation (NAV)
002	Mare Island Strait	Ocean Commercial and Sport Fishing (COMM) Estuarine Habitat (EST) Fish Migration (MIGR) Preservation of Rare and Endangered Species (RARE) Wildlife Habitat (WILD) Water Contact Recreation (REC1) Non-contact water Recreation (REC2) Navigation (NAV)

2. **National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).** USEPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, and amended it on May 4, 1995, and November 9, 1999. About 40 criteria in the NTR applied in California. On May 18, 2000, USEPA adopted the CTR. The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and, in addition, incorporated the previously adopted NTR criteria that apply in the State. USEPA amended the CTR on February 13, 2001. These rules contain water quality criteria for priority toxic pollutants.
3. **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* (hereinafter State Implementation Policy or SIP). The SIP became effective on April 28, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria USEPA promulgated for California through the NTR and the priority pollutant objectives the Regional Water Board established in the Basin Plan. The SIP became effective on May 18, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria USEPA promulgated 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.
4. **Alaska Rule.** On March 30, 2000, USEPA revised its regulation that specifies when new and revised state and tribal water quality standards become effective for CWA purposes (40 CFR 131.21, 65 Fed. Reg. 24641 [April 27, 2000]). Under the revised regulation (also known as the Alaska Rule), new and revised standards submitted to USEPA after

May 30, 2000, must be approved by USEPA before being used for CWA purposes. The final rule also provides that standards already in effect and submitted to USEPA by May 30, 2000, may be used for CWA purposes, whether or not approved by USEPA.

- 5. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants.** This Order contains both technology-based and water quality based effluent limitations for individual pollutants. Derivation of these technology-based limitations is discussed in this Fact Sheet. This Order's technology-based pollutant restrictions implement the minimum applicable federal technology-based requirements and the requirements of the Basin Plan. In addition, this Order contains effluent limitations more stringent than the minimum federal technology-based requirements as necessary to meet water quality standards.

Water Quality Based Effluent Limits (WQBELs) 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 WQBELs were derived from the CTR, the CTR is the applicable standard pursuant to 40 CFR 131.38. The procedures for calculating individual WQBELs for priority pollutants are based on the SIP, which was approved by USEPA on May 18, 2000. All beneficial uses and water quality objectives contained in the Basin Plan were approved under State law and submitted to USEPA prior to May 30, 2000. Any water quality objectives and beneficial uses submitted to USEPA prior to May 30, 2000, but not approved by USEPA before that date, are nonetheless "applicable water quality standards for the purposes of the CWA" pursuant to 40 CFR 131.21(c)(1).

- 6. Antidegradation Policy.** NPDES regulations at 40 CFR 131.12 require that State water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution 68-16, which incorporates federal antidegradation policy where it applies under federal law and requires that existing water quality be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Basin Plan incorporates by reference both State and federal antidegradation policies.
- 7. Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** CWA sections 402(o)(2) and 303(d)(4) and 40 CFR 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. All limitations and requirements of this Order are consistent with CWA anti-backsliding requirements.

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

On June 28, 2007, USEPA gave final approval to a list of impaired water bodies prepared pursuant to CWA section 303(d), which requires identification of specific water bodies where it is expected that water quality standards will not be met after implementation of technology-based effluent limitations on point sources. In November 2010, USEPA partially approved an updated 303(d) list. Where it has not done so already, the Regional Water Board plans to adopt Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for water bodies on the 303(d) list. TMDLs establish wasteload allocations for point sources and load allocations for non-point sources, and are established to achieve the water quality standards for the impaired water bodies. Mare Island Strait does not appear on the list of

impaired water bodies. Carquinez Strait appears on the list for the following parameters: chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, dioxin compounds (including 2,3,7,8-TCDD), furan compounds, invasive species, mercury, PCBs, dioxin-like PCBs, and selenium. TMDLs have been established for mercury and PCBs. Facility mercury and PCB discharges are regulated by Regional Water Board Order No. R2-2007-0077, which implements the mercury and PCBs TMDLs.

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 waters of the United States. Control of pollutants is established through effluent limitations and other requirements in NPDES permits. There are two principal bases for effluent limitations in the NPDES regulations: 40 CFR 122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable technology-based limitations and standards; and 40 CFR 122.44(d) requires that permits include WQBELs to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality objectives to protect receiving water beneficial uses.

Several specific factors affecting the development of limitations and requirements in this Order are discussed below.

A. Discharge Prohibitions

- 1. Discharge Prohibition III.A (Discharge of treated wastewater at a location or in a manner different from that described in this Order is prohibited):** This prohibition is based on 40 CFR 122.21(a), duty to apply, and CWC section 13260, which requires filing a Report of Waste Discharge before discharges can occur. Discharges not described in the permit application and Report of Waste Discharge, and subsequently in this Order, are prohibited.
- 2. Discharge Prohibition III.B (Discharge of treated wastewater that does not receive a minimum initial dilution of 26:1 is prohibited):** The ammonia WQBELs in this Order are based on a conservative estimate of actual initial dilution of 26:1 (see Fact Sheet section IV.C.4.b(2)(d)). These WQBELs would not be protective of water quality if the discharge did not actually achieve at least a 26:1 minimum initial dilution.
- 3. Discharge Prohibition III.C (No bypass or overflow of untreated or partially treated wastewaters):** This prohibition is based on 40 CFR 122.41(m) and has been retained from the previous Order. This prohibition allows bypass of peak wet weather flows above 30 MGD that are recombined with secondary treatment flows and discharged at EFF-001, which meets the conditions at 40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A)-(C) as detailed below.

During significant storm events, high flows can overwhelm certain parts of the wastewater treatment process and may cause damage or failure of the system. Operators of wastewater treatment plants must manage these high flows to both ensure the continued operation of the treatment process and to prevent backups and overflows of raw wastewater in basements or on city streets. USEPA recognizes that peak wet weather flow diversions around secondary treatment units at publically owned treatment works serving separate sanitary sewer conveyance systems may be necessary in some circumstances.

In December 2005, USEPA invited public comment on its *Proposed Peak Wet Weather Policy*, which provides interpretation of 40 CFR 122.41(m) and guidance by which wet weather diversions in NPDES permits may be approved by the Regional Water Board (retrievable at <http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/wetweather.cfm>). This proposed policy would require that discharges still meet all the requirements of NPDES permits, and encourages municipalities to make investments in ongoing maintenance and capital improvements to improve their system's long-term performance.

USEPA's *Proposed Peak Wet Weather Policy* states, "If the criteria of 40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A)-(C) are met, the Regional Water Board can approve peak wet weather diversions that are not recombined with flow from the secondary treatment units." Based upon the following information, the Discharger's anticipated bypass meets the criteria in 40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A)-(C); therefore, this Order contains conditional approval for the discharge of blended wastewater.

- (A) *Bypass unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage.*
The Discharger evaluated all feasible alternatives to bypasses and determined that, with peak wet weather flows above 35 MGD, bypasses are unavoidable to prevent backups and overflow of raw sewage in basements or on city streets, which could result in severe property damage or personal injury.
- (B) *No feasible alternatives to bypass.* In 1988, the Discharge initiated a program to manage its wet weather flows in a cost-effective manner to protect public health and water quality, and accelerated this program in 1999. In 2000, the Discharger submitted a comprehensive analysis of its existing facilities to the Regional Water Board (Engineering Feasibility Study, October 2000, Carollo Engineers), and subsequently developed and implemented a program to reduce wet weather flows. The Discharger implemented capital improvement projects at a cost of \$60 million for construction of new storage basins, increased capacity for wet weather treatment, and reduction of inflow/infiltration throughout the collection system. In 2003, the Discharger completed improvements to the secondary treatment process units, increasing the wet weather secondary capacity from 30 MGD to 35 MGD. In 2006, the Discharger completed the Ryder Street Storage Basin, an 8.6 million gallon storage facility to prevent sanitary overflows. The Ryder Street Storage Basin may also be used to equalize flows to the treatment plant under certain conditions and reduce the occurrences of wet weather diversions around secondary treatment.

As part of the Discharger's Report of Waste Discharge, the Discharger submitted a *No Feasible Alternatives Analysis*, dated March 30, 2011. The analysis is consistent with USEPA's draft policy.

Since 2005, the Discharger has invested \$12 million in replacing and rehabilitating portions of its collection system in order to maintain the system in working order and reduce the magnitude of infiltration and inflow experienced in the system. The Discharger has committed to an additional annual expenditure of \$1.25 million to further rehabilitate the collection system.

(C) Notice provided at least ten days before bypass. The Discharger has submitted notice to the Regional Water Board as required under Federal Standard Provision – Permit Compliance I.G.5

4. **Discharge Prohibition III.D (Average dry weather flow not to exceed dry weather design flow):** This prohibition is based on the historic and tested reliable treatment capacity of the Facility. Exceedance of the Facility’s average dry weather design flow, as described in Table F-1 of this Fact Sheet, may result in lowering the reliability of achieving compliance with water quality requirements unless the Discharger demonstrates otherwise through an antidegradation study.
5. **Discharge Prohibition III.E (No sanitary sewer overflows to waters of the United States):** Basin Plan Discharge Prohibition No. 15 (Basin Plan Table 4-1) and the CWA prohibit the discharge of wastewater to surface waters except as authorized under an NPDES permit. Publicly-owned treatment works must achieve secondary treatment standards, at a minimum, and any more stringent limitations necessary to achieve water quality standards (33 U.S.C. § 1311[b][1][B and C]). Therefore, a sanitary sewer overflow that results in the discharge of raw sewage, or sewage not meeting secondary treatment requirements, to surface waters is prohibited under the CWA and the Basin Plan.

B. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

1. Scope and Authority

CWA section 301(b) requires USEPA to develop secondary treatment standards (the level of effluent quality attainable through application of secondary or equivalent treatment) for publicly-owned treatment works. USEPA promulgated its technology-based effluent guidelines at 40 CFR 133. These secondary treatment regulations include the following minimum requirements for publicly owned treatment works that apply to this discharge. At the option of the permitting authority, effluent limitations for CBOD may be substituted for limitations for BOD.

Table F-6 Secondary Treatment Requirements

Parameter	Units	30-Day Average	7-Day Average
CBOD ⁽¹⁾	mg/L	25	40
TSS	mg/L	30	45
CBOD and TSS	% Removal	85	--
pH	Standard units	6.0 – 9.0	

Footnotes to Table F-6:

⁽¹⁾ The requirements for CBOD are substituted in lieu of the requirements for BOD (30 mg/L 30-day average and 45 mg/L 7-day average). This is consistent with secondary treatment standards in 40 CFR 133 and Basin Plan Table 4-2.

2. Effluent Limitations for Conventional and Non-Conventional Pollutants

This Order retains the effluent limitations for conventional and non-conventional pollutants from the previous Order. The basis for these limitations is explained below.

- a. **CBOD and TSS.** Secondary treatment standards from 40 CFR 133 for CBOD and TSS, including the 85 percent removal requirement, are technologically feasible for secondary wastewater treatment technologies. NPDES regulations at 40 CFR 122.45(d) specify that discharge limitations for publically-owned treatment works are to be stated as average weekly limitations and average monthly limitations, unless impracticable. CBOD and TSS effluent limitations are representative of the level of treatment the Plant should be able to meet. Therefore, the average monthly percent removal of CBOD and TSS is not to be less than 85 percent. These technology-based limitations are from the same as the previous Order.
- b. **pH.** The effluent limitations for pH are based on secondary treatment standards from 40 CFR 133 and on Basin Plan Table 4-2 for deep water dischargers. These limitations are from the same as the previous Order.
- c. **Total Residual Chlorine.** The residual chlorine effluent limitation is based on Basin Plan Table 4-2 and is consistent with the previous Order. The allowance for determination of false positives using continuous devices is based on the fact that continuous instruments occasionally will have anomalous spikes, and it is chemically improbable to have free chlorine present in the presence of sodium bisulfite.
- d. **Oil and Grease.** The oil and grease effluent limitations are required by Basin Plan section 4.5.5.1 and Basin Plan Table 4-2 for all discharges to inland surface waters and enclosed bays and estuaries of the San Francisco Bay Region. These limitations are from the same as the previous Order.
- e. **Enterococcus Bacteria.** The enterococcus bacteria effluent limitation is based on Basin Plan Table 4-2A

C. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

WQBELs 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. USEPA also approved the SIP procedures for calculating individual WQBELs prior to May 1, 2001. USEPA approved the Basin Plan provisions for calculating WQBELs on May 29, 2000. Most beneficial uses and Basin Plan water quality objectives were approved under State law and submitted to and approved by USEPA prior to May 30, 2000. Any water quality objectives and beneficial uses submitted to USEPA prior to May 30, 2000, but not approved by USEPA before that date, are nonetheless “applicable water quality standards for purposes of the [Clean Water] Act” pursuant to 40 CFR 131.21(c)(1). Collectively, this Order’s restrictions on individual pollutants are no more stringent than those required by CWA water quality standards.

1. Scope and Authority

- a. NPDES regulations at 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(i) require permits to include WQBELs for pollutants, including toxicity, that are or may be discharged at levels that cause, have Reasonable Potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of a water quality standard, including numeric and narrative objectives within a standard. As specified in 40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(i), permits are required to include WQBELs for all pollutants “which the Director determines are or may be discharged at a level that will cause, have the Reasonable Potential to cause, or contribute to an excursion above any State water quality standard.”

The process for determining “Reasonable Potential” and calculating WQBELs when necessary is intended (1) to protect the receiving water beneficial uses as specified in the Basin Plan, and (2) to achieve applicable water quality objectives contained in the CTR, NTR, and Basin Plan.

- b. NPDES regulations and the SIP provide the basis to establish Maximum Daily Effluent Limitations (MDELs).
 - (1) **NPDES Regulations.** NPDES regulations at 40 CFR 122.45(d) state, “For continuous discharges all permit effluent limitations, standards, and prohibitions, including those necessary to achieve water quality standards, shall *unless impracticable* be stated as maximum daily and average monthly discharge limitations for all discharges other than publicly owned treatment works.”
 - (2) **SIP.** SIP section 1.4 requires that WQBELs be expressed as MDELs and average monthly effluent limitations (AMELs).
- c. MDELs are necessary in this Order to protect against acute water quality effects. The MDELs prevent fish kills or mortality to aquatic organisms.

2. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Objectives

The water quality objectives that apply to the receiving waters for this discharge are from the Basin Plan; the CTR, established by USEPA at 40 CFR 131.38; and the NTR, established by USEPA at 40 CFR 131.36. Some pollutants have water quality objectives established by more than one of these sources.

- a. **Basin Plan.** The Basin Plan specifies numeric water quality objectives for 10 priority toxic pollutants, as well as narrative water quality objectives for toxicity and bioaccumulation in order to protect beneficial uses. The pollutants for which the Basin Plan specifies numeric objectives are arsenic, cadmium, chromium (VI), copper in marine and freshwater, lead, mercury, nickel, silver, zinc, and cyanide. The narrative toxicity objective states, in part, “All waters shall be maintained free of toxic substances in concentrations that are lethal to or that produce other detrimental responses in aquatic organisms.” The bioaccumulation objective states, in part, “Controllable water quality factors shall not cause a detrimental increase in concentrations of toxic substances found in bottom sediments or aquatic life. Effects on aquatic organisms, wildlife, and human

health will be considered.” Effluent limitations and provisions contained in this Order are based on available information designed to implement these water quality objectives.

- b. CTR.** The CTR specifies numeric aquatic life criteria for 23 priority toxic pollutants and numeric human health criteria for 57 priority toxic pollutants. These criteria apply to all inland surface waters and enclosed bays and estuaries of the San Francisco Bay Region, although Basin Plan Tables 3-3 and 3-4 include numeric water quality objectives for certain of these priority toxic pollutants that supersede the CTR criteria (except in the South Bay south of the Dumbarton Bridge). Human health criteria are further identified as for consumption of “water and organisms” and “organisms only.” Because the receiving waters are not designated for the MUN beneficial use, the CTR criteria applicable to “organisms only” are used for this RPA.
- c. NTR.** The NTR establishes numeric aquatic life criteria for selenium, numeric aquatic life and human health criteria for cyanide, and numeric human health criteria for 33 other toxic organic pollutants for waters of San Francisco Bay upstream to, and including, Suisun Bay and the Sacramento River-San Joaquin River Delta. This includes the receiving water for this Discharger.
- d. Basin Plan Receiving Water Salinity Policy.** The Basin Plan and CTR state that the receiving water salinity characteristics (i.e., freshwater vs. saltwater) are to be considered in determining the applicable water quality objectives. Freshwater criteria apply to discharges to waters with salinities equal to or less than one part per thousand (ppt) at least 95 percent of the time. Saltwater criteria apply to discharges to waters with salinities equal to or greater than 10 ppt at least 95 percent of the time in a normal water year. For discharges to waters with salinities in between these two categories, or tidally influenced fresh waters that support estuarine beneficial uses, the criteria shall be the lower of the salt or freshwater criteria (the freshwater criteria for some metals are calculated based on ambient hardness) for each substance.

The receiving waters for Discharge Point Nos. 001 and 002, Carquinez Strait and Mare Island Strait, are estuarine environments based on salinity data generated through the Regional Monitoring Program (RMP) at Napa River (BD50) sampling station between 1993 and 2001. In that period, the receiving water’s minimum salinity was 0 ppt, its maximum salinity was 20 ppt, and its average salinity was 9.0 ppt. Because the salinity was greater than 10 ppt in 44 percent of receiving water samples and less than 1 ppt in 19 percent of receiving water samples, the objectives for saltwater and freshwater from the Basin Plan, NTR, and CTR apply to this discharge and were used for the Reasonable Potential analysis.

- e. Receiving Water Hardness.** The Discharger sampled the receiving water near Discharge Point Nos. 001 and 002 from March 2003 through November 2005. The minimum hardness observed during this period was 470 mg/L as CaCO₃. These findings are consistent with hardness values collected by the RMP at Napa River (BD50) since April 1999. To calculate the water quality objectives for hardness dependent metals, a hardness of 400 mg/L as CaCO₃ was used, as this is the maximum hardness the CTR recommends.

- f. Site-Specific Metal Translators.** NPDES regulations at 40 CFR 122.45(c) require effluent limitations for metals to be expressed as total recoverable metal. Since water quality objectives for metals are typically expressed in the dissolved form, translators must be used to convert metals concentrations from dissolved to total recoverable and vice versa. In the CTR, USEPA establishes default translators that may be used in NPDES permits. However, site-specific conditions, such as water temperature, pH, suspended solids, and organic carbon, greatly impact the form of metal (dissolved, filterable, or otherwise) present in the water and therefore available to cause toxicity. In general, the dissolved form is most available and more toxic to aquatic life than filterable forms. Site-specific translators can be developed to account for site-specific conditions, thereby preventing exceedingly stringent or under protective water quality objectives.

Basin Plan Table 7.2.1-2 establishes site-specific metal translators for copper for deep water discharges north of the Dumbarton Bridge. Site-specific nickel translators are available for deep water discharges to San Francisco Bay (*North of Dumbarton Bridge Copper and Nickel Development and Selection of Final Translators* [2005]). These translators are based on samples from four sampling events at thirteen stations between 2000 and 2001. The previous Order included nickel translators based on this translator study. This Order retains the site-specific translators from the previous Order for nickel and uses site-specific metal translators for copper from Basin Plan Table 7.2.1-2, as shown in Table F-8, below.

Table F-7. Site-Specific Metal Translators

Constituent	AMEL Translator	MDEL Translator
Copper	0.38	0.66
Nickel	0.27	0.57

- g. Sediment Quality Objectives.** The *Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries—Part 1, Sediment Quality* contains a narrative water quality objective: “Pollutants in sediments shall not be present in quantities that, alone or in combination, are toxic to benthic communities in bays and estuaries of California.” This water quality objective is to be implemented by integrating three lines of evidence: sediment toxicity, benthic community condition, and sediment chemistry. The Policy requires that if the Regional Water Board determines that a discharge has Reasonable Potential to cause or contribute to an exceedance of this water quality objective, it is to impose the water quality objective as a receiving water limit.

3. Determining the Need for WQBELs

Assessing whether a pollutant has Reasonable Potential is the fundamental step in determining whether or not a WQBEL is required.

- a. Reasonable Potential Analysis (RPA).** For priority pollutants and most other toxic pollutants, the RPA identifies the observed maximum effluent concentration (MEC) for each pollutant based on effluent concentration data. There are three triggers in determining Reasonable Potential according to SIP section 1.3.

- (1) The first trigger is activated if the MEC is greater than the lowest applicable water quality objective ($MEC \geq$ water quality objective), which has been adjusted, if appropriate, for pH, hardness, and translator data. If the MEC is greater than the adjusted water quality objective, then that pollutant has Reasonable Potential, and a WQBEL is required.
- (2) The second trigger (Trigger 2) is activated if the observed maximum ambient background concentration (B) is greater than the adjusted water quality objective ($B >$ water quality objective) and the pollutant is detected in any of the effluent samples.
- (3) The third trigger (Trigger 3) is activated if a review of other information determines that a WQBEL is required to protect beneficial uses, even though both MEC and B are less than the water quality objective. A limitation may be required under certain circumstances to protect beneficial uses.

b. Effluent Data. The Discharger's data for priority pollutants was analyzed along with the nature of the discharge to determine if the discharge has Reasonable Potential. The RPA was based on the effluent monitoring data collected from October 2006 through December 2010 at Monitoring Location EFF-001. Reasonable Potential and WQBELs developed on the basis of these data are applicable to both Discharge Point Nos. 001 and 002.

c. Ambient Background Data. Ambient background values are used in the RPA and in the calculation of effluent limitations. For the RPA, ambient background concentrations are the observed maximum detected water column concentrations. The SIP states that, for calculating WQBELs, ambient background concentrations are either the observed maximum ambient water column concentrations or, for objectives intended to protect human health from carcinogenic effects, the arithmetic mean of observed ambient water concentrations. The RMP station at Yerba Buena Island, located in the Central Bay, has been monitored for most of the inorganic (CTR constituent numbers 1–15) and some of the organic (CTR constituent numbers 16–126) toxic pollutants, and these data were used as background data in performing this RPA.

The RMP has not analyzed all the constituents listed in the CTR. On May 15, 2003, a group of several San Francisco Bay Region dischargers (known as the Bay Area Clean Water Agencies, or BACWA) submitted a collaborative receiving water study, entitled the *San Francisco Bay Ambient Water Monitoring Interim Report*. This study includes monitoring results from sampling events in 2002 and 2003 for the remaining priority pollutants not monitored by the RMP. The RPA was conducted and the WQBELs were calculated using RMP data from 1993 through 2008 for inorganics and organics at the Yerba Buena Island RMP station, and additional data from *Ambient Water Monitoring: Final CTR Sampling Update Report* (BACWA, June 15, 2004).

d. Reasonable Potential Determination. The MECs, most stringent applicable water quality objectives, and background concentrations used in the RPA are presented below, along with the RPA result (yes or no) for each pollutant analyzed. Reasonable Potential was not determined for all pollutants because water quality objectives do not exist for all

pollutants and monitoring data was not available for others. The RPA determined that cyanide and ammonia demonstrate Reasonable Potential by Trigger 1. Copper and Dioxin TEQ have Reasonable Potential by Trigger 3.

Table F-8. Summary of RPA Results

CTR #	Priority Pollutants	MEC or Minimum DL ^{(1),(2)} (µg/L)	Governing Water Quality Objective (WQO)/WQC (µg/L)	Maximum Background or Minimum DL ^{(1),(2)} (µg/L)	RPA Results ⁽³⁾
1	Antimony	0.6	4,300	1.8	No
2	Arsenic	2	36	2.5	No
3	Beryllium	<0.006	No Criteria	0.22	Uo - No Criteria
4	Cadmium	0.09	3.37	0.13	No
5a	Chromium (III)	1.5	644	Not Available	No
5b	Chromium (VI)	1.5	11	4.4	No
6	Copper	10	14.2	2.5	Yes⁽⁴⁾
7	Lead	0.5	8.5	0.8	No
9	Nickel	4.3	30	3.7	No
8	Mercury (303d listed) ⁽⁵⁾	--	--	--	--
10	Selenium (303d listed)	2	5	0.39	No
11	Silver	0.3	2.2	0.052	No
12	Thallium	0.1	6.3	0.21	No
13	Zinc	26	86	5.1	No
14	Cyanide	4.8	2.9	<0.4	Yes
15	Asbestos	Not Available	No Criteria	Not Available	Uo - No Criteria
16	2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin) (303d listed)	<2.1x10 ⁻⁷	1.4x10 ⁻⁸	2.7x10 ⁻⁸	No ⁽⁵⁾
	Dioxin TEQ (303d listed)	<5x10⁻⁶	1.4x10⁻⁸	5.3x10⁻⁸	Yes
17	Acrolein	<0.5	780	<0.50	No
18	Acrylonitrile	<0.58	0.66	0.03	No
19	Benzene	<0.03	71	<0.05	No
20	Bromoform	0.2	360	<0.5	No
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	<0.04	4.4	0.06	No
22	Chlorobenzene	<0.03	21,000	<0.5	No
23	Chlorodibromomethane	0.22	34	<0.05	No
24	Chloroethane	<0.03	No Criteria	<0.5	Uo - No Criteria
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether	<0.1	No Criteria	<0.5	Uo - No Criteria
26	Chloroform	1.9	No Criteria	<0.5	Uo - No Criteria
27	Dichlorobromomethane	0.6	46	<0.05	No
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	<0.04	No Criteria	<0.05	Uo - No Criteria
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	<0.04	99	0.04	No
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	<0.07	3.2	<0.5	No
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	<0.03	39	<0.05	No
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene	<0.03	1,700	<0.5	No
33	Ethylbenzene	<0.04	29,000	<0.5	No
34	Methyl Bromide	<0.06	4,000	<0.5	No
35	Methyl Chloride	0.2	No Criteria	<0.5	Uo - No Criteria
36	Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane)	0.28	1,600	22	No
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	<0.04	11	<0.05	No
38	Tetrachloroethylene	<0.04	8.85	<0.05	No
39	Toluene	2.8	200,000	<0.3	No
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	<0.06	140,000	<0.5	No
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	<0.03	No Criteria	<0.5	Uo - No Criteria

CTR #	Priority Pollutants	MEC or Minimum DL ^{(1),(2)} (µg/L)	Governing Water Quality Objective (WQO)/WQC (µg/L)	Maximum Background or Minimum DL ^{(1),(2)} (µg/L)	RPA Results ⁽³⁾
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	<0.05	42	<0.05	No
43	Trichloroethylene	<0.05	81	<0.5	No
44	Vinyl Chloride	<0.06	525	<0.5	No
45	Chlorophenol	<0.7	400	<1.2	No
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	<0.7	790	<1.3	No
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	<0.8	2,300	<1.3	No
48	2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	<0.6	765	<1.2	No
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	<0.6	14,000	<0.7	No
50	2-Nitrophenol	<0.6	No Criteria	<1.3	Uo - No Criteria
51	4-Nitrophenol	<0.6	No Criteria	<1.6	Uo - No Criteria
52	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	<0.6	No Criteria	<1.1	Uo - No Criteria
53	Pentachlorophenol	<0.6	7.9	<1	No
54	Phenol	<0.6	4,600,000	<1.3	No
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	<0.6	6.5	<1.3	No
56	Acenaphthene	<0.03	2,700	0.0019	No
57	Acenaphthylene	<0.02	No Criteria	0.0013	Uo - No Criteria
58	Anthracene	<0.02	110,000	0.00059	No
59	Benzidine	<1	0.00054	<0.0015	No
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	<0.02	0.049	0.0053	No
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	0.03	0.049	0.0033	No
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	0.03	0.049	0.0046	No
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	<0.02	No Criteria	0.0045	Uo - No Criteria
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	0.03	0.049	0.0018	No
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	<0.7	No Criteria	<0.3	Uo - No Criteria
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	<0.8	1.4	<0.3	No
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	<0.6	170,000	Not Available	No
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	5.5	5.9	<0.00015	No
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	<0.8	No Criteria	<0.23	Uo - No Criteria
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	1.6	5,200	0.0056	No
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	<0.9	4,300	<0.3	No
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	<0.9	No Criteria	<0.3	Uo - No Criteria
73	Chrysene	<0.02	0.049	0.0028	No
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	<0.02	0.049	0.00064	No
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	<0.9	17,000	<0.3	No
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	<0.8	2,600	<0.3	No
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	<0.7	2,600	<0.3	No
78	3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	<0.6	0.077	<0.001	No
79	Diethyl Phthalate	<0.6	120,000	<0.21	No
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	<0.7	2,900,000	<0.21	No
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	<0.6	12,000	0.016	No
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	<0.6	9.1	<0.27	No
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	<0.6	No Criteria	<0.29	Uo - No Criteria
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	2.5	No Criteria	<0.38	Uo - No Criteria
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	<0.6	0.54	0.0037	No ⁽⁵⁾
86	Fluoranthene	0.02	370	0.011	No
87	Fluorene	<0.02	14,000	0.0021	No
88	Hexachlorobenzene	<0.7	0.00077	0.000022	No
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	<0.7	50	<0.3	No
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	<0.8	17,000	<0.3	No
91	Hexachloroethane	<0.6	8.9	<0.2	No

CTR #	Priority Pollutants	MEC or Minimum DL ^{(1),(2)} (µg/L)	Governing Water Quality Objective (WQO)/WQC (µg/L)	Maximum Background or Minimum DL ^{(1),(2)} (µg/L)	RPA Results ⁽³⁾
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd) Pyrene	<0.02	0.049	0.0040	No
93	Isophorone	<0.7	600	<0.3	No
94	Naphthalene	<0.02	No Criteria	0.013	Uo - No Criteria
95	Nitrobenzene	<0.7	1,900	<0.25	No
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	<0.8	8.1	<0.3	No
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	<0.6	1.4	<0.001	No
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	<0.6	16	<0.001	No
99	Phenanthrene	<0.03	No Criteria	0.0095	Uo - No Criteria
100	Pyrene	<0.02	11,000	0.019	No
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	<0.8	No Criteria	<0.3	Uo - No Criteria
102	Aldrin	<0.002	0.00014	2.8x10 ⁻⁶	No
103	alpha-BHC	<0.002	0.013	0.00050	No
104	beta-BHC	<0.002	0.046	0.00041	No
105	gamma-BHC (Lindane)	<0.002	0.063	0.00070	No
106	delta-BHC	<0.002	No Criteria	0.000053	Uo - No Criteria
107	Chlordane (303d listed)	<0.002	0.00059	0.00018	No
108	4,4-DDT (303d listed)	<0.005	0.00059	0.00017	No
109	4,4-DDE	<0.003	0.00059	0.00069	No
110	4,4-DDD	<0.003	0.00084	0.00031	No
111	Dieldrin (303d listed)	<0.003	0.00014	0.00026	No
112	alpha-Endosulfan	<0.003	0.0087	0.000031	No
113	beta-Endosulfan	<0.003	0.0087	0.000069	No
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	<0.002	240	0.000082	No
115	Endrin	<0.002	0.0023	0.000040	No
116	Endrin Aldehyde	<0.002	0.81	Not Available	No
117	Heptachlor	<0.003	0.00021	0.000019	No
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	<0.002	0.00011	0.000094	No
126	Toxaphene	<0.19	0.0002	Not Available	No
119-125	PCBs sum (303d listed) ⁽⁵⁾	--	--	--	--
	Chlorpyrifos	<0.02	0.014	Not Available	No
	Diazinon	<0.02	0.82	Not Available	No
	Tributyltin	<0.00017	0.0074	0.0022	No
	Total PAHs	Not Available	15	0.084	Cannot Determine
	Total Ammonia (mg/L N)	32	1.7	0.43	Yes

Footnotes to Table F-8:

- (1) The MEC or maximum background concentration is the actual detected concentration unless there is a “<” sign before it, in which case the value shown is the minimum detection level.
- (2) The MEC or maximum background concentration is “Not Available” when there are no monitoring data for the constituent.
- (3) RPA Results = Yes, if MEC => WQO/WQC, or B > WQO/WQC and MEC is detected;
 = No, if MEC and B are < WQO/WQC or all effluent data are undetected;
 = Undetermined (Uo), if no criteria have been promulgated;
 = Cannot Determine, if there are insufficient data.
- (4) Basin Plan section 7.2.2.2 requires that individual NPDES permits for municipal and industrial wastewater treatment facilities include copper WQBELs.
- (5) SIP section 1.3 excludes from its RPA procedure priority pollutants for which a TMDL has been developed. TMDLs have been developed for mercury and PCBs in San Francisco Bay. Mercury and PCBs from wastewater discharges are regulated by NPDES Permit No. CA0038849 (currently Regional Water Board Order No. R2-2007-0077), which implements the San Francisco Bay Mercury and PCB TMDLs.
- (6) The method detection limit used by the Discharger is greater than the applicable criteria; interim monitoring will be established.

- (1) **Constituents with limited data.** In some cases, Reasonable Potential cannot be determined because effluent data are limited, or ambient background concentrations are unavailable. Provision VI.C.2.a of this Order requires the Discharger to continue to monitor effluent for these constituents using analytical methods that provide the best feasible detection limits. When additional data become available, further RPA will be conducted to determine whether to add numeric effluent limitations to this permit or to continue monitoring.
- (2) **Pollutants with no Reasonable Potential.** WQBELs are not included in this Order for constituents that do not demonstrate Reasonable Potential; however, monitoring for such pollutants is still required. If concentrations of these constituents are found to have increased significantly, this Order requires the Discharger to investigate the sources of the increase (see Provision VI.C.2.a and Provision VI.C.3.b(3) of this Order). This Order also requires the Discharger to implement remedial measures if the increases pose a threat to water quality in the receiving water (see Provision VI.C.3.b(3) of this Order).

4. WQBEL Calculations

- a. **Pollutants with Reasonable Potential.** WQBELs were developed for the pollutants that were determined to have Reasonable Potential to cause or contribute to water quality objective exceedances. The WQBELs were calculated based on water quality objectives and the procedures specified in SIP section 1.4. The water quality objectives used for each pollutant with Reasonable Potential are discussed below.
- b. **Dilution Credit.** The Carquinez Strait and Mare Island Strait outfalls (Discharge Point Nos. 001 and 002) are designed to achieve a minimum initial dilution of 10:1. The Discharger's dilution study (*Mixing Zone Study Report, Vallejo Sanitation and Flood Control District*, LimnoTech, March 22, 2011) estimated that discharges to Carquinez Strait and Mare Island Strait achieve initial dilutions of 41:1 and 26:1, respectively, within approximately 56 feet and 14 feet of the respective outfalls. Thus, the discharge generally achieves much greater than 10:1 dilution.

The SIP provides the basis for dilution credits. Based on review of RMP monitoring data for San Francisco Bay, there is variability in the receiving water, and the hydrology of the receiving water is very complex. Therefore, there is uncertainty associated with the representative nature of the appropriate ambient background data for effluent limitation calculations. Pursuant to SIP section 1.4.2.1, "dilution credit may be limited or denied on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis..." Therefore, a conservative 10:1 dilution credit for non-bioaccumulative priority pollutants (except ammonia) and zero dilution credit for bioaccumulative pollutants on the 303(d) list of impaired waters are necessary to protect beneficial uses. The detailed bases for each dilution credit are explained below.

- (1) **Bioaccumulative Pollutants.** For certain bioaccumulative pollutants, dilution credit is significantly restricted or denied, based on available data on pollutant concentrations in aquatic organisms, sediment, and the water column. Specifically, these pollutants include chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, dioxin and furan compounds,

mercury, PCBs, and selenium. These pollutants appear on the 303(d) list for Carquinez Strait.

Tissue samples taken from fish in San Francisco Bay show the presence of these pollutants at concentrations greater than screening levels (*Contaminant Concentrations in Fish from San Francisco Bay*, May 1997). The results of a 1994 San Francisco Bay pilot study, presented in *Contaminated Levels in Fish Tissue from San Francisco Bay* (Regional Water Board, 1994) also showed elevated levels of chemical contaminants in fish tissue. The Office of Environmental Health and Hazard Assessment (OEEHA) completed a preliminary review of the data in the 1994 report. In December 1994, the OEEHA issued an interim consumption advisory covering certain fish species in San Francisco Bay due to pollutant levels, including those of dioxins and furans, in fish tissue. OEEHA has updated this advisory by its May 2011 report *Health Advisory and Safe Eating Guidelines for San Francisco Bay Fish and Shellfish*, which still suggests insufficient assimilative capacity in San Francisco Bay for 303(d)-listed pollutants.

(2) Non-Bioaccumulative Pollutants (Except Ammonia). For non-bioaccumulative pollutants, except ammonia, a conservative dilution credit of 10:1 ($D = 9$) has been assigned. The 10:1 credit is consistent with the previous Order and is based, in part, on Basin Plan Prohibition 1 (Table 4-1), which prohibits discharges with less than 10:1 dilution. SIP section 1.4.2 allows for limiting the dilution credit for the following reasons:

(a) SIP section 1.4.3 allows background conditions to be determined on a discharge-by-discharge or water body-by-water body basis. A water body-by-water body approach is taken here due to inherent uncertainties in characterizing ambient background conditions in a complex estuarine system on a discharge-by-discharge basis. The Yerba Buena Island RMP monitoring station, relative to other RMP stations, fits SIP guidance criteria for establishing background conditions. Taken together with restrictions on dilution credits, a far-field background station is appropriate because San Francisco Bay is a very complex estuarine system with highly variable and seasonal upstream freshwater inflows and diurnal tidal saltwater inputs. The SIP requires that background water quality data be representative of the ambient receiving water that will mix with the discharge. Water quality data from the Yerba Buena Island monitoring station is representative of the water that will mix with the discharge.

(b) Because of the complex hydrology of San Francisco Bay, a mixing zone has not been established. There are uncertainties in accurately determining an appropriate mixing zone. The models used to predict dilution have not considered the three dimensional nature of San Francisco Bay currents resulting from the interaction of tidal flushes and seasonal fresh water outflows. Being heavier and colder than fresh water, ocean salt water enters San Francisco Bay on a twice-daily tidal cycle, generally beneath the warmer fresh water that flows seaward. When these waters mix and interact, complex circulation patterns occur due to varying densities of the fresh and ocean waters. The complex patterns occur throughout San Francisco Bay, but are most prevalent in the San Pablo Bay, Carquinez Strait,

and Suisun Bay areas. The locations of this mixing and interaction change, depending on the strength of each tide. Additionally, sediment loads from the Central Valley change on a long-term basis, affecting the depth of different parts of San Francisco Bay, resulting in alteration of flow patterns, mixing, and dilution at the outfall.

- (3) **Ammonia.** For ammonia, a conservative estimated actual initial dilution was used to calculate the effluent limitations. This is justified because ammonia, a non-persistent pollutant, quickly disperses and degrades to a non-toxic state, and cumulative toxicity effects are unlikely. In the Mixing Zone Study Report (Vallejo Sanitation and Flood Control District, 2011), the Discharger developed dilution estimates for the Facility's discharges from Discharge Point Nos. 001 and 002. The Facility has a dry weather design capacity of 15.5 MGD with an average dry weather discharge rate of 10.8 MGD. Flows are discharged from Discharge Point No. 001 until wet weather flows exceed 35 MGD. When wet weather flows exceed 35 MGD, the excess flow is discharged from Discharge Point No. 002. The study estimated the actual initial dilution ratio at Discharge Point No. 001 to be 41:1 ($D = 40$), and at Discharge Point No. 002 to be 26:1 ($D = 25$). Therefore, this Order establishes the more conservative dilution of 26:1 to achieve compliance with water quality objectives.

c. Development of QBELs for Specific Pollutants

The following limits apply to both Discharge Points 001 and 002. They are calculated to be protective the receiving water at Discharge Point 002, where there is the least dilution.

(1) Cyanide

- (a) **Water Quality Objectives.** The most stringent applicable water quality objectives for cyanide are the Basin Plan's site-specific chronic and acute marine water quality objectives, 2.9 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and 9.4 $\mu\text{g/L}$, respectively.
- (b) **RPA Results.** This Order establishes effluent limitations for cyanide because the MEC of 4.8 $\mu\text{g/L}$ exceeds the most stringent applicable water quality objective, demonstrating Reasonable Potential by Trigger 1.
- (c) **QBELs.** QBELs for cyanide, calculated using SIP procedures with a coefficient of variation (CV) of 0.46 and a dilution credit of 10:1 ($D = 9$), are an AMEL of 22 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and an MDEL of 39 $\mu\text{g/L}$. The previous Order contained an AMEL of 19 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and an MDEL of 40 $\mu\text{g/L}$. This Order retains the previous limits because the more stringent AMEL will require somewhat better performance over the long run.
- (d) **Anti-backsliding.** Anti-backsliding requirements are satisfied because the QBELs in this Order are the same as those in the previous Order.

(2) Copper

- (a) **Copper Water Quality Objectives.** The most stringent applicable water quality objectives for copper are the Basin Plan site-specific chronic and acute marine

water quality objectives, 6.0 and 9.4 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$), respectively, expressed as dissolved metal. Converting these water quality objectives to total recoverable metal using site-specific translators of 0.38 (chronic) and 0.66 (acute) results in a chronic water quality objective of 16 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and an acute water quality objective of 14 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

- (b) **RPA Results.** This Order establishes effluent limitations for copper because Basin Plan section 7.2.1.2 requires that individual NPDES permits for municipal and industrial wastewater treatment facilities include copper WQBELs.
- (c) **Copper WQBELs.** WQBELs for copper, calculated according to SIP procedures using a CV of 0.18 and a dilution credit of $D = 9$, are an AMEL of 92 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and an MDEL of 119 $\mu\text{g/L}$. After the copper site-specific objectives took effect, the previous permit established an AMEL of 49 $\mu\text{g/L}$ and an MDEL of 66 $\mu\text{g/L}$. However, these limits were calculated without applying the site-specific metals translators. Applying the site-specific translators would have resulted in alternate limits of 89 $\mu\text{g/L}$ (AMEL) and 119 $\mu\text{g/L}$ (MDEL). This Order retains the more stringent corrected limits.
- (d) **Anti-backsliding.** Anti-backsliding requirements are satisfied because the copper WQBELs meet the exception at CFR 122.44(l)(i)(B)(2) that allow WQBELs less stringent than those in the previous permit if technical mistakes were made in its issuance.

(3) Ammonia

- (a) **Water Quality Objectives.** The Basin Plan contains water quality objectives for un-ionized ammonia (as N) of 0.025 mg/L as an annual median and 0.16 mg/L as a maximum. These water quality objectives were translated from un-ionized ammonia concentrations to equivalent total ammonia concentrations (as nitrogen) since (1) sampling and laboratory methods are not available to analyze for un-ionized ammonia, and (2) the fraction of total ammonia that exists in the toxic un-ionized form depends on the pH, salinity, and temperature of the receiving water. To translate the Basin Plan un-ionized ammonia objective, pH, salinity, and temperature data from 1993 through 2008 were used from the nearest RMP station to the outfall, the Napa River RMP Station (BD50). The following equations were used to determine the fraction of total ammonia that would exist in the toxic un-ionized form in the estuarine receiving water, where the various measurements were taken from 1993-2001 (USEPA, 1989, Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Ammonia (Saltwater)–1989, EPA Publication 440/5-88-004):

$$\text{For salinity} > 10 \text{ ppt: fraction of } \text{NH}_3 = \frac{1}{1 + 10^{(pK - pH)}}$$

Where:

$$pK = 9.245 + 0.116(I) + 0.0324(298 - T) + \frac{0.0415(P)}{(T)}$$

$$I = \text{Molal ionic strength of saltwater} = \frac{19.9273(S)}{(1,000 - 1.005109[S])}$$

S = Salinity (parts per thousand)

T = Temperature in degrees Kelvin

P = Pressure (one atmosphere)

$$\text{For salinity} < 1 \text{ ppt: fraction of NH}_3 = \frac{1}{1 + 10^{(pK - pH)}}$$

Where:

$$pK = 0.09018 + 2729.92 / T$$

T = Temperature in degrees Kelvin

The 90th percentile and median un-ionized ammonia fractions from 1993 to 2008 were used to express the acute and chronic un-ionized ammonia water quality objectives as total ammonia concentrations for both high and low saline waters. The lowest resulting acute and chronic water quality objectives were used in this RPA. This approach is consistent with USEPA guidance on translating dissolved metal water quality objectives to total recoverable metal water quality objectives (USEPA, 1996, *The Metals Translator: Guidance for Calculating a Total Recoverable Limit from a Dissolved Criterion*, EPA Publication 823-B-96-007).

The equivalent total ammonia acute and chronic water quality criteria are 4.9 mg/L and 1.7 mg/L, respectively.

- (b) **RPA Results.** Basin Plan section 4.5.5.2 indicates that WQBELs are to be calculated according to the SIP. Basin Plan section 3.3.20 refers to ammonia as a toxic pollutant. Therefore, the SIP methodology was used to perform the RPA and to calculate effluent limitations for ammonia. This Order establishes effluent limitations for total ammonia because the MEC of 32 mg/L exceeds the most stringent applicable translated water quality objective for this pollutant, demonstrating Reasonable Potential by Trigger 1.
- (c) **WQBELs.** The most stringent total ammonia WQBELs, calculated according to SIP procedures using a CV of 0.38 and a dilution of 26:1 (D = 25), are an AMEL of 43 mg/L and an MDEL of 85 mg/L. Statistical adjustments were made to the WQBEL calculations because:
- the Basin Plan's chronic water quality objective for un-ionized ammonia is based on an annual median instead of the typical 4-day average;
 - the SIP assumes a 4-day average concentration and monthly sampling frequency of 4 days per month to calculate effluent limitations based on chronic criteria, whereas a 365-day average and a monitoring frequency of

30 days per month, reflecting the actual basis of the water quality objective and actual sampling frequency, were used here.

These statistical adjustments are supported by USEPA's *Water Quality Criteria; Notice of Availability; 1999 Update of Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Ammonia*, published on December 22, 1999, in the Federal Register.

Following the SIP methodology, the maximum ambient background total ammonia concentration was used to calculate effluent limitations based on the acute objective, and the median background total ammonia concentration was used to calculate effluent limitations based on the chronic objective. Because the Basin Plan's chronic un-ionized ammonia objective is an annual median, the median background concentration is more representative of ambient conditions than a daily maximum.

(d) Anti-backsliding. Anti-backsliding requirements are satisfied because the previous Order did not include WQBELs for ammonia.

(4) Dioxin – TEQ

(a) Water Quality Objective. The Basin Plan narrative water quality objective for bioaccumulative substances states, "Many pollutants can accumulate on particulates, in sediments, or bioaccumulate in fish and other aquatic organisms. Controllable water quality factors shall not cause a detrimental increase in concentrations of toxic substances found in bottom sediments or aquatic life. Effects on aquatic organisms, wildlife, and human health will be considered."

Because it is the consensus of the scientific community that dioxins and furans associate with particulates, accumulate in sediments, and bioaccumulate in the fatty tissue of fish and other organisms, the Basin Plan's narrative bioaccumulation water quality objective is applicable to these pollutants. Elevated levels of dioxins and furans in fish tissue in San Francisco Bay demonstrate that the narrative bioaccumulation water quality objective is not being met. USEPA has therefore included Carquinez Strait as impaired by dioxin and furan compounds in the current 303(d) listing of receiving waters where water quality objectives are not being met after imposition of applicable technology-based requirements.

The CTR establishes a numeric water quality objective for 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) of 1.4×10^{-8} µg/L for the protection of human health, when aquatic organisms are consumed. When the CTR was promulgated, USEPA stated its support of the regulation of other dioxin and dioxin-like compounds through the use of toxic equivalents (TEQs) in NPDES permits. For California waters, USEPA stated specifically, "if the discharge of dioxin or dioxin-like compounds has Reasonable Potential to cause or contribute to a violation of a narrative criterion, numeric WQBELs for dioxin or dioxin-like compounds should be included in NPDES permits and should be expressed using a TEQ scheme" [65 Fed. Reg. 31682, 31695 (2000)].

This Order uses a TEQ scheme based on a set of toxic equivalency factors (TEFs) the World Health Organization (WHO) developed in 1998, and a set of bioaccumulation equivalency factors (BEFs) USEPA developed for the Great Lakes region (40 CFR132, Appendix F) to convert the concentration of any congener of dioxin or furan into an equivalent concentration of 2,3,7,8-TCDD. The CTR criterion is used as a criterion for dioxin-TEQ because dioxin-TEQ represents a toxicity weighted concentration equivalent to 2,3,7,8-TCDD, thus translating the narrative bioaccumulation objective into a numeric criterion appropriate for the RPA.

To determine if the discharge of dioxin or dioxin-like compounds has Reasonable Potential to cause or contribute to a violation of the Basin Plan’s narrative bioaccumulation water quality objective, TEFs and BEFs were used to express the measured concentrations of 16 dioxin congeners in effluent and background samples as 2,3,7,8-TCDD. These “equivalent” concentrations were then compared to the CTR numeric criterion for 2,3,7,8-TCDD (1.4×10^{-8} µg/L). Although the 1998 WHO scheme includes TEFs for dioxin-like PCBs, they are not included in this Order’s TEQ scheme. The CTR has established a specific water quality standard for PCBs, and dioxin-like PCBs are included in the analysis of total PCBs.

- (b) **RPA Results.** Dioxin and dioxin-like compounds have been detected in the effluent, and the receiving waters are listed as impaired due to dioxin and furan bioaccumulation. Because the dioxins in the discharge could cause or contribute to an exceedance of the Basin Plan’s bioaccumulation water quality objective, there is Reasonable Potential based on Trigger 3.
- (c) **WQBELs.** WQBELs for dioxin-TEQ, calculated according to SIP procedures with a default CV of 0.6 and no dilution credit, are an AMEL of 1.4×10^{-8} µg/L and an MDEL of 2.8×10^{-8} µg/L.
- (d) **Anti-backsliding.** Antibacksliding requirements are satisfied because there were no limits for dioxin-TEQ in the previous Order.

d. Effluent Limitation Calculations

The following table shows the WQBEL calculations for cyanide, and ammonia at Discharge Point Nos. 001 and 002, with compliance measured at Monitoring Locations EFF-001 and EFF-002, respectively.

Table F-9. WQBEL Calculations

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS	Cyanide	Copper	Dioxin TEQ (303d listed)	Total Ammonia (acute)	Total Ammonia (chronic)
Units	µg/L	ug/L	ug/L	mg/L as N	mg/L as N
Basis and Criteria type	CTR HH	Basin Plan SSO	CTR HH	Basin Plan Aquatic Life	Basin Plan Aquatic Life
Criteria -Acute	-----	-----	-----	4.9	-----
Criteria -Chronic	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.70

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS	Cyanide	Copper	Dioxin TEQ (303d listed)	Total Ammonia (acute)	Total Ammonia (chronic)
Units	µg/L	ug/L	ug/L	mg/L as N	mg/L as N
SSO Criteria -Acute	9.4	3.9	----	----	----
SSO Criteria -Chronic	2.9	2.5	----	----	----
Water Effects ratio (WER)	1	2.4	1	1	1
Lowest Water Quality Objective	2.9	14	1.4E-08	4.9	1.70
Site Specific Translator - MDEL	----	0.66	----	----	----
Site Specific Translator - AMEL	----	0.38	----	----	----
Dilution Factor (D) (If Applicable)	9	9	0	20	20
No. Of Samples Per Month	4	4	4	4	30
Aquatic Life Criteria Analysis Required? (Y/N)	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
HH Criteria Analysis Required? (Y/N)	Y	N	Y	N	N
Applicable Acute Water Quality Objective	9.4	14	----	4.53	----
Applicable Chronic Water Quality Objective	2.9	16	----	----	1.10
HH criteria	220,000	----	1.4E-08	----	----
Background (Maximum Conc. for Aquatic Life calc)	<0.40	2.5		0.43	0.14
Background (Average Conc. for Human Health calc)	<0.40	----	3.0E-08	----	----
Is the pollutant on the 303d list and/or bioaccumulative (Y/N)?	N	N	Y	N	N
ECA acute	90	119		117	----
ECA chronic	25	135		----	41
ECA HH	2,199,996	----	1.4E-08	----	----
No. of data points <10 or at least 80 percent of data reported non detect? (Y/N)	N	N	Y	N	N
Avg of effluent data points	2.2	6.9	1.7E-09	12	12
Std Dev of effluent data points	1.0	1.2	1.3E-09	4.59	4.59
CV calculated	0.46	0.18	N/A	0.38	0.38
CV (Selected) - Final	0.46	0.18	0.60	0.38	0.38
ECA acute mult99	0.39	0.67		0.46	----
ECA chronic mult99	0.60	0.81		----	0.96
LTA acute	36	80		53	----
LTA chronic	15	110		----	39
minimum of LTAs	15	80		53	39
AMEL mult95	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.1
MDEL mult99	2.5	1.5	3.1	2.2	2.2

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS	Cyanide	Copper	Dioxin TEQ (303d listed)	Total Ammonia (acute)	Total Ammonia (chronic)
Units	µg/L	ug/L	ug/L	mg/L as N	mg/L as N
AMEL (aq life)	22	92		71	43
MDEL(aq life)	39	119		117	85
MDEL/AMEL Multiplier	1.8	1.3	2.0	1.6	2.0
AMEL (human hlth)	2.2E+06	-----	1.4.E-08	----	----
MDEL (human hlth)	3.9E+06	-----	2.8.E-08	----	----
minimum of AMEL for Aq. life vs HH	22	92	1.4E-08	71	43
minimum of MDEL for Aq. Life vs HH	39	119	2.8E-08	117	85
Current limit in permit (30-day average)	19	89 ⁽¹⁾	----	----	----
Current limit in permit (daily)	40	119 ⁽¹⁾	----	----	----
Final limit - AMEL	19	89	1.4E-08	71	43
Final limit - MDEL	40	119	2.8E-08	117	85
Max Effl Conc (MEC)	4.8	10	3.4E-09	32	32

(1) Corrected using site-specific translator for copper as described in Fact Sheet section IV.C.4.c.(2)(c) and (d).

5. Whole Effluent Acute Toxicity

This Order retains from the previous Order effluent limitations for whole effluent acute toxicity based on Basin Plan Table 4-3. Compliance is evaluated based on 96-hour continuous flow-through bioassays. All bioassays are to be performed according to USEPA-approved methods in 40 CFR 136, *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Water*, 5th Edition.

6. Whole Effluent Chronic Toxicity

- a. Permit Requirements.** This Order contains a narrative effluent limitation for chronic toxicity based on the Basin Plan’s narrative objective. The Order also includes requirements for chronic toxicity monitoring to ensure attainment of the Basin Plan narrative toxicity objective, and a monitoring “trigger” for initiation of accelerated monitoring requirements when exceeded. The Discharger is required to implement a chronic toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) in some circumstances. These permit requirements for chronic toxicity are consistent with CTR and SIP requirements.
- b. Screening Phase Study.** The Discharger conducted a chronic toxicity screening study (*Vallejo Sanitation and Flood Control District Wastewater Treatment Facility Effluent Chronic Toxicity Screening Study*, May 2010) to identify the indicator organism most sensitive to the final effluent. Results showed that abalone (*Haliotis rufescens*) was most sensitive during each of the three bioassay episodes. For this reason, the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) specifies abalone (*Haliotis rufescens*) as the chronic toxicity

test species to be used during chronic toxicity testing. The Discharger is required to conduct another chronic toxicity screening study as described in MRP Appendix E-1 (Attachment E) during the term of this Order to determine whether the most sensitive species changes.

- c. **Chronic Toxicity Triggers.** This Order includes the following chronic toxicity triggers: a three sample median value of 10 chronic toxicity units (TUc) and a single sample maximum of 20 TUc.
- d. **Permit Reopener.** The Regional Water Board may consider amending this Order to include numeric toxicity limits if the Discharger fails to aggressively implement all reasonable control measures included in its TRE work plan following detection of consistent significant non-artifactual toxicity.

D. Anti-backsliding and Antidegradation

The permitted discharge is consistent with the antidegradation provisions of 40 CFR 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. This Order continues the status quo with respect to the level of discharge authorized in the previous permit and thus there will be no change in water quality beyond the level authorized in the last permit. The limitations in this Order comply with antidegradation requirements because they hold the Discharger to performance levels that will neither cause nor contribute to water quality impairment, nor to further water quality degradation. This is because this Order does not provide for an increase in the permitted design flow, allow for a reduced level of treatment, or increase effluent limitations.

This Order does not retain mercury effluent limitations because the Discharger's mercury discharges are regulated by Regional Board Order No. R2-2007-0077, which implements the San Francisco Bay Mercury TMDL and establishes wasteload allocations for industrial and municipal mercury discharges. Order No. R2-2007-0077 complies with federal and State antidegradation requirements.

Because antidegradation requirements are met, there will be no lowering of water quality beyond the current level authorized in the previous permit, which is the baseline by which to measure whether degradation will occur. Therefore, further analysis in this permit is unnecessary, and findings authorizing degradation are thus unnecessary.

V. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

The receiving water limitations in sections V.A and V.B of the Order are based on the narrative and numeric water quality objectives in Basin Plan Chapter 3. This Order does not retain the un-ionized ammonia receiving water limitation because this Order instead establishes a WQBEL for ammonia.

The receiving water limitations in section V.C of the Order require compliance with federal and State water quality standards.

VI. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The principal purposes of a monitoring program by a discharger are to:

- document compliance with waste discharge requirements and prohibitions established by the Regional Water Board;
- facilitate self-policing by a discharger in the prevention and abatement of pollution arising from waste discharge;
- develop or assist in the development of limitations, discharge prohibitions, national standards of performance, pretreatment and toxicity standards, and other standards; and,
- prepare water and wastewater quality inventories.

The MRP is a standard requirement in almost all NPDES permits issued by the Regional Water Board, including this Order. It contains definitions of terms and sets out requirements for reporting of routine monitoring data in accordance with NPDES regulations, the CWC, and Regional Water Board policies. The MRP also defines the sampling stations and frequency, the pollutants to be monitored, and additional reporting requirements. Pollutants to be monitored include all parameters for which effluent limitations are specified. Monitoring for additional constituents, for which no effluent limitations are established, is also required to provide data for future completion of RPAs.

A. Influent Monitoring Requirements

Influent monitoring is necessary for the prevention and abatement of potential pollution arising in the treatment plant influent. Influent monitoring requirements for CBOD and TSS and continuous monitoring of the influent flow are unchanged from the previous Order to allow determination of compliance with CBOD and TSS percent removal limitations in section IV.A of the Order.

B. Effluent Monitoring Requirements

The MRP retains most effluent monitoring requirements from the previous Order. Changes in effluent monitoring are summarized as follows.

- The MRP retains routine monitoring for priority pollutants with effluent limitations (cyanide, copper, total ammonia, and dioxin-TEQ). Monitoring for all other priority toxic pollutants is required to characterize the discharge pursuant to the characterization study required by Provision VI.C.2(a).
- Routine monitoring is not retained for tributyltin because it no longer demonstrates Reasonable Potential.
- Routine monitoring for mercury is not retained because it is now regulated separately under Order No. R2.-2007-0077.
- Monitoring was established for 1,2-Diphenylhydrazine because the method detection limitation for this parameter is less than the water quality criteria and effluent data are unavailable.

C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements

1. Whole Effluent Acute Toxicity

Monthly 96-hour continuous flow-through bioassay testing is required to demonstrate compliance with the effluent limitation for acute toxicity. The MRP requires the use of the rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) as the bioassay test species.

2. Whole Effluent Chronic Toxicity

This Order requires the Discharger to conduct quarterly chronic toxicity testing. The Discharger conducted an effluent toxicity screening study during the term of the previous Order. The study indicated that red abalone, *Haliotis rufescens*, is the most sensitive species for chronic toxicity testing. The Discharger is to repeat the chronic toxicity screening prior to permit expiration, as described in MRP Appendix E-1 (Attachment E).

D. Regional Monitoring Program.

On April 15, 1992, the Regional Water Board adopted Resolution No. 92-043, directing the Executive Officer to implement the San Francisco Bay Regional Monitoring Program for Trace Substances. Subsequently, the Executive Officer required major permit holders in the Region, under authority of CWC section 13267, to report on the water quality of the estuary. These permit holders responded by participating in a collaborative effort through the San Francisco Estuary Institute. This effort has come to be known as the Regional Monitoring Program (RMP). This Order specifies that the Discharger shall continue to participate in the RMP, which involves collection of data on pollutants and toxicity in the water, sediment, and biota of the estuary.

E. Pretreatment and Biosolids Requirements.

The pretreatment monitoring requirements for influent, effluent, and biosolids are retained from the previous Order and are required to assess compliance with the Discharger's USEPA-approved pretreatment program. Biosolids monitoring is required pursuant to 40 CFR 503.

This Order specifies the sampling type for pretreatment monitoring. Specifically, this Order requires multiple grabs (instead of 24-hour composites) for BNA, VOCs, cyanide, and hexavalent chromium. Composites made up of discrete grabs for these parameters to minimize potential losses during automatic composting. VOCs are volatile and cyanide and BNAs are somewhat volatile. Hexavalent chromium is chemically unstable.

VII. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions (Provision VIA)

Standard Provisions, which in accordance with 40 CFR 122.41 and 122.42 apply to all NPDES discharges and must be included in every NPDES permit, are provided in Attachments D of this Order. NPDES regulations at 40 CFR 123.25(a)(12) allow the State to omit or modify conditions to impose more stringent requirements. The Regional Standard Provisions (Attachment G) supplement the Federal Standard Provisions. In accordance with 40 CFR 123.25, this Order omits federal conditions that address enforcement authority specified in 40 CFR 122.41(j)(5) and (k)(2) because the enforcement authority under the CWC is more stringent. In lieu of these conditions, this Order incorporates by reference CWC section 13387(e).

B. MRP Requirements (Provision VI.B)

The Discharger is required to monitor the permitted discharges in order to evaluate compliance with permit conditions. Monitoring requirements are contained in the MRP (Attachment E), Federal Standard Provisions (Attachment D), and Regional Standard Provisions (Attachment G). This provision requires compliance with these provisions and is authorized by 40 CFR 122.41(h) and (j) and CWC sections 13267 and 13383.

C. Special Provisions (Provision VI.C)

1. Reopener Provisions

These provisions are based on 40 CFR 122.63 and allow modification of this Order and its effluent limitations as necessary in response to updated water quality objectives, regulations, or other new relevant information that may be established in the future and other circumstances allowed by law.

2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements

- a. Effluent Characterization Study.** This Order does not include effluent limitations for the selected constituents addressed in the Regional Standard Provisions (Attachment G) that do not demonstrate Reasonable Potential, but this provision requires the Discharger to continue monitoring for these pollutants as described in the Regional Standard Provisions. If concentrations of these constituents increase significantly, this provision requires the Discharger to investigate the sources of such increases, and establish remedial measures to address any increase that results in Reasonable Potential to cause or contribute to an excursion above water quality standards. This provision is based on the Basin Plan, the SIP, and CWC section 13267.
- b. Ambient Background Receiving Water Study.** This provision is based on the Basin Plan, the SIP, and the Regional Standard Provisions (Attachment G). As indicated in this Order, this requirement may be met by participating in the collaborative BACWA study. This provision is necessary to provide data for future RPAs.
- c. Mare Island Strait Diffuser Upgrade.** This provision is required to support the Discharger possibly using the Mare Island Strait outfall (Discharge Point 002) as its main discharge point (currently Discharge Point 001 at Carquinez Strait). This would require improving the Mare Island Strait outfall to achieve an initial dilution of at least 26:1 at the Plant's design flow. The Discharger plans to do further analysis of the technical and financial feasibility of this project before proceeding. This provision requires the Discharger to submit documentation demonstrating the following:
 - (1) Compliance with federal and State antidegradation requirements, including State Water Resources Control Board Administrative Procedures Update 90-004 (Antidegradation Policy Implementation for NPDES Permitting, July 1990).
 - (2) The upgraded diffuser achieves a dilution ratio of at least 26:1;

(3) The upgraded diffuser and outfall have been constructed as designed and are available for use; and

(4) The Operations and Maintenance Manual and to the Contingency Plan have been updated to include the new diffuser and outfall facilities.

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Minimization Program

This provision is based on Basin Plan section 4.13.2 and SIP section 2.4.5.

4. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities (POTWs Only)

- a. Pretreatment Program Requirements.** This provision requires the Discharger to implement and enforce its approved pretreatment program in accordance with federal pretreatment regulations (40 CFR 403).
- b. Biosolids Management Practices Requirements.** This provision is based on Basin Plan Chapter 4 and 40 CFR 257 and 503.
- c. Sanitary Sewer Overflows and Sewer System Management Plan.** This provision is to explain this Order's requirements as they relate to the Discharger's collection system, and to promote consistency with the State Water Resources Control Board's Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Overflow and related Monitoring and Reporting Program (Order No. 2006-0003-DWQ).

The General Order requires public agencies that own or operate sanitary sewer systems with greater than one mile of pipes or sewer lines to enroll for coverage under the General Order. The General Order requires agencies to develop sanitary sewer management plans and report all sanitary sewer overflows, among other requirements and prohibitions. Furthermore, the General Order contains requirements for operation and maintenance of collection systems and for reporting and mitigating sanitary sewer overflows. Inasmuch that the Discharger's collection system is part of the system that is subject to this Order, certain standard provisions apply as specified in Provisions, section VII.C.4. The Discharger must comply with both the General Order and this Order. The Discharger and public agencies that are discharging wastewater into the Facility were required to enroll under the General Order by December 1, 2006.

The State Water Board amended the General Order on February 20, 2008, in Order No. WQ 2008-0002-EXEC, to strengthen the notification and reporting requirements for sanitary sewer overflows. The Regional Water Board issued a 13267 letter on May 1, 2008, requiring dischargers to comply with the new notification requirements. The Regional Standard Provisions (Attachment G) contains the same notification and reporting requirements for spills from wastewater treatment facilities.

- d. Specific Tasks to Reduce Blending.** This provision is based on 40 CFR 122.41(m) and USEPA's *Proposed Peak Wet Weather Policy* (December 2005). The previous Order required the Discharger to submit a No Feasible Alternatives Analysis. These provisions require the Discharger to implement specific tasks to reduce the occurrence of blending based on the Discharger's No Feasible Alternatives Analysis, dated March 30, 2011.

The tasks include a requirement to submit a No Feasible Alternatives Analysis. USEPA's *Proposed Wet Weather Policy* sets forth a set of requirements and specific analyses that the Discharger must complete in order to determine whether their peak wet weather flow blending discharge should be considered a bypass under 40 CFR 122.41(m) and whether any feasible alternatives to blending are available to the Discharger. These analyses are intended to address the criteria designating bypass status at 40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A)-(C). The Regional Water Board will use the "No Feasible Alternatives Analysis" to review and approve or deny the peak wet weather diversions based on the determination of whether there are feasible alternatives to those diversions. If these criteria are met and no feasible alternative exists, the Regional Water Board may approve peak wet weather flow diversions around secondary treatment units in a NPDES permit for discharges from a POTW treatment plant as an anticipated bypass under 40 CFR 122.41(m)(4)(ii).

5. Copper Action Plan

This provision is based on Basin Plan section 7.2.1.2. It is necessary to ensure that use of copper site-specific objectives is consistent with antidegradation policies.

6. Cyanide Action Plan

This provision is based on Basin Plan section 4.7.2.2. It is necessary to ensure that use of cyanide site-specific objectives is consistent with antidegradation policies.

VIII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Regional Water Board is considering the issuance of WDRs that will serve as an NPDES permit for the Facility discharges. As a step in the WDR adoption process, the Regional Water Board 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 notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDRs for the discharge and provided them with an opportunity to submit written comments and recommendations. Notification was provided through **the Vallejo Times-Herald on October 27, 2011.**

B. Written Comments

Staff determinations are tentative. Interested persons are invited to submit written comments concerning these tentative WDRs. Comments must be submitted either in person or by mail to the Executive Office at the Regional Water Board at the address above on the cover page of this Order, Attention: **John H. Madigan.**

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Regional Water Board, written comments must be received at the Regional Water Board offices by **5:00 pm on November 28, 2011.**

C. Public Hearing

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

Date: January 18, 2012
Time: 9:00 AM
Location: Elihu Harris State Office Building
1515 Clay Street, 1st Floor Auditorium
Oakland, CA 94612

Contact: **John H. Madigan, 510-622-2405**, email **JMadigan@waterboards.ca.gov**.

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

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

D. Waste Discharge Requirements Petitions

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

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

E. Information and Copying

The Report of Waste Discharge, related documents, tentative effluent limitations and special provisions, comments received, and other information are on file and may be inspected at the address above at any time between 8:30 a.m. and 4:45 p.m., except from noon to 1:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the Regional Water Board by calling 510-622-2300.

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 EBDA Common Outfall, and provide a name, address, and phone number.

G. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this Order may be directed to **John H. Madigan at 510-622-2405** (email at **JMadigan@waterboards.ca.gov**).

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION

ATTACHMENT G
REGIONAL STANDARD PROVISIONS, AND MONITORING
AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
(SUPPLEMENT TO ATTACHMENT D)

For

NPDES WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMITS

March 2010

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**CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION**

**REGIONAL STANDARD PROVISIONS, AND MONITORING AND
REPORTING REQUIREMENTS
(SUPPLEMENT TO ATTACHMENT D)**

FOR

NPDES WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMITS

APPLICABILITY

This document applies to dischargers covered by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. This document does not apply to Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) NPDES permits.

The purpose of this document is to supplement the requirements of Attachment D, Standard Provisions. The requirements in this supplemental document are designed to ensure permit compliance through preventative planning, monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting. In addition, this document requires proper characterization of issues as they arise, and timely and full responses to problems encountered. To provide clarity on which sections of Attachment D this document supplements, this document is arranged in the same format as Attachment D.

I. STANDARD PROVISIONS - PERMIT COMPLIANCE

A. Duty to Comply

Not Supplemented

B. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

Not Supplemented

C. Duty to Mitigate

This supplements I.C. of Standard Provisions (Attachment D)

1. Contingency Plan

The Discharger shall maintain a Contingency Plan as originally required by Regional Water Board Resolution 74-10 and as prudent in accordance with current municipal facility emergency planning. The Contingency Plan shall describe procedures to ensure that existing facilities remain in, or are rapidly returned to, operation in the event of a process failure or emergency incident, such as employee strike, strike by suppliers of chemicals or maintenance

services, power outage, vandalism, earthquake, or fire. The Discharger may combine the Contingency Plan and Spill Prevention Plan into one document. Discharge in violation of the permit where the Discharger has failed to develop and implement a Contingency Plan as described below will be the basis for considering the discharge a willful and negligent violation of the permit pursuant to California Water Code Section 13387. The Contingency Plan shall, at a minimum, contain the provisions of a. through g. below.

- a. Provision of personnel for continued operation and maintenance of sewerage facilities during employee strikes or strikes against contractors providing services.
- b. Maintenance of adequate chemicals or other supplies and spare parts necessary for continued operations of sewerage facilities.
- c. Provisions of emergency standby power.
- d. Protection against vandalism.
- e. Expeditious action to repair failures of, or damage to, equipment and sewer lines.
- f. Report of spills and discharges of untreated or inadequately treated wastes, including measures taken to clean up the effects of such discharges.
- g. Programs for maintenance, replacement, and surveillance of physical condition of equipment, facilities, and sewer lines.

2. Spill Prevention Plan

The Discharger shall maintain a Spill Prevention Plan to prevent accidental discharges and minimize the effects of such events. The Spill Prevention Plan shall:

- a. Identify the possible sources of accidental discharge, untreated or partially treated waste bypass, and polluted drainage;
- b. Evaluate the effectiveness of present facilities and procedures, and state when they became operational; and
- c. Predict the effectiveness of the proposed facilities and procedures, and provide an implementation schedule containing interim and final dates when they will be constructed, implemented, or operational.

This Regional Water Board, after review of the Contingency and Spill Prevention Plans or their updated revisions, may establish conditions it deems necessary to control accidental discharges and to minimize the effects of such events. Such conditions may be incorporated as part of the permit upon notice to the Discharger.

D. Proper Operation & Maintenance

This supplements I.D of Standard Provisions (Attachment D)

1. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual

The Discharger shall maintain an O&M Manual to provide the plant and regulatory personnel with a source of information describing all equipment, recommended operational strategies, process control monitoring, and maintenance activities. To remain a useful and relevant document, the O&M Manual shall be kept updated to reflect significant changes in treatment facility equipment and operational practices. The O&M Manual shall be maintained in usable condition and be available for reference and use by all relevant personnel and the Regional Water Board.

2. Wastewater Facilities Status Report

The Discharger shall regularly review, revise, or update, as necessary, its Wastewater Facilities Status Report. This report shall document how the Discharger operates and maintains its wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal facilities to ensure that all facilities are adequately staffed, supervised, financed, operated, maintained, repaired, and upgraded as necessary to provide adequate and reliable transport, treatment, and disposal of all wastewater from both existing and planned future wastewater sources under the Discharger's service responsibilities.

3. Proper Supervision and Operation of Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)

POTWs shall be supervised and operated by persons possessing certificates of appropriate grade pursuant to Division 4, Chapter 14, Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations.

E. Property Rights

Not Supplemented

F. Inspection and Entry

Not Supplemented

G. Bypass

Not Supplemented

H. Upset

Not Supplemented

I. Other

This section is an addition to Standard Provisions (Attachment D)

1. Neither the treatment nor the discharge of pollutants shall create pollution, contamination, or nuisance as defined by California Water Code Section 13050.

2. Collection, treatment, storage, and disposal systems shall be operated in a manner that precludes public contact with wastewater, except in cases where excluding the public is infeasible, such as private property. If public contact with wastewater could reasonably occur on public property, warning signs shall be posted.
3. If the Discharger submits a timely and complete Report of Waste Discharge for permit reissuance, this permit continues in force and effect until a new permit is issued or the Regional Water Board rescinds the permit.

J. Storm Water

This section is an addition to Standard Provisions (Attachment D)

These provisions apply to facilities that do not direct all storm water flows from the facility to the wastewater treatment plant headworks.

1. Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPP Plan)

The SWPP Plan shall be designed in accordance with good engineering practices and shall address the following objectives:

- a. To identify pollutant sources that may affect the quality of storm water discharges; and
- b. To identify, assign, and implement control measures and management practices to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges.

The SWPP Plan may be combined with the existing Spill Prevention Plan as required in accordance with Section C.2. The SWPP Plan shall be retained on-site and made available upon request of a representative of the Regional Water Board.

2. Source Identification

The SWPP Plan shall provide a description of potential sources that may be expected to add significant quantities of pollutants to storm water discharges, or may result in non-storm water discharges from the facility. The SWPP Plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

- a. A topographical map (or other acceptable map if a topographical map is unavailable), extending one-quarter mile beyond the property boundaries of the facility, showing the wastewater treatment facility process areas, surface water bodies (including springs and wells), and discharge point(s) where the facility's storm water discharges to a municipal storm drain system or other points of discharge to waters of the State. The requirements of this paragraph may be included in the site map required under the following paragraph if appropriate.
- b. A site map showing the following:
 - (1) Storm water conveyance, drainage, and discharge structures;

- (2) An outline of the storm water drainage areas for each storm water discharge point;
 - (3) Paved areas and buildings;
 - (4) Areas of actual or potential pollutant contact with storm water or release to storm water, including but not limited to outdoor storage and process areas; material loading, unloading, and access areas; and waste treatment, storage, and disposal areas;
 - (5) Location of existing storm water structural control measures (i.e., berms, coverings, etc.);
 - (6) Surface water locations, including springs and wetlands; and
 - (7) Vehicle service areas.
- c. A narrative description of the following:
- (1) Wastewater treatment process activity areas;
 - (2) Materials, equipment, and vehicle management practices employed to minimize contact of significant materials of concern with storm water discharges;
 - (3) Material storage, loading, unloading, and access areas;
 - (4) Existing structural and non-structural control measures (if any) to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges; and
 - (5) Methods of on-site storage and disposal of significant materials.
- d. A list of pollutants that have a reasonable potential to be present in storm water discharges in significant quantities.

3. Storm Water Management Controls

The SWPP Plan shall describe the storm water management controls appropriate for the facility and a time schedule for fully implementing such controls. The appropriateness and priorities of controls in the SWPP Plan shall reflect identified potential sources of pollutants. The description of storm water management controls to be implemented shall include, as appropriate:

a. Storm water pollution prevention personnel

Identify specific individuals (and job titles) that are responsible for developing, implementing, and reviewing the SWPP Plan.

b. Good housekeeping

Good housekeeping requires the maintenance of clean, orderly facility areas that discharge storm water. Material handling areas shall be inspected and cleaned to reduce the potential for pollutants to enter the storm drain conveyance system.

c. Spill prevention and response

Identify areas where significant materials can spill into or otherwise enter storm water conveyance systems and their accompanying drainage points. Specific material handling procedures, storage requirements, and cleanup equipment and procedures shall be identified, as appropriate. The necessary equipment to implement a cleanup shall be available, and personnel shall be trained in proper response, containment, and cleanup of spills. Internal reporting procedures for spills of significant materials shall be established.

d. Source control

Source controls include, for example, elimination or reduction of the use of toxic pollutants, covering of pollutant source areas, sweeping of paved areas, containment of potential pollutants, labeling of all storm drain inlets with “No Dumping” signs, isolation or separation of industrial and non-industrial pollutant sources so that runoff from these areas does not mix, etc.

e. Storm water management practices

Storm water management practices are practices other than those that control the sources of pollutants. Such practices include treatment or conveyance structures, such as drop inlets, channels, retention and detention basins, treatment vaults, infiltration galleries, filters, oil/water separators, etc. Based on assessment of the potential of various sources to contribute pollutants to storm water discharges in significant quantities, additional storm water management practices to remove pollutants from storm water discharges shall be implemented and design criteria shall be described.

f. Sediment and erosion control

Measures to minimize erosion around the storm water drainage and discharge points, such as riprap, revegetation, slope stabilization, etc., shall be described.

g. Employee training

Employee training programs shall inform all personnel responsible for implementing the SWPP Plan. Training shall address spill response, good housekeeping, and material management practices. New employee and refresher training schedules shall be identified.

h. Inspections

All inspections shall be done by trained personnel. Material handling areas shall be inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering storm water discharges. A tracking or follow up procedure shall be used to ensure appropriate response has been

taken in response to an inspection. Inspections and maintenance activities shall be documented and recorded. Inspection records shall be retained for five years.

i. Records

A tracking and follow-up procedure shall be described to ensure that adequate response and corrective actions have been taken in response to inspections.

4. Annual Verification of SWPP Plan

An annual facility inspection shall be conducted to verify that all elements of the SWPP Plan are accurate and up-to-date. The results of this review shall be reported in the Annual Report to the Regional Water Board described in Section V.C.f.

K. Biosolids Management

This section is an addition to Standard Provisions (Attachment D)

Biosolids must meet the following requirements prior to land application. The Discharger must either demonstrate compliance or, if it sends the biosolids to another party for further treatment or distribution, must give the recipient the information necessary to ensure compliance.

1. Exceptional quality biosolids meet the pollutant concentration limits in Table III of 40 CFR Part 503.13, Class A pathogen limits, and one of the vector attraction reduction requirements in 503.33(b)(1)-(b)(8). Such biosolids do not have to be tracked further for compliance with general requirements (503.12) and management practices (503.14).
2. Biosolids used for agricultural land, forest, or reclamation shall meet the pollutant limits in Table I (ceiling concentrations) and Table II or Table III (cumulative loadings or pollutant concentration limits) of 503.13. They shall also meet the general requirements (503.12) and management practices (503.14) (if not exceptional quality biosolids) for Class A or Class B pathogen levels with associated access restrictions (503.32) and one of the 10 vector attraction reduction requirements in 503.33(b)(1)-(b)(10).
3. Biosolids used for lawn or home gardens must meet exceptional quality biosolids limits.
4. Biosolids sold or given away in a bag or other container must meet the pollutant limits in either Table III or Table IV (pollutant concentration limits or annual pollutant loading rate limits) of 503.13. If Table IV is used, a label or information sheet must be attached to the biosolids packing that explains Table IV (see 503.14). The biosolids must also meet the Class A pathogen limits and one of the vector attraction reduction requirements in 503.33(b)(1)-(b)(8).

II. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION

Not Supplemented

III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

A. Sampling and Analyses

This section is a supplement to III.A and III.B of Standard Provisions (Attachment D)

1. Use of Certified Laboratories

Water and waste analyses shall be performed by a laboratory certified for these analyses in accordance with California Water Code Section 13176.

2. Use of Appropriate Minimum Levels

Table C lists the suggested analytical methods for the 126 priority pollutants and other toxic pollutants that should be used, unless a particular method or minimum level (ML) is required in the MRP.

For priority pollutant monitoring, when there is more than one ML value for a given substance, the Discharger may select any one of the analytical methods cited in Table C for compliance determination, or any other method described in 40 CFR part 136 or approved by USEPA (such as the 1600 series) if authorized by the Regional Water Board. However, the ML must be below the effluent limitation and water quality objective. If no ML value is below the effluent limitation and water quality objective, then the method must achieve an ML no greater than the lowest ML value indicated in Table C. All monitoring instruments and equipment shall be properly calibrated and maintained to ensure accuracy of measurements.

3. Frequency of Monitoring

The minimum schedule of sampling analysis is specified in the MRP portion of the permit.

a. Timing of Sample Collection

- (1) The Discharger shall collect samples of influent on varying days selected at random and shall not include any plant recirculation or other sidestream wastes, unless otherwise stipulated by the MRP.
- (2) The Discharger shall collect samples of effluent on days coincident with influent sampling unless otherwise stipulated by the MRP or the Executive Officer. The Executive Officer may approve an alternative sampling plan if it is demonstrated to be representative of plant discharge flow and in compliance with all other permit requirements.
- (3) The Discharger shall collect grab samples of effluent during periods of day-time maximum peak effluent flows (or peak flows through secondary treatment units for facilities that recycle effluent flows).
- (4) Effluent sampling for conventional pollutants shall occur on at least one day of any multiple-day bioassay test the MRP requires. During the course of the test, on at least one day, the Discharger shall collect and retain samples of the discharge. In the event a bioassay test does not comply with permit limits, the Discharger shall analyze these

retained samples for pollutants that could be toxic to aquatic life and for which it has effluent limitations.

- (a) The Discharger shall perform bioassay tests on final effluent samples; when chlorine is used for disinfection, bioassay tests shall be performed on effluent after chlorination-dechlorination; and
- (b) The Discharger shall analyze for total ammonia nitrogen and calculate the amount of un-ionized ammonia whenever test results fail to meet the percent survival specified in the permit.

b. Conditions Triggering Accelerated Monitoring

- (1) If the results from two consecutive samples of a constituent monitored in a 30-day period exceed the monthly average limit for any parameter (or if the required sampling frequency is once per month and the monthly sample exceeds the monthly average limit), the Discharger shall, within 24 hours after the results are received, increase its sampling frequency to daily until the results from the additional sampling show that the parameter is in compliance with the monthly average limit.
- (2) If any maximum daily limit is exceeded, the Discharger shall increase its sampling frequency to daily within 24 hours after the results are received that indicate the exceedance of the maximum daily limit until two samples collected on consecutive days show compliance with the maximum daily limit.
- (3) If final or intermediate results of an acute bioassay test indicate a violation or threatened violation (e.g., the percentage of surviving test organisms of any single acute bioassay test is less than 70 percent), the Discharger shall initiate a new test as soon as practical, and the Discharger shall investigate the cause of the mortalities and report its findings in the next self-monitoring report (SMR).
- (4) The Discharger shall calibrate chlorine residual analyzers against grab samples as frequently as necessary to maintain accurate control and reliable operation. If an effluent violation is detected, the Discharger shall collect grab samples at least every 30 minutes until compliance with the limit is achieved, unless the Discharger monitors chlorine residual continuously. In such cases, the Discharger shall continue to conduct continuous monitoring as required by its permit.
- (5) When a bypass occurs (except one subject to provision III.A.3.b.6 below), the Discharger shall monitor flows and collect samples on a daily basis for all constituents at affected discharge points that have effluent limitations for the duration of the bypass (including acute toxicity using static renewals), except chronic toxicity, unless otherwise stipulated by the MRP.
- (6) Unless otherwise stipulated by the MRP, when a bypass approved pursuant to Attachment D, Standard Provisions, Sections I.G.2 or I.G.4, occurs, the Discharger shall monitor flows and, using appropriate procedures as specified in the MRP, collect and retain samples for affected discharge points on a daily basis for the

duration of the bypass. The Discharger shall analyze for total suspended solids (TSS) using 24-hour composites (or more frequent increments) and for bacteria indicators with effluent limitations using grab samples. If TSS exceeds 45 mg/L in any composite sample, the Discharger shall also analyze the retained samples for that discharge for all other constituents that have effluent limitations, except oil and grease, mercury, dioxin-TEQ, and acute and chronic toxicity. Additionally, at least once each year, the Discharger shall analyze the retained samples for one approved bypass discharge event for all other constituents that have effluent limitations, except oil and grease, mercury, dioxin-TEQ, and acute and chronic toxicity. This monitoring shall be in addition to the minimum monitoring specified in the MRP.

c. Storm Water Monitoring

The requirements of this section only apply to facilities that are not covered by an NPDES permit for storm water discharges and where not all site storm drainage from process areas (i.e., areas of the treatment facility where chemicals or wastewater could come in contact with storm water) is directed to the headworks. For storm water not directed to the headworks during the wet season (October 1 to April 30), the Discharger shall:

- (1) Conduct visual observations of the storm water discharge locations during daylight hours at least once per month during a storm event that produces significant storm water discharge to observe the presence of floating and suspended materials, oil and grease, discoloration, turbidity, and odor, etc.
- (2) Measure (or estimate) the total volume of storm water discharge, collect grab samples of storm water discharge from at least two storm events that produce significant storm water discharge, and analyze the samples for oil and grease, pH, TSS, and specific conductance.

The grab samples shall be taken during the first 30 minutes of the discharge. If collection of the grab samples during the first 30 minutes is impracticable, grab samples may be taken during the first hour of the discharge, and the Discharger shall explain in the Annual Report why the grab sample(s) could not be taken in the first 30 minutes.

- (3) Testing for the presence of non-storm water discharges shall be conducted no less than twice during the dry season (May 1 to September 30) at all storm water discharge locations. Tests may include visual observations of flows, stains, sludges, odors, and other abnormal conditions; dye tests; TV line surveys; or analysis and validation of accurate piping schematics. Records shall be maintained describing the method used, date of testing, locations observed, and test results.
- (4) Samples shall be collected from all locations where storm water is discharged. Samples shall represent the quality and quantity of storm water discharged from the facility. If a facility discharges storm water at multiple locations, the Discharger may sample a reduced number of locations if it establishes and documents through the

monitoring program that storm water discharges from different locations are substantially identical.

- (5) Records of all storm water monitoring information and copies of all reports required by the permit shall be retained for a period of at least three years from the date of sample, observation, or report.

d. Receiving Water Monitoring

The requirements of this section only apply when the MRP requires receiving water sampling.

- (1) Receiving water samples shall be collected on days coincident with effluent sampling for conventional pollutants.
- (2) Receiving water samples shall be collected at each station on each sampling day during the period within one hour following low slack water. Where sampling during lower slack water is impractical, sampling shall be performed during higher slack water. Samples shall be collected within the discharge plume and down current of the discharge point so as to be representative, unless otherwise stipulated in the MRP.
- (3) Samples shall be collected within one foot of the surface of the receiving water, unless otherwise stipulated in the MRP.

B. Biosolids Monitoring

This section supplements III.B of Standard Provisions (Attachment D)

When biosolids are sent to a landfill, sent to a surface disposal site, or applied to land as a soil amendment, they must be monitored as follows:

1. Biosolids Monitoring Frequency

Biosolids disposal must be monitored at the following frequency:

Metric tons biosolids/365 days	Frequency
0-290	Once per year
290-1500	Quarterly
1500-15,000	Six times per year
Over 15,000	Once per month

(Metric tons are on a dry weight basis)

2. Biosolids Pollutants to Monitor

Biosolids shall be monitored for the following constituents:

Land Application: arsenic, cadmium, copper, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, lead, selenium, and zinc

Municipal Landfill: Paint filter test (pursuant to 40 CFR 258)

Biosolids-only Landfill or Surface Disposal Site (if no liner and leachate system):
arsenic, chromium, and nickel

C. Standard Observations

This section is an addition to III of Standard Provisions (Attachment D)

1. Receiving Water Observations

The requirements of this section only apply when the MRP requires standard observations of the receiving water. Standard observations shall include the following:

- a. *Floating and suspended materials* (e.g., oil, grease, algae, and other macroscopic particulate matter): presence or absence, source, and size of affected area.
- b. *Discoloration and turbidity*: description of color, source, and size of affected area.
- c. *Odor*: presence or absence, characterization, source, distance of travel, and wind direction.
- d. *Beneficial water use*: presence of water-associated waterfowl or wildlife, fisherpeople, and other recreational activities in the vicinity of each sampling station.
- e. *Hydrographic condition*: time and height of corrected high and low tides (corrected to nearest National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration location for the sampling date and time of sample collection).
- f. Weather conditions:
 - (1) Air temperature; and
 - (2) Total precipitation during the five days prior to observation.

2. Wastewater Effluent Observations

The requirements of this section only apply when the MRP requires wastewater effluent standard observations. Standard observations shall include the following:

- a. *Floating and suspended material of wastewater origin* (e.g., oil, grease, algae, and other macroscopic particulate matter): presence or absence.
- b. *Odor*: presence or absence, characterization, source, distance of travel, and wind direction.

3. Beach and Shoreline Observations

The requirements of this section only apply when the MRP requires beach and shoreline standard observations. Standard observations shall include the following:

- a. *Material of wastewater origin*: presence or absence, description of material, estimated size of affected area, and source.
- b. *Beneficial use*: estimate number of people participating in recreational water contact, non-water contact, or fishing activities.

4. Land Retention or Disposal Area Observations

The requirements of this section only apply to facilities with on-site surface impoundments or disposal areas that are in use. This section applies to both liquid and solid wastes, whether confined or unconfined. The Discharger shall conduct the following for each impoundment:

- a. Determine the amount of freeboard at the lowest point of dikes confining liquid wastes.
- b. Report evidence of leaching liquid from area of confinement and estimated size of affected area. Show affected area on a sketch and volume of flow (e.g., gallons per minute [gpm]).
- c. Regarding odor, describe presence or absence, characterization, source, distance of travel, and wind direction.
- d. Estimate number of waterfowl and other water-associated birds in the disposal area and vicinity.

5. Periphery of Waste Treatment and/or Disposal Facilities Observations

The requirements of this section only apply when the MRP specifies periphery standard observations. Standard observations shall include the following:

- a. *Odor*: presence or absence, characterization, source, and distance of travel.
- b. *Weather conditions*: wind direction and estimated velocity.

IV. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

A. Records to be Maintained

This supplements IV.A of Standard Provisions (Attachment D)

The Discharger shall maintain records in a manner and at a location (e.g., wastewater treatment plant or Discharger offices) such that the records are accessible to the Regional Water Board. The minimum period of retention specified in Section IV, Records, of the Federal Standard Provisions shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding the subject discharge, or when requested by the Regional Water Board or Regional Administrator of USEPA, Region IX.

A copy of the permit shall be maintained at the discharge facility and be available at all times to operating personnel.

A. Records of monitoring information shall include

This supplements IV.B of Standard Provision (Attachment D)

1. Analytical Information

Records shall include analytical method detection limits, minimum levels, reporting levels, and related quantification parameters.

2. Flow Monitoring Data

For all required flow monitoring (e.g., influent and effluent flows), the additional records shall include the following, unless otherwise stipulated by the MRP:

- a. Total volume for each day; and
- b. Maximum, minimum, and average daily flows for each calendar month.

3. Wastewater Treatment Process Solids

a. For each treatment unit process that involves solids removal from the wastewater stream, records shall include the following:

- (1) Total volume or mass of solids removed from each collection unit (e.g., grit, skimmings, undigested biosolids, or combination) for each calendar month or other time period as appropriate, but not to exceed annually; and
- (2) Final disposition of such solids (e.g., landfill, other subsequent treatment unit).

b. For final dewatered biosolids from the treatment plant as a whole, records shall include the following:

- (1) Total volume or mass of dewatered biosolids for each calendar month;
- (2) Solids content of the dewatered biosolids; and
- (3) Final disposition of dewatered biosolids (disposal location and disposal method).

4. Disinfection Process

For the disinfection process, these additional records shall be maintained documenting process operation and performance:

- a. For bacteriological analyses:
 - (1) Wastewater flow rate at the time of sample collection; and

- (2) Required statistical parameters for cumulative bacterial values (e.g., moving median or geometric mean for the number of samples or sampling period identified in this Order).
- b. For the chlorination process, when chlorine is used for disinfection, at least daily average values for the following:
 - (1) Chlorine residual of treated wastewater as it enters the contact basin (mg/L);
 - (2) Chlorine dosage (kg/day); and
 - (3) Dechlorination chemical dosage (kg/day).

5. Treatment Process Bypasses

A chronological log of all treatment process bypasses, including wet weather blending, shall include the following:

- a. Identification of the treatment process bypassed;
- b. Dates and times of bypass beginning and end;
- c. Total bypass duration;
- d. Estimated total bypass volume; and
- e. Description of, or reference to other reports describing, the bypass event, the cause, the corrective actions taken (except for wet weather blending that is in compliance with permit conditions), and any additional monitoring conducted.

6. Treatment Facility Overflows

This section applies to records for overflows at the treatment facility. This includes the headworks and all units and appurtenances downstream. The Discharger shall retain a chronological log of overflows at the treatment facility and records supporting the information provided in section V.E.2.

C. Claims of Confidentiality

Not Supplemented

V. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

A. Duty to Provide Information

Not Supplemented

B. Signatory and Certification Requirements

Not Supplemented

C. Monitoring Reports

This section supplements V.C of Standard Provisions (Attachment D)

1. Self Monitoring Reports

For each reporting period established in the MRP, the Discharger shall submit an SMR to the Regional Water Board in accordance with the requirements listed in this document and at the frequency the MRP specifies. The purpose of the SMR is to document treatment performance, effluent quality, and compliance with the waste discharge requirements of this Order.

a. Transmittal letter

Each SMR shall be submitted with a transmittal letter. This letter shall include the following:

- (1) Identification of all violations of effluent limitations or other waste discharge requirements found during the reporting period;
- (2) Details regarding violations: parameters, magnitude, test results, frequency, and dates;
- (3) Causes of violations;
- (4) Discussion of corrective actions taken or planned to resolve violations and prevent recurrences, and dates or time schedule of action implementation (if previous reports have been submitted that address corrective actions, reference to the earlier reports is satisfactory);
- (5) Data invalidation (Data should not be submitted in an SMR if it does not meet quality assurance/quality control standards. However, if the Discharger wishes to invalidate any measurement after it was submitted in an SMR, a letter shall identify the measurement suspected to be invalid and state the Discharger's intent to submit, within 60 days, a formal request to invalidate the measurement. This request shall include the original measurement in question, the reason for invalidating the measurement, all relevant documentation that supports invalidation [e.g., laboratory sheet, log entry, test results, etc.], and discussion of the corrective actions taken or planned [with a time schedule for completion] to prevent recurrence of the sampling or measurement problem.);
- (6) If the Discharger blends, the letter shall describe the duration of blending events and certify whether blended effluent was in compliance with the conditions for blending; and
- (7) Signature (The transmittal letter shall be signed according to Section V.B of this Order, Attachment D – Standard Provisions.).

b. Compliance evaluation summary

Each report shall include a compliance evaluation summary. This summary shall include each parameter for which the permit specifies effluent limitations, the number of samples taken during the monitoring period, and the number of samples that exceed applicable effluent limitations.

c. Results of analyses and observations

- (1) Tabulations of all required analyses and observations, including parameter, date, time, sample station, type of sample, test result, method detection limit, method minimum level, and method reporting level, if applicable, signed by the laboratory director or other responsible official.
- (2) When determining compliance with an average monthly effluent limitation and more than one sample result is available in a month, the Discharger shall compute the arithmetic mean unless the data set contains one or more reported determinations of detected but not quantified (DNQ) or nondetect (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, 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.

If a sample result, or the arithmetic mean or median of multiple sample results, is below the reporting limit, and there is evidence that the priority pollutant is present in the effluent above an effluent limitation and the Discharger conduct a Pollutant Minimization Program, the Discharger shall not be deemed out of compliance.

- (3) Dioxin-TEQ Reporting: The Discharger shall report for each dioxin and furan congener the analytical results of effluent monitoring, including the quantifiable limit (reporting level), the method detection limit, and the measured concentration. The Discharger shall report all measured values of individual congeners, including data qualifiers. When calculating dioxin-TEQ, the Discharger shall set congener concentrations below the minimum levels (ML) to zero. The Discharger shall calculate and report dioxin-TEQs using the following formula, where the MLs, toxicity equivalency factors (TEFs), and bioaccumulation equivalency factors (BEFs) are as provided in Table A:

$$\text{Dioxin-TEQ} = \sum (C_x \times \text{TEF}_x \times \text{BEF}_x)$$

where: C_x = measured or estimated concentration of congener x

TEF_x = toxicity equivalency factor for congener x
 BEF_x = bioaccumulation equivalency factor for congener x

Table A

Minimum Levels, Toxicity Equivalency Factors,
 and Bioaccumulation Equivalency Factors

Dioxin or Furan Congener	Minimum Level (pg/L)	1998 Toxicity Equivalency Factor (TEF)	Bioaccumulation Equivalency Factor (BEF)
2,3,7,8-TCDD	10	1.0	1.0
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD	50	1.0	0.9
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	50	0.1	0.3
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD	50	0.1	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD	50	0.1	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD	50	0.01	0.05
OCDD	100	0.0001	0.01
2,3,7,8-TCDF	10	0.1	0.8
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF	50	0.05	0.2
2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	50	0.5	1.6
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF	50	0.1	0.08
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF	50	0.1	0.2
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF	50	0.1	0.6
2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF	50	0.1	0.7
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF	50	0.01	0.01
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF	50	0.01	0.4
OCDF	100	0.0001	0.02

d. Data reporting for results not yet available

The Discharger shall make all reasonable efforts to obtain analytical data for required parameter sampling in a timely manner. Certain analyses require additional time to complete analytical processes and report results. For cases where required monitoring parameters require additional time to complete analytical processes and reports, and results are not available in time to be included in the SMR for the subject monitoring period, the Discharger shall describe such circumstances in the SMR and include the data for these parameters and relevant discussions of any observed exceedances in the next SMR due after the results are available.

e. Flow data

The Discharger shall provide flow data tabulation pursuant to Section IV.B.2.

f. Annual self monitoring report requirements

By the date specified in the MRP, the Discharger shall submit an annual report to the Regional Water Board covering the previous calendar year. The report shall contain the following:

- (1) Annual compliance summary table of treatment plant performance, including documentation of any blending events;
- (2) Comprehensive discussion of treatment plant performance and compliance with the permit (This discussion shall include any corrective actions taken or planned, such as changes to facility equipment or operation practices that may be needed to achieve compliance, and any other actions taken or planned that are intended to improve performance and reliability of the Discharger's wastewater collection, treatment, or disposal practices.);
- (3) Both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data for the previous year if parameters are monitored at a frequency of monthly or greater;
- (4) List of approved analyses, including the following:
 - (a) List of analyses for which the Discharger is certified;
 - (b) List of analyses performed for the Discharger by a separate certified laboratory (copies of reports signed by the laboratory director of that laboratory shall not be submitted but be retained onsite); and
 - (c) List of "waived" analyses, as approved;
- (5) Plan view drawing or map showing the Discharger's facility, flow routing, and sampling and observation station locations;
- (6) Results of annual facility inspection to verify that all elements of the SWPP Plan are accurate and up to date (only required if the Discharger does not route all storm water to the headworks of its wastewater treatment plant); and
- (7) Results of facility report reviews (The Discharger shall regularly review, revise, and update, as necessary, the O&M Manual, the Contingency Plan, the Spill Prevention Plan, and Wastewater Facilities Status Report so that these documents remain useful and relevant to current practices. At a minimum, reviews shall be conducted annually. The Discharger shall include, in each Annual Report, a description or summary of review and evaluation procedures, recommended or planned actions, and an estimated time schedule for implementing these actions. The Discharger shall complete changes to these documents to ensure they are up-to-date.).

g. Report submittal

The Discharger shall submit SMRs to:

California Regional Water Quality Control Board
San Francisco Bay Region

1515 Clay Street, Suite 1400
Oakland, CA 94612
Attn: NPDES Wastewater Division

h. Reporting data in electronic format

The Discharger has the option to submit all monitoring results in an electronic reporting format approved by the Executive Officer. If the Discharger chooses to submit SMRs electronically, the following shall apply:

- (1) Reporting Method: The Discharger shall submit SMRs electronically via a process approved by the Executive Officer (see, for example, the letter dated December 17, 1999, "Official Implementation of Electronic Reporting System [ERS]" and the progress report letter dated December 17, 2000).
- (2) Monthly or Quarterly Reporting Requirements: For each reporting period (monthly or quarterly as specified in the MRP), the Discharger shall submit an electronic SMR to the Regional Water Board in accordance with the provisions of Section V.C.1.a-e, except for requirements under Section V.C.1.c(1) where ERS does not have fields for dischargers to input certain information (e.g., sample time). However, until USEPA approves the electronic signature or other signature technologies, dischargers that use ERS shall submit a hard copy of the original transmittal letter, an ERS printout of the data sheet, and a violation report (a receipt of the electronic transmittal shall be retained by the Discharger). This electronic SMR submittal suffices for the signed tabulations specified under Section V.C.1.c(1).
- (3) Annual Reporting Requirements: Dischargers who have submitted data using the ERS for at least one calendar year are exempt from submitting the portion of the annual report required under Section V.C.1.f(1) and (3).

D. Compliance Schedules

Not supplemented

E. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

This section supplements V.E of Standard Provision (Attachment D)

1. Spill of Oil or Other Hazardous Material Reports

- a. Within 24 hours of becoming aware of a spill of oil or other hazardous material that is not contained onsite and completely cleaned up, the Discharger shall report by telephone to the Regional Water Board at (510) 622-2369.
- b. The Discharger shall also report such spills to the State Office of Emergency Services [telephone (800) 852-7550] only when the spills are in accordance with applicable reporting quantities for hazardous materials.

- c. The Discharger shall submit a written report to the Regional Water Board within five working days following telephone notification unless directed otherwise by the Regional Water Board. A report submitted electronically is acceptable. The written report shall include the following:
- (1) Date and time of spill, and duration if known;
 - (2) Location of spill (street address or description of location);
 - (3) Nature of material spilled;
 - (4) Quantity of material involved;
 - (5) Receiving water body affected, if any;
 - (6) Cause of spill;
 - (7) Estimated size of affected area;
 - (8) Observed impacts to receiving waters (e.g., oil sheen, fish kill, water discoloration);
 - (9) Corrective actions taken to contain, minimize, or clean up the spill;
 - (10) Future corrective actions planned to be taken to prevent recurrence, and schedule of implementation; and
 - (11) Persons or agencies notified.

2. Unauthorized Discharges from Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants¹

The following requirements apply to municipal wastewater treatment plants that experience an unauthorized discharge at their treatment facilities and are consistent with and supercede requirements imposed on the Discharger by the Executive Officer by letter of May 1, 2008, issued pursuant to California Water Code Section 13383.

a. Two (2)-Hour Notification

For any unauthorized discharges that result in a discharge to a drainage channel or a surface water, the Discharger shall, as soon as possible, but not later than two (2) hours after becoming aware of the discharge, notify the State Office of Emergency Services (telephone 800-852-7550), the local health officers or directors of environmental health with jurisdiction over the affected water bodies, and the Regional Water Board. The notification to the Regional Water Board shall be via the Regional Water Board's online reporting system at www.wbers.net, and shall include the following:

- (1) Incident description and cause;

¹ California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Section 2250(b), defines an unauthorized discharge to be a discharge, not regulated by waste discharge requirements, of treated, partially treated, or untreated wastewater resulting from the intentional or unintentional diversion of wastewater from a collection, treatment or disposal system.

- (2) Location of threatened or involved waterway(s) or storm drains;
- (3) Date and time the unauthorized discharge started;
- (4) Estimated quantity and duration of the unauthorized discharge (to the extent known), and the estimated amount recovered;
- (5) Level of treatment prior to discharge (e.g., raw wastewater, primary treated, undisinfected secondary treated, and so on); and
- (6) Identity of the person reporting the unauthorized discharge.

b. 24-hour Certification

Within 24 hours, the Discharger shall certify to the Regional Water Board, at www.wbers.net, that the State Office of Emergency Services and the local health officers or directors of environmental health with jurisdiction over the affected water bodies have been notified of the unauthorized discharge.

c. 5-Day Written Report

Within five business days, the Discharger shall submit a written report, via the Regional Water Board's online reporting system at www.wbers.net, that includes, in addition to the information required above, the following:

- (1) Methods used to delineate the geographical extent of the unauthorized discharge within receiving waters;
- (2) Efforts implemented to minimize public exposure to the unauthorized discharge;
- (3) Visual observations of the impacts (if any) noted in the receiving waters (e.g., fish kill, discoloration of water) and the extent of sampling if conducted;
- (4) Corrective measures taken to minimize the impact of the unauthorized discharge;
- (5) Measures to be taken to minimize the chances of a similar unauthorized discharge occurring in the future;
- (6) Summary of Spill Prevention Plan or O&M Manual modifications to be made, if necessary, to minimize the chances of future unauthorized discharges; and
- (7) Quantity and duration of the unauthorized discharge, and the amount recovered.

d. Communication Protocol

To clarify the multiple levels of notification, certification, and reporting, the current communication requirements for unauthorized discharges from municipal wastewater treatment plants are summarized in Table B that follows.

Table B

Summary of Communication Requirements for Unauthorized Discharges¹ from
 Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants

Dischargers are required to:	Agency Receiving Information	Time frame	Method for Contact
1. Notify	California Emergency Management Agency (Cal EMA)	As soon as possible, but not later than 2 hours after becoming aware of the unauthorized discharge.	Telephone – (800) 852-7550 (obtain a control number from Cal EMA)
	Local health department	As soon as possible, but not later than 2 hours after becoming aware of the unauthorized discharge.	Depends on local health department
	Regional Water Board	As soon as possible, but not later than 2 hours after becoming aware of the unauthorized discharge.	Electronic ² www.wbers.net
2. Certify	Regional Water Board	As soon as possible, but not later than 24 hours after becoming aware of the unauthorized discharge.	Electronic ³ www.wbers.net
3. Report	Regional Water Board	Within 5 business days of becoming aware of the unauthorized discharge.	Electronic ⁴ www.wbers.net

F. Planned Changes

Not supplemented

¹ California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Section 2250(b), defines an unauthorized discharge to be a discharge, not regulated by waste discharge requirements, of treated, partially treated, or untreated wastewater resulting from the intentional or unintentional diversion of wastewater from a collection, treatment or disposal system.

² In the event that the Discharger is unable to provide online notification within 2 hours of becoming aware of an unauthorized discharge, it shall phone the Regional Water Board’s spill hotline at (510) 622-2369 and convey the same information contained in the notification form. In addition, within 3 business days of becoming aware of the unauthorized discharge, the Discharger shall enter the notification information into the Regional Water Board’s online system in electronic format.

³ In most instances, the 2-hour notification will also satisfy 24-hour certification requirements. This is because the notification form includes fields for documenting that OES and the local health department have been contacted. In other words, if the Discharger is able to complete all the fields in the notification form within 2 hours, certification requirements are also satisfied. In the event that the Discharger is unable to provide online certification within 24 hours of becoming aware of an unauthorized discharge, it shall phone the Regional Water Board’s spill hotline at (510) 622-2369 and convey the same information contained in the certification form. In addition, within 3 business days of becoming aware of the unauthorized discharge, the Discharger shall enter the certification information into the Regional Water Board’s online system in electronic format.

⁴ If the Discharger cannot satisfy the 5-day reporting requirements via the Regional Water Board’s online reporting system, it shall submit a written report (preferably electronically in pdf) to the appropriate Regional Water Board case manager. In cases where the Discharger cannot satisfy the 5-day reporting requirements via the online reporting system, it must still complete the Regional Water Board’s online reporting requirements within 15 calendar days of becoming aware of the unauthorized discharge.

G. Anticipated Noncompliance

Not supplemented

H. Other Noncompliance

Not supplemented

I. Other Information

Not supplemented

VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

Not Supplemented

VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

Not Supplemented

VIII. DEFINITIONS

This section is an addition to Standard Provisions (Attachment D)

More definitions can be found in Attachment A of this NPDES Permit.

1. Arithmetic Calculations

- a. Geometric mean is the antilog of the log mean or the back-transformed mean of the logarithmically transformed variables, which is equivalent to the multiplication of the antilogarithms. The geometric mean can be calculated with either of the following equations:

$$\text{Geometric Mean} = \text{Anti log} \left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \text{Log}(C_i) \right)$$

or

$$\text{Geometric Mean} = (C_1 * C_2 * \dots * C_N)^{1/N}$$

Where “N” is the number of data points for the period analyzed and “C” is the concentration for each of the “N” data points.

- b. Mass emission rate is obtained from the following calculation for any calendar day:

$$\text{Mass emission rate (lb/day)} = \frac{8.345}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N Q_i C_i$$

$$\text{Mass emission rate (kg/day)} = \frac{3.785}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N Q_i C_i$$

In which “N” is the number of samples analyzed in any calendar day and “Qi” and “Ci” are the flow rate (MGD) and the constituent concentration (mg/L) associated with each of the “N” grab samples that may be taken in any calendar day. If a composite sample is taken, “Ci” is the concentration measured in the composite sample and “Qi” is the average flow rate occurring during the period over which the samples are composited. The daily concentration of a constituent measured over any calendar day shall be determined from the flow-weighted average of the same constituent in the combined waste streams as follows:

$$C_d = \text{Average daily concentration} = \frac{1}{Q_t} \sum_{i=1}^N Q_i C_i$$

In which “N” is the number of component waste streams and “Q” and “C” are the flow rate (MGD) and the constituent concentration (mg/L) associated with each of the “N” waste streams. “Qt” is the total flow rate of the combined waste streams.

- c. Maximum allowable mass emission rate, whether for a 24-hour, weekly 7-day, monthly 30-day, or 6-month period, is a limitation expressed as a daily rate determined with the formulas in the paragraph above, using the effluent concentration limit specified in the permit for the period and the specified allowable flow.
- d. POTW removal efficiency is the ratio of pollutants removed by the treatment facilities to pollutants entering the treatment facilities (expressed as a percentage). The Discharger shall determine removal efficiencies using monthly averages (by calendar month unless otherwise specified) of pollutant concentration of influent and effluent samples collected at about the same time and using the following equation (or its equivalent):

$$\text{Removal Efficiency (\%)} = 100 \times [1 - (\text{Effluent Concentration} / \text{Influent Concentration})]$$

2. Biosolids means the solids, semi-liquid suspensions of solids, residues, screenings, grit, scum, and precipitates separated from or created in wastewater by the unit processes of a treatment system. It also includes, but is not limited to, all supernatant, filtrate, centrate, decantate, and thickener overflow and underflow in the solids handling parts of the wastewater treatment system.
3. Blending is the practice of recombining wastewater that has been biologically treated with wastewater that has bypassed around biological treatment units.
4. Bottom sediment sample is (1) a separate grab sample taken at each sampling station for the determination of selected physical-chemical parameters, or (2) four grab samples collected from different locations in the immediate vicinity of a sampling station while the boat is anchored and analyzed separately for macroinvertebrates.
5. Composite sample is a sample composed of individual grab samples collected manually or by an automatic sampling device on the basis of time or flow as specified in the MRP. For flow-based composites, the proportion of each grab sample included in the composite sample shall be within plus or minus five percent (+/-5%) of the representative flow rate of the waste stream being measured at the time of grab sample collection. Alternatively, equal volume grab samples may be individually analyzed with the flow-weighted average calculated by averaging flow-weighted ratios

of each grab sample analytical result. Grab samples comprising time-based composite samples shall be collected at intervals not greater than those specified in the MRP. The quantity of each grab sample comprising a time-based composite sample shall be a set of flow proportional volumes as specified in the MRP. If a particular time-based or flow-based composite sampling protocol is not specified in the MRP, the Discharger shall determine and implement the most representative sampling protocol for the given parameter subject to Executive Officer approval.

6. Depth-integrated sample is defined as a water or waste sample collected by allowing a sampling device to fill during a vertical traverse in the waste or receiving water body being sampled. The Discharger shall collect depth-integrated samples in such a manner that the collected sample will be representative of the waste or water body at that sampling point.
7. Flow sample is an accurate measurement of the average daily flow volume using a properly calibrated and maintained flow measuring device.
8. Grab sample is an individual sample collected in a short period of time not exceeding 15 minutes. Grab samples represent only the condition that exists at the time the wastewater is collected.
9. Initial dilution is the process that results in the rapid and irreversible turbulent mixing of wastewater with receiving water around the point of discharge.
10. Overflow is the intentional or unintentional spilling or forcing out of untreated or partially treated wastes from a transport system (e.g., through manholes, at pump stations, and at collection points) upstream from the treatment plant headworks or from any part of a treatment plant facility.
11. Priority pollutants are those constituents referred to in 40 CFR Part 122 as promulgated in the Federal Register, Vol. 65, No. 97, Thursday, May 18, 2000, also known as the California Toxics Rule, the presence or discharge of which could reasonably be expected to interfere with maintaining designated uses.
12. Storm water means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage. It excludes infiltration and runoff from agricultural land.
13. Toxic pollutant means any pollutant listed as toxic under federal Clean Water Act section 307(a)(1) or under 40 CFR 401.15.
14. Untreated waste is raw wastewater.
15. Waste, waste discharge, discharge of waste, and discharge are used interchangeably in the permit. The requirements of the permit apply to the entire volume of water, and the material therein, that is disposed of to surface and ground waters of the State of California.

Table C

List of Monitoring Parameters and Analytical Methods

CTR No.	Pollutant/Parameter	Analytical Method ¹	Minimum Levels ² (µg/l)											
			GC	GCMS	LC	Color	FAA	GFAA	ICP	ICP MS	SPGFAA	HYD RIDE	CVAA	DCP
1.	Antimony	204.2					10	5	50	0.5	5	0.5		1000
2.	Arsenic	206.3				20		2	10	2	2	1		1000
3.	Beryllium						20	0.5	2	0.5	1			1000
4.	Cadmium	200 or 213					10	0.5	10	0.25	0.5			1000
5a.	Chromium (III)	SM 3500												
5b.	Chromium (VI)	SM 3500				10	5							1000
	Chromium total ³	SM 3500					50	2	10	0.5	1			1000
6.	Copper	200.9					25	5	10	0.5	2			1000
7.	Lead	200.9					20	5	5	0.5	2			10,000
8.	Mercury	1631 (note) ⁴												
9.	Nickel	249.2					50	5	20	1	5			1000
10.	Selenium	200.8 or SM 3114B or C						5	10	2	5	1		1000
11.	Silver	272.2					10	1	10	0.25	2			1000
12.	Thallium	279.2					10	2	10	1	5			1000
13.	Zinc	200 or 289					20		20	1	10			
14.	Cyanide	SM 4500 CN ⁻ C or I				5								
15.	Asbestos (only required for dischargers to MUN waters) ⁵	0100.2 ⁶												
16.	2,3,7,8-TCDD and 17 congeners (Dioxin)	1613												
17.	Acrolein	603	2.0	5										
18.	Acrylonitrile	603	2.0	2										
19.	Benzene	602	0.5	2										
33.	Ethylbenzene	602	0.5	2										
39.	Toluene	602	0.5	2										
20.	Bromoform	601	0.5	2										
21.	Carbon Tetrachloride	601	0.5	2										
22.	Chlorobenzene	601	0.5	2										
23.	Chlorodibromomethane	601	0.5	2										
24.	Chloroethane	601	0.5	2										
25.	2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether	601	1	1										
26.	Chloroform	601	0.5	2										
75.	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	601	0.5	2										
76.	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	601	0.5	2										
77.	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	601	0.5	2										
27.	Dichlorobromomethane	601	0.5	2										
28.	1,1-Dichloroethane	601	0.5	1										
29.	1,2-Dichloroethane	601	0.5	2										
30.	1,1-Dichloroethylene or 1,1-Dichloroethene	601	0.5	2										
31.	1,2-Dichloropropane	601	0.5	1										
32.	1,3-Dichloropropylene or 1,3-Dichloropropene	601	0.5	2										
34.	Methyl Bromide or Bromomethane	601	1.0	2										

CTR No.	Pollutant/Parameter	Analytical Method ¹	Minimum Levels ² (µg/l)											
			GC	GCMS	LC	Color	FAA	GFAA	ICP	ICP MS	SPGFAA	HYD RIDE	CVAA	DCP
35.	Methyl Chloride or Chloromethane	601	0.5	2										
36.	Methylene Chloride or Dichlorormethane	601	0.5	2										
37.	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	601	0.5	1										
38.	Tetrachloroethylene	601	0.5	2										
40.	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	601	0.5	1										
41.	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	601	0.5	2										
42.	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	601	0.5	2										
43.	Trichloroethene	601	0.5	2										
44.	Vinyl Chloride	601	0.5	2										
45.	2-Chlorophenol	604	2	5										
46.	2,4-Dichlorophenol	604	1	5										
47.	2,4-Dimethylphenol	604	1	2										
48.	2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol or Dinitro-2-methylphenol	604	10	5										
49.	2,4-Dinitrophenol	604	5	5										
50.	2-Nitrophenol	604		10										
51.	4-Nitrophenol	604	5	10										
52.	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	604	5	1										
53.	Pentachlorophenol	604	1	5										
54.	Phenol	604	1	1		50								
55.	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	604	10	10										
56.	Acenaphthene	610 HPLC	1	1	0.5									
57.	Acenaphthylene	610 HPLC		10	0.2									
58.	Anthracene	610 HPLC		10	2									
60.	Benzo(a)Anthracene or 1,2 Benzanthracene	610 HPLC	10	5										
61.	Benzo(a)Pyrene	610 HPLC		10	2									
62.	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene or 3,4 Benzofluoranthene	610 HPLC		10	10									
63.	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	610 HPLC		5	0.1									
64.	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	610 HPLC		10	2									
74.	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	610 HPLC		10	0.1									
86.	Fluoranthene	610 HPLC	10	1	0.05									
87.	Fluorene	610 HPLC		10	0.1									
92.	Indeno(1,2,3-cd) Pyrene	610 HPLC		10	0.05									
100.	Pyrene	610 HPLC		10	0.05									
68.	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	606 or 625	10	5										
70.	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	606 or 625	10	10										
79.	Diethyl Phthalate	606 or 625	10	2										
80.	Dimethyl Phthalate	606 or 625	10	2										
81.	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	606 or 625		10										
84.	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	606 or 625		10										
59.	Benzidine	625		5										
65.	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	625		5										
66.	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	625	10	1										
67.	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	625	10	2										
69.	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	625	10	5										
71.	2-Chloronaphthalene	625		10										
72.	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	625		5										

CTR No.	Pollutant/Parameter	Analytical Method ¹	Minimum Levels ² (µg/l)												
			GC	GCMS	LC	Color	FAA	GFAA	ICP	ICP MS	SPGFAA	HYD RIDE	CVAA	DCP	
73.	Chrysene	625		10	5										
78.	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	625		5											
82.	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	625	10	5											
83.	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	625		5											
85.	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine (note) ⁷	625		1											
88.	Hexachlorobenzene	625	5	1											
89.	Hexachlorobutadiene	625	5	1											
90.	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	625	5	5											
91.	Hexachloroethane	625	5	1											
93.	Isophorone	625	10	1											
94.	Naphthalene	625	10	1	0.2										
95.	Nitrobenzene	625	10	1											
96.	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	625	10	5											
97.	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	625	10	5											
98.	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	625	10	1											
99.	Phenanthrene	625		5	0.05										
101.	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	625	1	5											
102.	Aldrin	608	0.005												
103.	α-BHC	608	0.01												
104.	β-BHC	608	0.005												
105.	γ-BHC (Lindane)	608	0.02												
106.	δ-BHC	608	0.005												
107.	Chlordane	608	0.1												
108.	4,4'-DDT	608	0.01												
109.	4,4'-DDE	608	0.05												
110.	4,4'-DDD	608	0.05												
111.	Dieldrin	608	0.01												
112.	Endosulfan (alpha)	608	0.02												
113.	Endosulfan (beta)	608	0.01												
114.	Endosulfan Sulfate	608	0.05												
115.	Endrin	608	0.01												
116.	Endrin Aldehyde	608	0.01												
117.	Heptachlor	608	0.01												
118.	Heptachlor Epoxide	608	0.01												
119-125	PCBs: Aroclors 1016, 1221, 1232, 1242, 1248, 1254, 1260	608	0.5												
126.	Toxaphene	608	0.5												

Footnotes to Table C:

- 1 The suggested method is the USEPA Method unless otherwise specified (SM = Standard Methods). The Discharger may use another USEPA-approved or recognized method if that method has a level of quantification below the applicable water quality objective. Where no method is suggested, the Discharger has the discretion to use any standard method.
- 2 Minimum levels are from the *State Implementation Policy*. They are the concentration of the lowest calibration standard for that technique based on a survey of contract laboratories. Laboratory techniques are defined as follows: GC = Gas Chromatography; GCMS = Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry; LC = High Pressure Liquid Chromatography; Color = Colorimetric; FAA = Flame Atomic Absorption; GFAA = Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption; ICP = Inductively Coupled Plasma; ICPMS = Inductively Coupled Plasma/Mass Spectrometry; SPGFAA = Stabilized Platform Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption (i.e., U.S. EPA 200.9); Hydride = Gaseous Hydride Atomic Absorption; CVAA = Cold Vapor Atomic Absorption; DCP = Direct Current Plasma.
- 3 Analysis for total chromium may be substituted for analysis of chromium (III) and chromium (VI) if the concentration measured is below the lowest hexavalent chromium criterion (11 ug/l).

- 4 The Discharger shall use ultra-clean sampling (USEPA Method 1669) and ultra-clean analytical methods (USEPA Method 1631) for mercury monitoring. The minimum level for mercury is 2 ng/l (or 0.002 ug/l).
- 5 MUN = Municipal and Domestic Supply. This designation, if applicable, is in the Findings of the permit.
- 6 Determination of Asbestos Structures over 10 [micrometers] in Length in Drinking Water Using MCE Filters, U.S. EPA 600/R-94-134, June 1994.
7. Measurement for 1,2-diphenylhydrazine may use azobenzene as a screen: if azobenzene is measured at >1 ug/l, then the Discharger shall analyze for 1,2-diphenylhydrazine.

H
CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN FRANCISCO BAY REGION

ATTACHMENT H
PRETREATMENT PROGRAM PROVISIONS

For

NPDES POTW WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMITS

March 2011
(Corrected May 2011)

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Attachment H: Pretreatment Program Provisions

- A.** The Discharger shall be responsible and liable for the performance of all Control Authority pretreatment requirements contained in 40 CFR 403, including any regulatory revisions to Part 403. Where a Part 403 revision is promulgated after the effective date of the Discharger's permit and places mandatory actions upon the Discharger as Control Authority but does not specify a timetable for completion of the actions, the Discharger shall complete the required actions within six months from the issuance date of this permit or six months from the effective date of the Part 403 revisions, whichever comes later.

(If the Discharger cannot complete the required actions within the above six-month period due to the need to process local adoption of sewer use ordinance modifications or other substantial pretreatment program modifications, the Discharger shall notify the Executive Officer in writing at least 60 days prior to the six-month deadline. The written notification shall include a summary of completed required actions, an explanation for why the six-month deadline cannot be met, and a proposed timeframe to complete the rest of the required actions as soon as practical but not later than within twelve months of the issuance date of this permit or twelve months of the effective date of the Part 403 revisions, whichever comes later. The Executive Officer will notify the Discharger in writing within 30 days of receiving the request if the extension is not approved.)

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), the State and/or other appropriate parties may initiate enforcement action against a nondomestic user for noncompliance with applicable standards and requirements as provided in the Clean Water Act (Act).

- B.** The Discharger shall enforce the requirements promulgated under Sections 307(b), 307(c), 307(d) and 402(b) of the Act with timely, appropriate and effective enforcement actions. The Discharger shall cause nondomestic users subject to Federal Categorical Standards to achieve compliance no later than the date specified in those requirements or, in the case of a new nondomestic user, upon commencement of the discharge.
- C.** The Discharger shall perform the pretreatment functions as required in 40 CFR 403 and amendments or modifications thereto including, but not limited to:
- 1.** Implement the necessary legal authorities to fully implement the pretreatment regulations as provided in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(1);
 - 2.** Implement the programmatic functions as provided in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2);
 - 3.** Publish an annual list of nondomestic users in significant noncompliance as provided per 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(viii);

4. Provide for the requisite funding and personnel to implement the pretreatment program as provided in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(3); and
 5. Enforce the national pretreatment standards for prohibited discharges and categorical standards as provided in 40 CFR 403.5 and 403.6, respectively.
- D.** The Discharger shall submit annually a report to USEPA Region 9, the State Water Board and the Regional Water Board describing its pretreatment program activities over the previous calendar year. In the event that the Discharger is not in compliance with any conditions or requirements of the Pretreatment Program, the Discharger shall also include the reasons for noncompliance and a plan and schedule for achieving compliance. The report shall contain, but is not limited to, the information specified in Appendix H-1 entitled, "Requirements for Pretreatment Annual Reports." The annual report is due each year on February 28th.
- E.** The Discharger shall submit a pretreatment semiannual report to USEPA Region 9, the State Water Board and the Regional Water Board describing the status of its significant industrial users (SIUs). The report shall contain, but is not limited to, information specified in Appendix H-2 entitled, "Requirements for Pretreatment Semiannual Reports." The semiannual report is due July 31st for the period January through June. The information for the period July through December of each year shall be included in the Annual Report identified in Appendix H-1. The Executive Officer may exempt a Discharger from the semiannual reporting requirements on a case by case basis subject to State Water Board and USEPA's comment and approval.
- F.** The Discharger shall conduct the monitoring of its treatment plant's influent, effluent, and sludge (biosolids) as described in Appendix H-4 entitled, "Requirements for Influent, Effluent and Sludge (Biosolids) Monitoring." (The term "biosolids," as used in this Attachment, shall have the same meaning as wastewater treatment plant "sludge" and will be used from this point forward.) The Discharger shall evaluate the results of the sampling and analysis during the preparation of the semiannual and annual reports to identify any trends. Signing the certification statement used to transmit the reports shall be deemed to certify the Discharger has completed this data evaluation. A tabulation of the data shall be included in the pretreatment annual report as specified in Appendix H-4. The Executive Officer may require more or less frequent monitoring on a case by case basis.

APPENDIX H-1

REQUIREMENTS FOR PRETREATMENT ANNUAL REPORTS

The Pretreatment Annual Report is due each year on February 28 and shall contain activities conducted during the previous calendar year. The purpose of the Annual Report is to:

1. Describe the status of the Discharger's pretreatment program; and
2. Report on the effectiveness of the program, as determined by comparing the results of the preceding year's program implementation.

The report shall contain, at a minimum, the following information:

A. Cover Sheet

The cover sheet shall include:

1. All the names and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit numbers of all the Dischargers that are part of the Pretreatment Program;
2. The name, address and telephone number of a pretreatment contact person;
3. The period covered in the report;
4. A statement of truthfulness; and
5. The dated signature of a principal executive officer, ranking elected official, or other duly authorized employee who is responsible for overall operation of the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) (40 CFR 403.12(m)).

B. Introduction

This section shall include:

1. Any pertinent background information related to the Discharger and/or the nondomestic user base of the area;
2. List of applicable interagency agreements used to implement the Discharger's pretreatment program (e.g., Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) with satellite sanitary sewer collection systems); and
3. A status summary of the tasks required by a Pretreatment Compliance Inspection (PCI), Pretreatment Compliance Audit (PCA), Cleanup and Abatement Order (CAO), or other pretreatment-related enforcement actions required by the Regional Water Board or

USEPA. A more detailed discussion can be referenced and included in the section entitled, "Program Changes," if needed.

C. Definitions

This section shall include a list of key terms and their definitions that the Discharger uses to describe or characterize elements of its pretreatment program or the Discharger may provide a reference to its website if the applicable definitions are available on-line.

D. Discussion of Upset, Interference and Pass Through

This section shall include a discussion of Upset, Interference or Pass Through incidents, if any, at the Discharger's treatment plant(s) that the Discharger knows of or suspects were caused by nondomestic user discharges. Each incident shall be described, at a minimum, consisting of the following information:

1. A description of what occurred;
2. A description of what was done to identify the source;
3. The name and address of the nondomestic user responsible;
4. The reason(s) why the incident occurred;
5. A description of the corrective actions taken; and
6. An examination of the local and federal discharge limits and requirements for the purposes of determining whether any additional limits or changes to existing requirements may be necessary to prevent other Upset, Interference or Pass Through incidents.

E. Influent, Effluent and Biosolids Monitoring Results

The Discharger shall evaluate the influent, effluent and biosolids monitoring results as specified in Appendix H-4 in preparation of this report. The Discharger shall retain the analytical laboratory reports with the Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) data validation and make these reports available upon request.

This section shall include:

1. Description of the sampling procedures and an analysis of the results (see Appendix H-4 for specific requirements);
2. Tabular summary of the compounds detected (compounds measured above the detection limit for the analytical method used) for the monitoring data generated during the reporting year as specified in Appendix H-4;

3. Discussion of the investigation findings into any contributing sources of the compounds that exceed NPDES limits; and
4. Graphical representation of the influent and effluent metal monitoring data for the past five years with a discussion of any trends.

F. Inspection, Sampling and Enforcement Programs

This section shall include at a minimum the following information:

1. Inspections: Summary of the inspection program (e.g., criteria for determining the frequency of inspections and inspection procedures);
2. Sampling Events: Summary of the sampling program (e.g., criteria for determining the frequency of sampling and chain of custody procedures); and
3. Enforcement: Summary of Enforcement Response Plan (ERP) implementation including dates for adoption, last revision and submission to the Regional Water Board.

G. Updated List of Regulated SIUs

This section shall contain a list of all of the federal categories that apply to SIUs regulated by the Discharger. The specific categories shall be listed including the applicable 40 CFR subpart and section, and pretreatment standards (both maximum and average limits). Local limits developed by the Discharger shall be presented in a table including the applicability of the local limits to SIUs. If local limits do not apply uniformly to SIUs, specify the applicability in the tables listing the categorical industrial users (CIUs) and non-categorical SIUs. Tables developed in Sections 7A and 7B can be used to present or reference this information.

1. CIUs - Include a table that alphabetically lists the CIUs regulated by the Discharger as of the end of the reporting period. This list shall include:
 - a. Name;
 - b. Address;
 - c. Applicable federal category(ies);
 - d. Reference to the location where the applicable federal categorical standards are presented in the report;
 - e. Identify all deletions and additions keyed to the list submitted in the previous annual report. All deletions shall be briefly explained (e.g., closure, name change, ownership change, reclassification, declassification); and
 - f. Information, calculations and data used to determine the limits for those CIUs for which a combined waste stream formula is applied.

2. Non-categorical SIUs - Include a table that alphabetically lists the SIUs not subject to any federal categorical standards that were regulated by the Discharger as of the end of the reporting period. This list shall include:
 - a. Name;
 - b. Address;
 - c. A brief description of the type of business;
 - d. Identify all deletions and additions keyed to the list submitted in the previous annual report. All deletions shall be briefly explained (e.g., closure, name change, ownership change, reclassification, declassification); and
 - e. Indicate the applicable discharge limits (e.g., different from local limits) to which the SIUs are subject and reference to the location where the applicable limits (e.g., local discharge limits) are presented in the report.

H. SIU (categorical and non-categorical) Compliance Activities

The information required in this section may be combined in the table developed in Section 7 above.

1. **Inspection and Sampling Summary:** This section shall contain a summary of all the SIU inspections and sampling activities conducted by the Discharger and sampling activities conducted by the SIU over the reporting year to gather information and data regarding SIU compliance. The summary shall include:
 - a. The number of inspections and sampling events conducted for each SIU by the Discharger;
 - b. The number of sampling events conducted by the SIU. Identify SIUs that are operating under an approved Total Toxic Organic (TTO) Management Plan;
 - c. The quarters in which the above activities were conducted; and
 - d. The compliance status of each SIU, delineated by quarter, and characterized using all applicable descriptions as given below:
 - (1) Consistent compliance;
 - (2) Inconsistent compliance;
 - (3) Significant noncompliance;

- (4) On a compliance schedule to achieve compliance, (include the date final compliance is required);
 - (5) Not in compliance and not on a compliance schedule; and
 - (6) Compliance status unknown, and why not.
- 2. Enforcement Summary:** This section shall contain a summary of SIU compliance and enforcement activities during the reporting year. The summary may be included in the summary table developed in section 8A and shall include the names and addresses of all SIUs affected by the actions identified below. For each notice specified in enforcement action “i” through “iv,” indicate whether it was for an infraction of a federal or local standard/limit or requirement.
- a. Warning letters or notices of violations regarding SIUs’ apparent noncompliance with or violation of any federal pretreatment categorical standards and/or requirements, or local limits and/or requirements;
 - b. Administrative Order regarding the SIUs’ apparent noncompliance with or violation of any federal pretreatment categorical standards and/or requirements, or local limits and/or requirements;
 - c. Civil actions regarding the SIUs’ apparent noncompliance with or violation of any federal pretreatment categorical standards and/or requirements, or local limits and/or requirements;
 - d. Criminal actions regarding the SIUs’ apparent noncompliance with or violation of any federal pretreatment categorical standards and/or requirements, or local limits and/or requirements;
 - e. Assessment of monetary penalties. Identify the amount of penalty in each case and reason for assessing the penalty;
 - f. Order to restrict/suspend discharge to the Discharger; and
 - g. Order to disconnect the discharge from entering the Discharger.
- 3. July-December Semiannual Data:** For SIU violations/noncompliance during the semiannual reporting period from July 1 through December 31, provide the following information:
- a. Name and facility address of the SIU;
 - b. Indicate if the SIU is subject to Federal categorical standards; if so, specify the category including the subpart that applies;
 - c. For SIUs subject to Federal Categorical Standards, indicate if the violation is of a categorical or local standard; and

- d. Indicate the compliance status of the SIU for the two quarters of the reporting period.
- e. For violations/noncompliance identified in the reporting period, provide:
 - (1) The date(s) of violation(s);
 - (2) The parameters and corresponding concentrations exceeding the limits and the discharge limits for these parameters; and
 - (3) A brief summary of the noncompliant event(s) and the steps that are being taken to achieve compliance.

I. Baseline Monitoring Report Update

This section shall provide a list of CIUs added to the pretreatment program since the last annual report. This list of new CIUs shall summarize the status of the respective Baseline Monitoring Reports (BMR). The BMR must contain the information specified in 40 CFR 403.12(b). For each new CIU, the summary shall indicate when the BMR was due; when the CIU was notified by the Discharger of this requirement; when the CIU submitted the report; and/or when the report is due.

J. Pretreatment Program Changes

This section shall contain a description of any significant changes in the Pretreatment Program during the past year including, but not limited to:

- 1. Legal authority;
- 2. Local limits;
- 3. Monitoring/ inspection program and frequency;
- 4. Enforcement protocol;
- 5. Program's administrative structure;
- 6. Staffing level;
- 7. Resource requirements;
- 8. Funding mechanism;
- 9. If the manager of the Discharger's pretreatment program changed, a revised organizational chart shall be included; and
- 10. If any element(s) of the program is in the process of being modified, this intention shall also be indicated.

K. Pretreatment Program Budget

This section shall present the budget spent on the Pretreatment Program. The budget, either by the calendar or fiscal year, shall show the total expenses required to implement the pretreatment program. A brief discussion of the source(s) of funding shall be provided. In addition, the Discharger shall make available upon request specific details on its pretreatment program expense amounts such as for personnel, equipment, and chemical analyses.

L. Public Participation Summary

This section shall include a copy of the public notice as required in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(2)(viii). If a notice was not published, the reason shall be stated.

M. Biosolids Storage and Disposal Practice

This section shall describe how treated biosolids are stored and ultimately disposed. If a biosolids storage area is used, it shall be described in detail including its location, containment features and biosolids handling procedures.

N. Other Pollutant Reduction Activities

This section shall include a brief description of any programs the Discharger implements to reduce pollutants from nondomestic users that are not classified as SIUs. If the Discharger submits any of this program information in an Annual Pollution Prevention Report, reference to this other report shall satisfy this reporting requirement.

O. Other Subjects

Other information related to the Pretreatment Program that does not fit into any of the above categories should be included in this section.

P. Permit Compliance System (PCS) Data Entry Form

The annual report shall include the PCS Data Entry Form. This form shall summarize the enforcement actions taken against SIUs in the past year. This form shall include the following information:

1. Discharger's name,
2. NPDES Permit number,
3. Period covered by the report,
4. Number of SIUs in significant noncompliance (SNC) that are on a pretreatment compliance schedule,
5. Number of notices of violation and administrative Order issued against SIUs,

6. Number of civil and criminal judicial actions against SIUs,
7. Number of SIUs that have been published as a result of being in SNC, and
8. Number of SIUs from which penalties have been collected.

APPENDIX H-2

REQUIREMENTS FOR JANUARY-JUNE PRETREATMENT SEMIANNUAL REPORT

The pretreatment semiannual report is due on July 31st for pretreatment program activities conducted from January through June unless an exception has been granted by the Regional Water Board's Executive Officer (e.g., pretreatment programs without any SIUs may qualify for an exception to the pretreatment semiannual report). Pretreatment activities conducted from July through December of each year shall be included in the Pretreatment Annual Report as specified in Appendix H-1. The pretreatment semiannual report shall contain, at a minimum the following information:

A. Influent, Effluent and Biosolids Monitoring

The influent, effluent and biosolids monitoring results shall be evaluated in preparation of this report. The Discharger shall retain analytical laboratory reports with the QA/QC data validation and make these reports available upon request. The Discharger shall also make available upon request a description of its influent, effluent and biosolids sampling procedures. Violations of any parameter that exceed NPDES limits shall be identified and reported. The contributing source(s) of the parameters that exceed NPDES limits shall be investigated and discussed.

B. Significant Industrial User Compliance Status

This section shall contain a list of all Significant Industrial Users (SIUs) that were not in consistent compliance with all pretreatment standards/limits or requirements for the reporting period. For the reported SIUs, the compliance status for the previous semiannual reporting period shall be included. Once the SIU has determined to be out of compliance, the SIU shall be included in subsequent reports until consistent compliance has been achieved. A brief description detailing the actions that the SIU undertook to come back into compliance shall be provided.

For each SIU on the list, the following information shall be provided:

1. Name and facility address of the SIU
2. Indicate if the SIU is subject to Federal categorical standards; if so, specify the category including the subpart that applies.
3. For SIUs subject to Federal Categorical Standards, indicate if the violation is of a categorical or local standard.
4. Indicate the compliance status of the SIU for the two quarters of the reporting period.
5. For violations/noncompliance identified in the reporting period, provide:
 - a. The date(s) of violation(s);

- b. The parameters and corresponding concentrations exceeding the limits and the discharge limits for these parameters; and
- c. A brief summary of the noncompliant event(s) and the steps that are being taken to achieve compliance.

C. Discharger's Compliance with Pretreatment Program Requirements

This section shall contain a discussion of the Discharger's compliance status with the Pretreatment Program Requirements as indicated in the latest Pretreatment Compliance Audit (PCA) Report or Pretreatment Compliance Inspection (PCI) Report. It shall contain a summary of the following information:

1. Date of latest PCA or PCI report;
2. Date of the Discharger's response;
3. List of unresolved issues; and
4. Plan(s) and schedule for resolving the remaining issues.

APPENDIX H-3

SIGNATURE REQUIREMENTS FOR PRETREATMENT ANNUAL AND SEMIANNUAL REPORTS

The pretreatment annual and semiannual reports shall be signed by a principal executive officer, ranking elected official, or other duly authorized employee who is responsible for the overall operation of the Discharger [POTW - 40 CFR 403.12(m)]. Signed copies of the reports shall be submitted to the Regional Administrator at USEPA, the State Water Board, and the Regional Water Board at the following addresses unless the Discharger is instructed by any of these agencies to submit electronic copies of the required reports:

Pretreatment Program Reports
Clean Water Act Compliance Office (WTR-7)
Water Division
Pacific Southwest Region
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105-3901

Submit electronic copies only to State and Regional Water Boards:

Pretreatment Program Manager
Regulatory Unit
State Water Resources Control Board
Division of Water Quality-15th Floor
1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
DMR@waterboards.ca.gov
NPDES_Wastewater@waterboards.ca.gov

Pretreatment Coordinator
NPDES Wastewater Division
SF Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board
1515 Clay Street, Suite 1400
Oakland, CA 94612

(Submit the report as a single Portable Document Format (PDF) file to the Pretreatment Coordinator's folder in the Regional Water Board's File Transfer Protocol (FTP) site. The instructions for using the FTP site can be found at the following internet address:
http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/publications_forms/documents/FTP_Discharger_Guide-12-2010.pdf.)

APPENDIX H-4

REQUIREMENTS FOR INFLUENT, EFFLUENT AND BIOSOLIDS MONITORING

The Discharger shall conduct sampling of its treatment plant’s influent, effluent and biosolids at the frequency shown in **Table E-5** of the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP, Attachment E). When sampling periods coincide, one set of test results, reported separately, may be used for those parameters that are required to be monitored by both the influent and effluent monitoring requirements of the MRP and the Pretreatment Program. The Pretreatment Program monitoring reports as required in Appendices H-1 and H-2 shall be transmitted to the Pretreatment Program Coordinator.

A. Reduction of Monitoring Frequency

The minimum frequency of Pretreatment Program influent, effluent, and biosolids monitoring shall be dependant on the number of significant industrial users (SIUs) identified in the Discharger’s Pretreatment Program as indicated in Table H-1.

T Table H-1: Minimum Frequency of Pretreatment Program Monitoring	
N Number of SIUs	Mi Minimum Frequency
≤ ≤ 5	O Once every five years
> > 5 and < 50	O Once every year
≥ ≥ 50	T Twice per year

If the Discharger’s required monitoring frequency is greater than the minimum specified in Table H-1, the Discharger may request reduced monitoring frequency for that constituent(s) as part of its application for permit reissuance if it meets the following criteria:

The monitoring data for the constituent(s) consistently show non-detect (ND) levels for the effluent monitoring and very low (i.e., near ND) levels for influent and biosolids monitoring for a minimum of eight previous years’ worth of data.

The Discharger’s request shall include tabular summaries of the data and a description of the trends in the industrial, commercial, and residential customers in the Discharger’s service area that demonstrate control over the sources of the constituent(s). The Regional Water Board may grant a reduced monitoring frequency in the reissued permit after considering the information provided by the Discharger and any other relevant information.

B. Influent and Effluent Monitoring

The Discharger shall monitor for the parameters using the required sampling and test methods listed in **Table E-5** of the MRP. Any test method substitutions must have received prior written Executive Officer approval. Influent and Effluent sampling locations shall be the same as those sites specified in the MRP.

The influent and effluent samples should be taken at staggered times to account for treatment plant detention time. Appropriately staggered sampling is considered consistent with the requirement for collection of effluent samples coincident with influent samples in Section III.A.3.a(2) of Attachment G. All samples must be representative of daily operations. Sampling and analysis shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR 136 and amendments thereto. For effluent monitoring, the reporting limits for the individual parameters shall be at or below the minimum levels (MLs) as stated in the Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (2000) [also known as the State Implementation Policy (SIP)]; any revisions to the MLs shall be adhered to. If a parameter does not have a stated minimum level, then the Discharger shall conduct the analysis using the lowest commercially available and reasonably achievable detection levels.

The following report elements should be used to submit the influent and effluent monitoring results. A similarly structured format may be used but will be subject to Regional Water Board approval. The monitoring reports shall be submitted with the Pretreatment Annual Report identified in Appendix H-1.

1. Sampling Procedures, Sample Dechlorination, Sample Compositing, and Data Validation (applicable quality assurance/quality control) shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR 136 and amendments thereto. The Discharger shall make available upon request its sampling procedures including methods of dechlorination, compositing, and data validation.
2. A tabulation of the test results for the detected parameters shall be provided.
3. Discussion of Results – The report shall include a complete discussion of the test results for the detected parameters. If any pollutants are detected in sufficient concentration to upset, interfere or pass through plant operations, the type of pollutant(s) and potential source(s) shall be noted, along with a plan of action to control, eliminate, and/or monitor the pollutant(s). Any apparent generation and/or destruction of pollutants attributable to chlorination/dechlorination sampling and analysis practices shall be noted.

C. Biosolids Monitoring

Biosolids should be sampled in a manner that will be representative of the biosolids generated from the influent and effluent monitoring events except as noted in (C) below. The same parameters required for influent and effluent analysis shall be included in the biosolids analysis. The biosolids analyzed shall be a composite sample of the biosolids for final disposal consisting of:

1. Biosolids lagoons – 20 grab samples collected at representative equidistant intervals (grid pattern) and composited as a single grab, or
2. Dried stockpile – 20 grab samples collected at various representative locations and depths and composited as a single grab, or

3. Dewatered biosolids- daily composite of 4 representative grab samples each day for 5 days taken at equal intervals during the daily operating shift taken from a) the dewatering units or b) from each truckload, and shall be combined into a single 5-day composite.

The USEPA manual, POTW Sludge Sampling and Analysis Guidance Document, August 1989, containing detailed sampling protocols specific to biosolids is recommended as a guidance for sampling procedures. The USEPA manual Analytical Methods of the National Sewage Sludge Survey, September 1990, containing detailed analytical protocols specific to biosolids, is recommended as a guidance for analytical methods.

In determining if the biosolids is a hazardous waste, the Discharger shall adhere to Article 2, "Criteria for Identifying the Characteristics of Hazardous Waste," and Article 3, "Characteristics of Hazardous Waste," of Title 22, California Code of Regulations, Sections 66261.10 to 66261.24 and all amendments thereto.

The following report elements should be used to submit the biosolids monitoring results. A similarly structured form may be used but will be subject to Regional Water Board approval. The results shall be submitted with the Pretreatment Annual Report identified in Appendix H-1.

1. Sampling Procedures and Data Validation (applicable quality assurance/quality control) shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 40 CFR 136 and amendments thereto. The Discharger shall make available upon request its biosolids sampling procedures and data validation methods.
2. Test Results – Tabulate the test results for the detected parameters and include the percent solids.
3. Discussion of Results –Include a complete discussion of test results for the detected parameters. If the detected pollutant(s) is reasonably deemed to have an adverse effect on biosolids disposal, a plan of action to control, eliminate, and/or monitor the pollutant(s) and the known or potential source(s) shall be included. Any apparent generation and/or destruction of pollutants attributable to chlorination/dechlorination sampling and analysis practices shall be noted.

The Discharger shall also provide a summary table presenting any influent, effluent or biosolids monitoring data for non-priority pollutants that the Discharger believes may be causing or contributing to interference, pass through or adversely impacting biosolids quality.