

San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board

TENTATIVE ORDER No. R2-2013-XXXX
NPDES No. CA0037800

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

Table 1. Discharger Information

Discharger	Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District
Facility Name	Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District Wastewater Treatment Plant and its Wastewater Collection System
Facility Address	22675 8 th Street East Sonoma, CA 95476 Sonoma County
CIWQS Place Number	257754

Table 2. Discharge Locations

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude (North)	Discharge Point Longitude (West)	Receiving Water
001	Secondary or tertiary-treated effluent	37.23718°	122.43186°	Schell Slough
004	Tertiary-treated effluent	37.21834°	122.38325°	Management Unit 3
005	Tertiary-treated effluent	37.21886°	122.39042°	Management Unit 1
006	Tertiary-treated effluent	38.20363°	122.33138°	Napa-Sonoma Salt Marsh
007	Tertiary-treated effluent	38.20516°	122.33204°	Fly Bay

Table 3. Administrative Information

This Order was adopted on:	DATE
This Order shall become effective on:	May 1, 2014
This Order shall expire on:	April 30, 2019
The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge as an application for reissuance of WDRs in accordance with California Code of Regulations, title 23, and an application for reissuance of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit no later than:	October 31, 2018
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region, have classified this discharge as follows:	Major

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

Bruce H. Wolfe, Executive Officer

Contents

I. Facility Information.....3
 II. Findings3
 III. Discharge Prohibitions4
 IV. Effluent Limitations and Discharge Specifications4
 V. Receiving Water Limitations.....6
 VI. Provisions7
 A. Standard Provisions.....7
 B. Monitoring and Reporting7
 C. Special Provisions7
 1. Reopener Provisions.....7
 2. Effluent and Receiving Water Characterization Study and Report.....8
 3. Pollutant Minimization Program9
 4. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities.....11
 5. Other Special Provisions12

Tables

Table 1. Discharger Information..... 1
 Table 2. Discharge Locations 1
 Table 3. Administrative Information 1
 Table 4. Effluent Limitations..... 4
 Table 5. Copper Action Plan..... 12
 Table 6. Cyanide Action Plan 13
 Table 7. Cyanide Dilution Study 14
 Table 8. Reliability Reports 14

Attachments

Attachment A – Definitions A-1
 Attachment B – Facility Map.....B-1
 Attachment C – Process Flow Diagram.....C-1
 Attachment D – Federal Standard Provisions..... D-1
 Attachment E – Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP).....E-1
 Attachment F – Fact Sheet.....F-1
 Attachment G – Regional Standard Provisions and Monitoring and Reporting Requirements G-1

I. FACILITY INFORMATION

Information describing the Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District Wastewater Treatment Plant (Plant) and Wastewater Collection System (collectively Facility) is summarized in Table 1 and in Fact Sheet (Attachment F) sections I and II.

II. FINDINGS

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

- A. Legal Authorities.** This Order serves as WDRs pursuant to California Water Code article 4, chapter 4, division 7 (commencing with § 13260). This Order is also issued pursuant to federal Clean Water Act (CWA) section 402 and implementing regulations adopted by U.S. EPA, and Water Code chapter 5.5, division 7 (commencing with § 13370). It shall serve as an NPDES permit for point source discharges from this facility to surface waters.
- B. Background and Rationale for Requirements.** The Regional Water Board developed the requirements in this Order based on information the Discharger submitted as part of its application, information obtained through monitoring and reporting programs, and other available information. The Fact Sheet (Attachment F) contains background information and rationale for the requirements in this Order, and is hereby incorporated into and constitutes findings for this Order. Attachments A through E, G, and H are also incorporated into this Order.
- C. Provisions and Requirements Implementing State Law.** No provisions and requirements in this Order are included to implement State law only.
- D. Cease and Desist Order No. R2-2008-0091.** This Order replaces Order No. R2-2008-0090. The Regional Water Board issued Cease and Desist Order No. R2-2008-0091 because it believed the Discharger could not immediately comply with the copper requirements in Order No. R2-2008-0090. The Discharger complied with Order No. R2-2008-0091, and because the Discharger is expected to be able to comply with this Order's copper requirements (see Fact Sheet section II.D), Cease and Desist Order No. R2-2008-0091 is no longer necessary and may be rescinded.
- E. Notification of Interested Parties.** The Regional Water Board notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe these WDRs and provided an opportunity to submit written comments and recommendations. The Fact Sheet provides details regarding the notification.
- F. 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 details regarding the public hearing.

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Order No. R2-2008-0090 (previous order) and Cease and Desist Order No. R2-2008-0091 are rescinded upon the effective date of this Order except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions of Water Code division 7 (commencing with § 13000) and regulations adopted thereunder, and the provisions of the CWA and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order. This

action in no way prevents the Regional Water Board from taking enforcement action for past violations of the previous 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 of treated wastewater from Discharge Point No. 001 is prohibited except when inflow to the Plant exceeds the effective utilization capacity of the recycled water storage system (i.e., the Plant inflow exceeds 6 MGD and the recycled water storage ponds exceed 50 percent of their capacity).
- C. The bypass of untreated or partially treated wastewater to waters of the United States is prohibited, except as provided for in the conditions stated in Attachment D section I.G.
- D. Average dry weather effluent flow in excess of 3.0 MGD is prohibited. Average dry weather effluent flow shall be determined from three consecutive dry weather months each year, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as described in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP).
- 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 Limits.** The Discharger shall comply with the following effluent limitations at all discharge points, with compliance determined at Monitoring Location EFF-001 or EFF-002 as described in the MRP.

Table 4. Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations				
		Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day @ 20°C (BOD ₅)	mg/L	30	45	---	---	---
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	30	45	---	---	---
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	---	20	---	---
pH ^[1]	s.u.	---	---	---	6.5	8.5
Chlorine Residual	mg/L	---	---	---	---	0.0 ^[2]
Copper	µg/L	6.6	---	11	---	---
Lead	µg/L	3.2	---	6.1	---	---
Nickel	µg/L	6.8	---	13	---	---
Cyanide	µg/L	5.2	---	13	---	---
Dioxin-TEQ	µg/L	1.4 x 10 ⁻⁸	---	2.8 x 10 ⁻⁸	---	---

Unit Abbreviations:

mg/L = milligrams per liter
µg/L = micrograms per liter
s.u. = standard units
% = percent

Footnotes:

- [1] If the Discharger monitors pH continuously, pursuant to 40 C.F.R. section 401.17 the Discharger shall be in compliance with this pH limitation provided that both of the following conditions are satisfied: (i) the total time during which the pH is outside the required range shall not exceed 7 hours and 26 minutes in any calendar month; and (ii) no individual excursion from the required pH range shall exceed 60 minutes.
- [2] Effluent residual chlorine concentrations shall be monitored continuously or, at a minimum, every hour. The Discharger shall report for each day the maximum residual chlorine concentration observed following dechlorination using all values measured during that day. However, if monitoring continuously, for the purpose of mandatory minimum penalties required by Water Code section 13385(i), compliance shall be based only on discrete readings from the continuous monitoring every hour on the hour. The Discharger shall retain continuous monitoring readings for at least three years. The Regional Water Board reserves the right to use all continuous monitoring data for discretionary enforcement.

The Discharger may elect to use a continuous on-line monitoring system for measuring or determining that residual dechlorinating agent is present. This monitoring system may be used to prove that anomalous residual chlorine exceedances measured by on-line chlorine analyzers are false positives and are not violations of this total residual chlorine limit because it is chemically improbable to have chlorine present in the presence of sulfur dioxide.

B. Percent Removal. Discharges at all discharge points shall meet the following limitations for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅) and total suspended solids (TSS) percent removal, with compliance determined at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as described in the MRP. The average monthly percent removal of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅) and total suspended solids (TSS) shall not be less than 85 percent (i.e., in each calendar month, the arithmetic mean of BOD₅ and TSS, by concentration, for effluent samples collected at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as described in the MRP shall not exceed 15 percent of the arithmetic mean of the BOD₅ and TSS, by concentration, for influent samples collected at Monitoring Location INF-001 as described in the MRP at approximately the same times during the same periods).

C. Total Coliform Bacteria. Discharges at all discharge points shall meet the following limitations for total coliform bacteria, with compliance determined at Monitoring Location EFF-002 as described in the MRP:

1. The median for any calendar week shall not exceed 23 most probable number per 100 milliliters (MPN/100 mL).
2. No single sample shall exceed 240 MPN/100 mL.

D. Acute Toxicity. Discharges at all discharge points shall comply with the following limitations, with compliance determined at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as described in the MRP:

1. An 11-sample median value of not less than 90 percent survival; and
2. An 11-sample 90th percentile value of not less than 70 percent survival.

These acute toxicity limitations are defined as follows:

- **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 also show less than 90 percent survival.
- **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 also show less than 70 percent survival.

Bioassays shall be performed using the most up-to-date U.S. EPA protocols and species as specified in MRP. If these protocols prove unworkable, the Executive Officer and the Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program may grant exceptions in writing upon the Discharger’s request with justification.

If the Discharger can demonstrate that toxicity exceeding the levels cited above is caused by ammonia and that the total ammonia in the discharge is less than the water quality criterion of 6.2 mg/L as N (see Fact Sheet section IV.C.5), then such toxicity does not constitute a violation of this effluent limitation.

E. Chronic Toxicity. Discharges at all discharge points shall not contain chronic toxicity at a level that would cause or contribute to toxicity in the receiving water. Chronic toxicity is a detrimental biological effect on growth rate, reproduction, fertilization success, larval development, or any other relevant measure of the health of an organism population or community. Compliance with this limit shall be determined by analysis of indicator organisms and toxicity tests conducted on samples from Monitoring Location EFF-001 as described in the MRP.

V. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. The discharge shall not cause the following conditions to exist in receiving waters at any place:

1. Floating, suspended, or deposited macroscopic particulate matter or foams;
2. Bottom deposits or aquatic growths to the extent that such deposits or growths cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses;
3. Alteration of temperature, turbidity, or apparent color beyond present natural background levels;
4. Visible, floating, suspended, or deposited oil or other products of petroleum origin; or
5. Toxic or other deleterious substances in concentrations or quantities that cause deleterious effects on wildlife, waterfowl, or other aquatic biota, or render any of these unfit for human consumption, either at levels created in the receiving waters or as a result of biological concentration.

B. The discharge shall not cause the following limits to be exceeded in receiving waters at any place within one foot of the water surface:

1. Dissolved Oxygen 5.0 mg/L, minimum

The median dissolved oxygen concentration for any three consecutive months shall not be less than 80% of the dissolved oxygen content at saturation. When natural factors cause concentrations less than that specified above, the discharge shall not cause further reduction in ambient dissolved oxygen concentrations.

2. Dissolved Sulfide Natural background levels

- d. If State Water Board precedential decisions, new policies, new laws, or new regulations are adopted.
- e. If an administrative or judicial decision on a separate NPDES permit or waste discharge requirements addresses requirements similar to this discharge.
- f. Or as otherwise authorized by law.

The Discharger may request a permit modification based on any of the circumstances above. With any such request, the Discharger shall include antidegradation and anti-backsliding analyses.

With the consent of the Discharger, the Executive Officer may make minor modifications to this Order for the purposes set forth in 40 C.F.R. section 122.63.

2. Effluent and Receiving Water Characterization Study and Report

- a. **Study Elements.** The Discharger shall continue to characterize and evaluate the discharge from the following discharge points to verify that the “no” or “cannot determine” reasonable potential analysis conclusions of this Order remain valid and to inform the next permit reissuance. The Discharger shall collect representative samples at Monitoring Location EFF-001 at least once per calendar year and at Monitoring Location RSW-005 at least once during the permit term and no later than October 31, 2018.

The Discharger shall analyze the samples for the priority pollutants listed in Attachment G, Table C, except for those priority pollutants where the MRP already requires monitoring. Compliance with this requirement shall be achieved in accordance with the specifications of Attachment G, sections III.A.1 and III.A.2.

The Discharger shall evaluate on an annual basis if effluent concentrations of any of these priority pollutants significantly increase over past performance. The Discharger shall investigate the cause of any 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.

b. Reporting Requirements

- i. **Routine Reporting.** The Discharger shall, within 30 days of receipt of analytical results, report the following in the transmittal letter for the appropriate self-monitoring report:
 - (a) Indication that a sample for this characterization study was collected; and
 - (b) Identity of priority pollutants detected at or above applicable water quality criteria (see Fact Sheet Table F-8 for the criteria), and the detected concentrations of those pollutants.

- ii. **Annual Reporting.** The Discharger shall summarize the annual data evaluation and source investigation in the annual self-monitoring report.
- iii. **Final Report.** The Discharger shall submit a final report that presents all these data with the application for permit reissuance.

3. Pollutant Minimization Program

- a. The Discharger shall continue to improve 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 no later than February 28 each year. Each annual report shall include at least the following information:
 - i. **Brief description of treatment plant.** The description shall include the service area and treatment plant processes.
 - ii. **Discussion of current pollutants of concern.** Periodically, the Discharger shall analyze its circumstances 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.
 - iii. **Identification of sources for pollutants of concern.** This discussion shall include how the Discharger intends to estimate and identify pollutant sources. The Discharger shall include 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.
 - iv. **Identification of tasks to reduce the sources of pollutants of concern.** This discussion shall identify and prioritize tasks to address the Discharger's pollutants of concern. The Discharger may implement the tasks by itself or participate in group, regional, or national tasks that address its pollutants of concern. The Discharger is strongly encouraged to participate in group, regional, or national tasks that address its pollutants of concern whenever it is efficient and appropriate to do so. An implementation timeline shall be included for each task.
 - v. **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.
 - vi. **Continuation of Public Outreach Program.** The Discharger shall prepare a pollution prevention public outreach program for 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, or web sites. Information shall be specific to target audiences. The Discharger shall coordinate with other agencies as appropriate.

- vii. 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 discussion shall identify the specific criteria used to measure the effectiveness of each task in Provisions VI.C.3.b.iii, iv, v, and vi.
- viii. Documentation of efforts and progress.** This discussion shall detail all of the Discharger's Pollutant Minimization Program activities during the reporting year.
- ix. Evaluation of Pollutant Minimization Program and task effectiveness.** This Discharger shall use the criteria established in Provision VI.C.3.b.vii to evaluate the program and task effectiveness.
- x. Identification of specific tasks and timelines for future efforts.** Based on the evaluation, the Discharger shall explain how it intends to continue or change its tasks to more effectively reduce the amount of pollutants flowing to the treatment plant, and subsequently in its effluent.
- c.** 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 detected but not quantified [DNQ] when the effluent limitation is less than the method detection limit [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, or results of benthic or aquatic organism tissue sampling) and either:
- i.** A sample result is reported as DNQ and the effluent limitation is less than the Reporting Level (RL); or
 - ii.** A sample result is reported as not detected (ND) and the effluent limitation is less than the MDL, using definitions in Attachment A and reporting protocols described in the MRP.
- d.** If triggered by the reasons set forth in Provision VI.C.3.c, above, the Discharger's Pollutant Minimization Program shall include, but not be limited to, the following actions and submittals:
- i.** 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 when source monitoring is unlikely to produce useful analytical data;
 - ii.** Quarterly monitoring for the reportable priority pollutants in the influent to the wastewater treatment system. The Executive Officer may approve alternative measures when influent monitoring is unlikely to produce useful analytical data;

- iii. 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 limitation;
- iv. Implementation of appropriate cost-effective control measures for the reportable priority pollutants, consistent with the control strategy; and
- v. Inclusion of the following specific items within the annual report required by Provision VI.C.3.b above:
 - (a) All Pollutant Minimization Program monitoring results for the previous year;
 - (b) List of potential sources of the reportable priority pollutants;
 - (c) Summary of all actions undertaken pursuant to the control strategy; and
 - (d) Description of actions to be taken in the following year.

4. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities

a. Sludge and Biosolids Management

- i. All sludge and biosolids shall be disposed of, managed, or reused in a municipal solid waste landfill; through land application; as a Class A compost; through a waste-to-energy facility or another recognized and approved technology; in a sludge-only landfill; or in a sewage sludge incinerator in accordance with 40 C.F.R. part 503.
 - ii. Sludge and biosolids treatment, storage, and disposal, or reuse, shall not create a nuisance, such as objectionable odors or flies, or result in groundwater contamination.
 - iii. The sludge and biosolids treatment and storage site shall have facilities adequate to divert surface runoff from adjacent areas, to protect site boundaries from erosion, and to prevent any conditions that would cause drainage from the materials in the storage site. Adequate protection is defined as protection from at least a 100-year storm and the highest possible tidal stage that may occur.
 - iv. Sludge or biosolids disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill shall meet the requirements of 40 C.F.R. part 258. In the annual self-monitoring report, the Discharger shall provide the amount of sludge or biosolids disposed and indicate the landfill to which it was sent.
 - v. This Order does not authorize permanent on-site sludge or biosolids storage or disposal. A Report of Waste Discharge shall be filed and the site brought into compliance with all applicable regulations prior to commencement of any such activity.
- b. Collection System Management.** The Discharger shall properly operate and maintain its entire collection system (see Attachment D, section I.D). The Discharger shall report any noncompliance (see Attachment D, sections V.E.1 and V.E.2) and mitigate any discharge from its collection system that violates this Order (see Attachment D, section I.C).

The *General Waste Discharge Requirements for Wastewater Collection Agencies* (General Collection System WDRs), State Water Board Order 2006-0003 DWQ as amended by State Water Board Order WQ 2008-0002-EXEC and WQ 2013-0058-EXEC, has requirements for operation and maintenance of separate sanitary sewer collection systems, and for reporting and mitigating sanitary sewer overflows from the separate sanitary sewer portion of the Discharger’s collection system. 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 for proper operation and maintenance and mitigation of sanitary sewer overflows will satisfy the corresponding federal NPDES requirements specified in Attachment D (as supplemented by Attachment G). Following the notification and reporting requirements in the General Collection System WDRs will satisfy NPDES the corresponding reporting requirements specified in Attachment D (as supplemented by Attachment G) for sanitary sewer overflows from the separate sanitary sewer portion of the collection system.

5. Other Special Provisions

- a. **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 5. 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>	<p>Completed June 2009</p>
<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 Task 1. 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; and c. Educate plumbers, designers, and maintenance contractors for pools and spas to encourage best management practices that minimize copper discharges. 	<p>Completed February 2009</p>
<p>3. Implement Additional Measures If the Regional Water Board notifies the Discharger that the three-year rolling mean copper concentration in San Pablo Bay exceeds 3.0 µg/L, then within 90 days of the notification, the Discharger shall evaluate the 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, and provide a schedule for actions to be taken in the next 12 months.</p>	<p>With annual pollution prevention report due February 28 following 90 days after notification</p>

Task	Compliance Date
<p>4. Undertake Studies to Reduce Copper Pollutant Impact Uncertainties The Discharger shall submit an updated study plan and schedule to conduct or cause to be conducted technical studies to investigate possible copper sediment toxicity and to investigate sub-lethal 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, the Discharger may collaborate and conduct these studies as a group.</p>	<p>Completed January 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, and provide 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 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 February 28 each year</p>

b. 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 6. Cyanide Action Plan

Task	Compliance Date
<p>1. Review Potential Cyanide Sources The Discharger shall submit an inventory of potential cyanide sources to the treatment plant. 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 February 2009</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 source in the control program. b. Inspect contributing sources included in the control program annually. Inspection elements may be based on U.S. EPA guidance, such as Industrial User Inspection and Sampling Manual for POTWs (EPA 831-B-94-01). c. Develop and distribute educational materials to sources and potential 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 cyanide is found in the plant’s influent above 18 µg/L.</p>	<p>Completed February 2009</p>
<p>3. Implement Additional Cyanide Control Measures If the Regional Water Board notifies the Discharger that ambient monitoring shows cyanide concentrations are 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</p>	<p>With next annual pollution prevention report due February 28 (at least 90 days following notification)</p>

Task	Compliance Date
report on the progress and effectiveness of actions taken, and provide a schedule for actions to be taken in the next 12 months.	
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 by Task 3, above, and provide a schedule for actions to be taken in the next 12 months.	With annual pollution prevention report due February 28 each year

- c. Cyanide Dilution Study.** The Discharger shall perform a study to determine the fate and transport of cyanide at Discharge Point Nos. 004, 005, 006, and 007 in accordance with the following tasks and time schedule.

Table 7. Cyanide Dilution Study

Task	Compliance Date
1. Prepare Study Plan The Discharger shall submit a dilution study plan to determine cyanide dilution and degradation following discharge at Discharge Point Nos. 004, 005, 006, and 007. The study shall recommend mixing zones and dilution credits, if appropriate, consistent with State Implementation Policy section 1.4.2.	August 1, 2014
2. Implement Study Plan The Discharger shall implement the study plan described in Task 1, including any revisions the Executive Officer requires.	December 1, 2014
3. Submit Report The Discharger shall submit a report that includes the results of the study described in Task 1.	December 1, 2016

- d. Reliability Reports.** The Discharger shall develop and implement a Plant Reliability Report for secondary-treated effluent discharges to Discharge Point No. 001 as described below.

Table 8. Reliability Reports

Task	Compliance Date
1. Prepare Work Plan for Evaluating Plant Reliability The Discharger shall submit a plan and schedule to evaluate Plant reliability for secondary-treated effluent discharges to Discharge Point No. 001. The plan shall consider past violations, their causes, and the corrective measures implemented as a result. The plan shall also evaluate the adequacy of redundancy and backup systems for each major process.	August 1, 2014
2. Submit Plant Reliability Report The Discharger shall submit a report indicating the findings of its evaluation. The report shall describe the backup measures in place or planned for each major process. The report shall provide a time schedule for all planned improvements necessary to ensure enhanced treatment reliability.	November 1, 2014
3. Submit Status Report The Discharger shall review and update its Reliability Report annually, and report any changes and the progress of all planned improvements.	With annual self-monitoring report due February 1 each year, starting February 1, 2015

ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS

Arithmetic Mean (μ)

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

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

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

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

Known to cause cancer in living organisms.

Coefficient of Variation

Measure of data variability calculated as the estimated standard deviation divided by the arithmetic mean of the observed values.

Daily Discharge

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

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

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

Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)

Sample result less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL. Sample results reported as DNQ are estimated concentrations.

Dilution Credit

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 by conducting a mixing zone study or modeling the discharge and receiving water.

Effluent Concentration Allowance (ECA)

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

Enclosed Bay

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

Estimated Chemical Concentration

Concentration that results from the confirmed detection of the substance below the ML value by the analytical method.

Estuaries

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 are considered estuaries. Estuarine waters are 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 Water Code section 12220, Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait downstream to the Carquinez Bridge, and appropriate areas of the Smith, Mad, Eel, Noyo, Russian, Klamath, San Diego, and Otay rivers. Estuaries do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

Inland Surface Waters

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

Instantaneous Maximum Effluent Limitation

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

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)

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

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 $n/2$ and $n/2+1$).

Method Detection Limit (MDL)

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 40 C.F.R. part 136, Attachment B, revised as of July 3, 1999.

Minimum Level (ML)

Concentration at which the entire analytical system gives 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

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

Not Detected (ND)

Sample results less than the laboratory's MDL.

Persistent Pollutants

Substances for which degradation or decomposition in the environment is nonexistent or very slow.

Pollutant Minimization Program

Program of 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 Pollutant Minimization Program is to reduce all potential sources of a priority pollutant 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. Cost effectiveness may be considered when establishing the requirements of a Pollutant Minimization Program. The completion and implementation of a Pollution Prevention Plan, if required pursuant to Water Code section 13263.3(d), is considered to fulfill Pollutant Minimization Program requirements.

Pollution Prevention

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

Reporting Level (RL)

ML (and its associated analytical method) chosen by the Discharger for reporting and compliance determination from the MLs included in this Order, including an additional factor if applicable as discussed herein. The MLs included in this Order correspond to approved analytical methods for reporting a sample result that are selected by the Regional Water Board either from SIP Appendix 4 in accordance with SIP section 2.4.2 or established in accordance with SIP section 2.4.3. 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.

Source of Drinking Water

Any water designated as having a municipal or domestic supply (MUN) beneficial use.

Standard Deviation (σ)

Measure of variability calculated as follows:

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

where:

x is the observed value;

μ is the arithmetic mean of the observed values; and

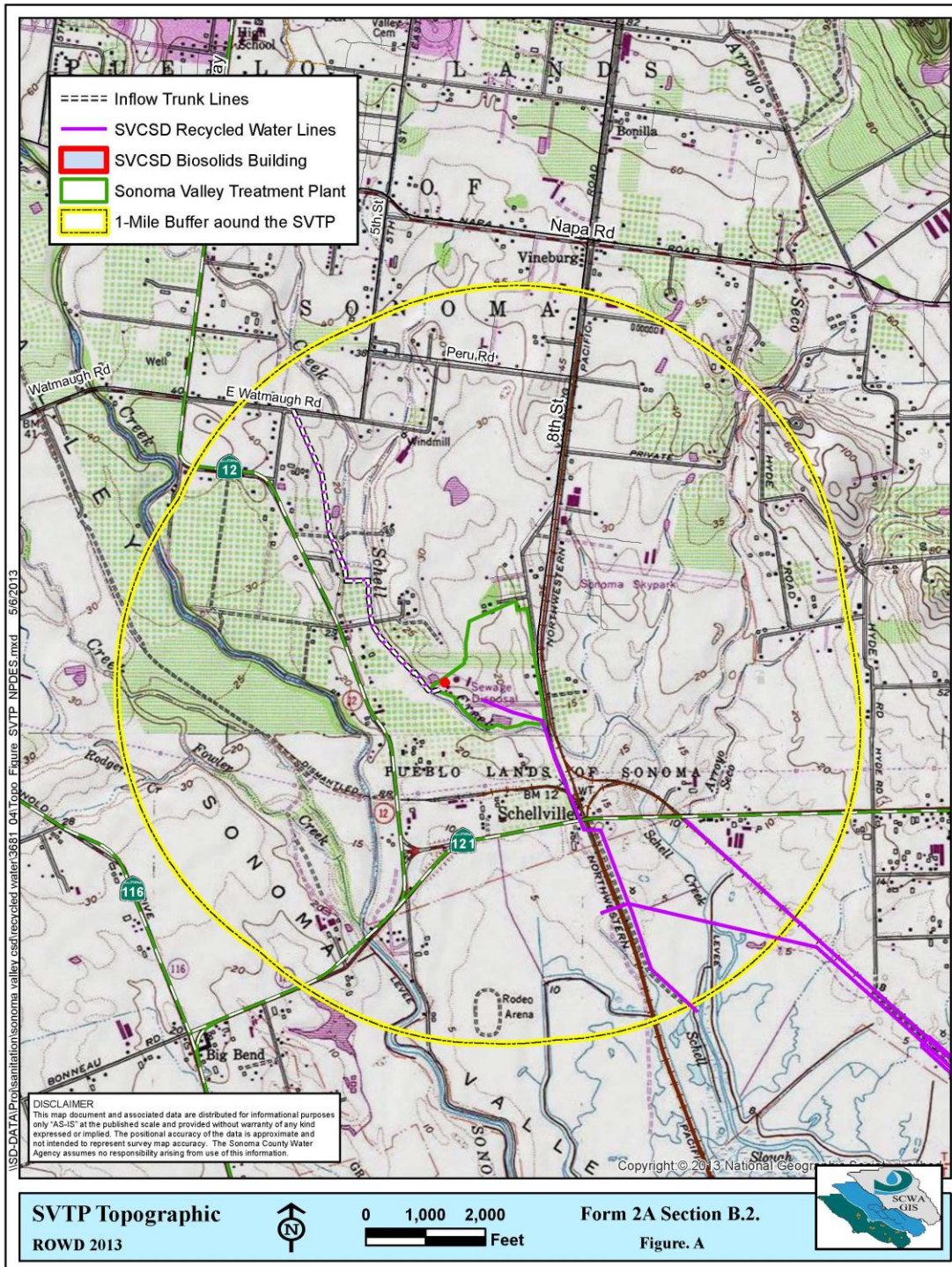
n is the number of samples.

Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)

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 chemicals responsible for toxicity. These procedures are performed in three phases (characterization, identification, and confirmation) using aquatic organism toxicity tests.

ATTACHMENT B – FACILITY MAPS

B1. Plant Location



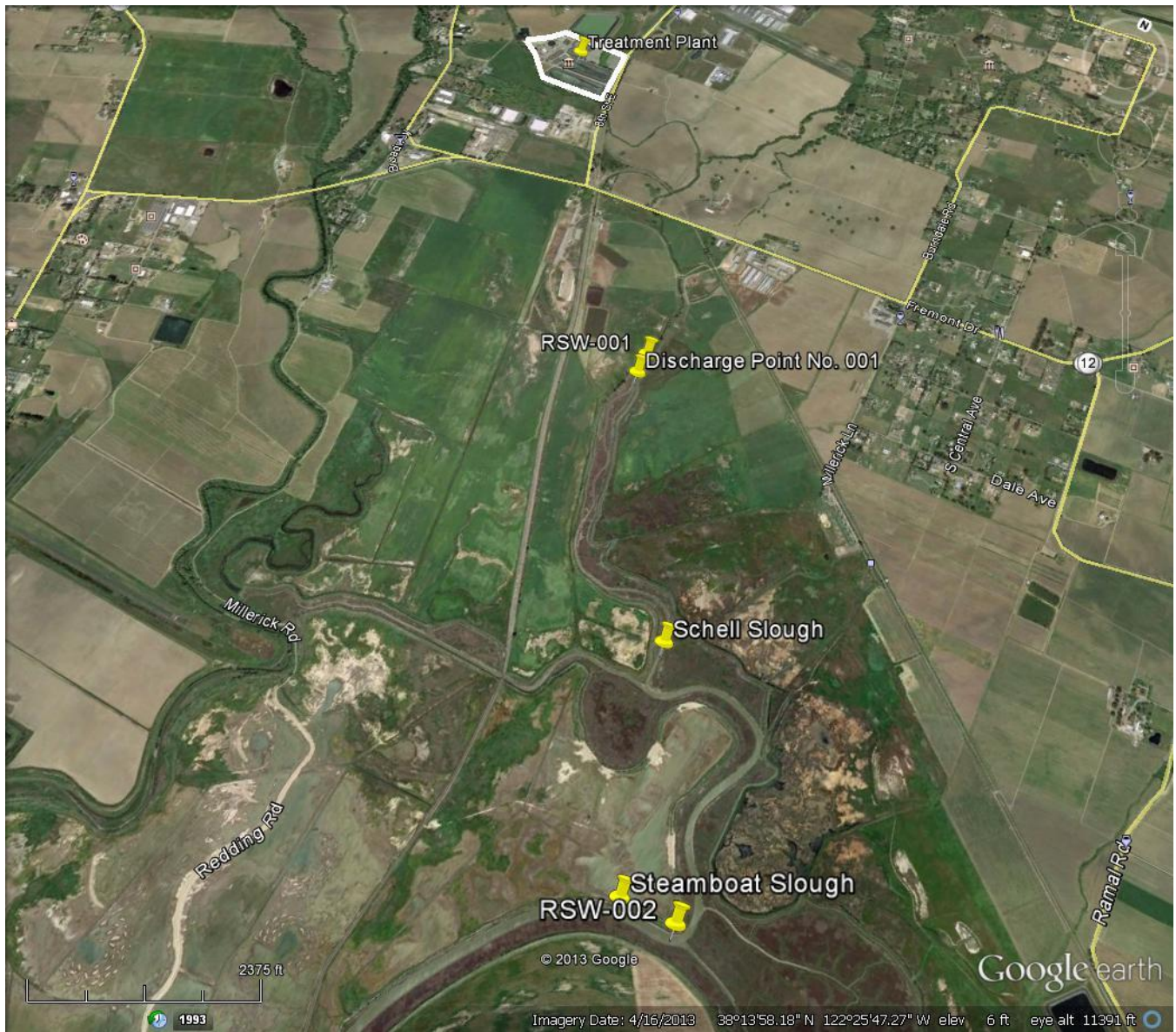
B2. Plant Physical Layout



B3. Discharge Points



B4. Discharge Point No. 001



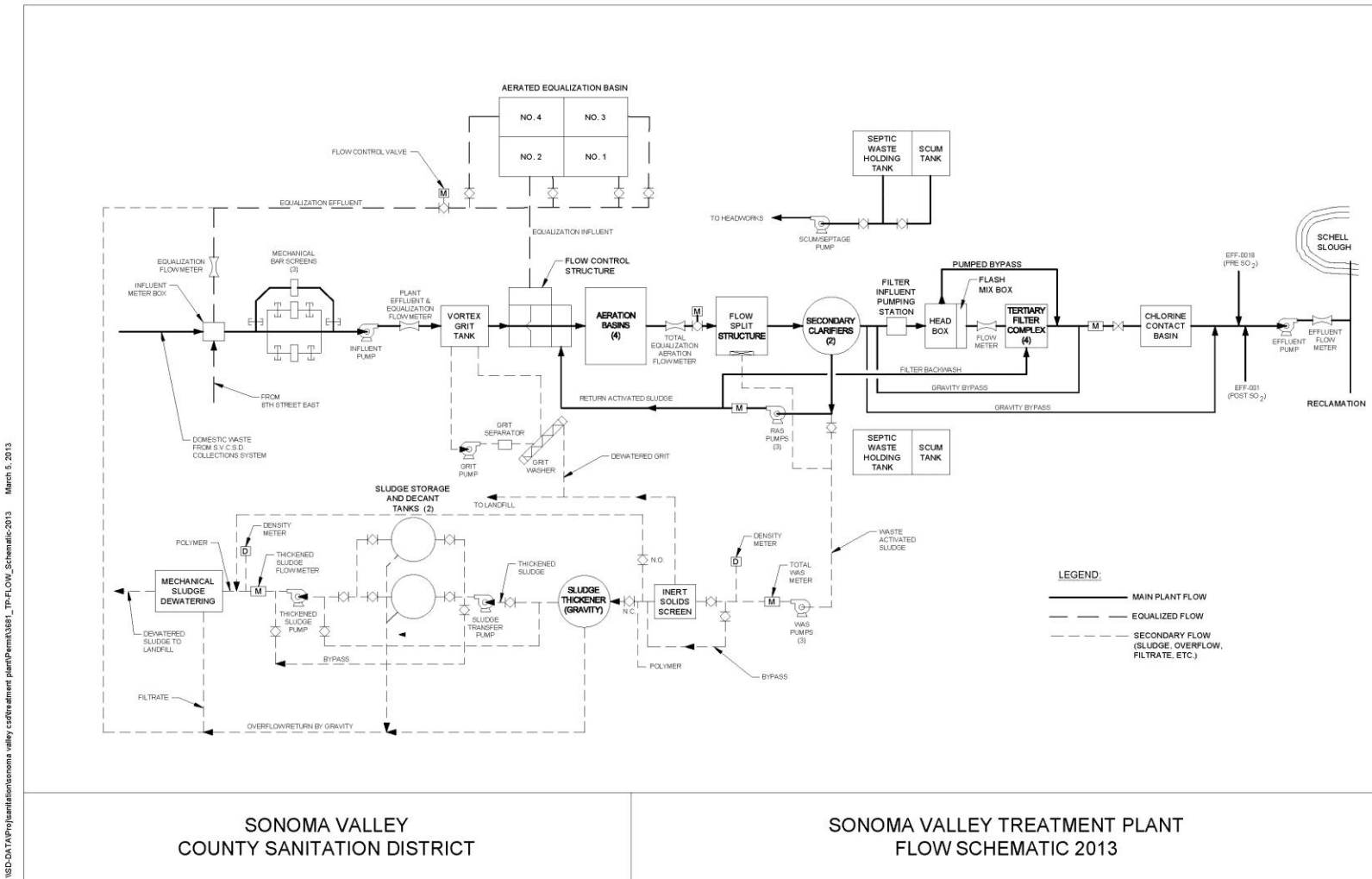
B5. Discharge Point Nos. 004 and 005



B6. Discharge Point Nos. 006 and 007



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 C.F.R. § 122.41(a).)
2. The Discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under CWA section 307(a) for toxic pollutants and with standards for sewage sludge use or disposal established under CWA section 405(d) within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this Order has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(a)(1).)

B. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for a Discharger in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(c).)

C. Duty to Mitigate

The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge or sludge use or disposal in violation of this Order that has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(d).)

D. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the Discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems that are installed by a Discharger only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(e).)

E. Property Rights

1. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(g).)
2. The issuance of this Order does not authorize any injury to persons or property or invasion of other private rights, or any infringement of state or local law or regulations. (40 C.F.R. § 122.5(c).)

F. Inspection and Entry

The Discharger shall allow the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, U.S. EPA, 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 C.F.R. § 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 C.F.R. § 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 C.F.R. § 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 C.F.R. § 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 C.F.R. § 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 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(1)(i).)
- b. “Severe property damage” means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities, which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(1)(ii).)

2. **Bypass not exceeding limitations.** The Discharger may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause exceedances of effluent limitations, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3, I.G.4, and I.G.5 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(2).)

3. **Prohibition of bypass.** Bypass is prohibited, and the Regional Water Board may take enforcement action against a Discharger for bypass, unless (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)):

- a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A));
- b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment

should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(B)); and

- c. The Discharger submitted notice to the Regional Water Board as required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.5 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(C).)
4. **Approval.** The Regional Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Regional Water Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Standard Provisions—Permit Compliance I.G.3 above. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(ii).)
 5. **Notice**
 - a. **Anticipated bypass.** If the Discharger knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit a notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(3)(i).)
 - b. **Unanticipated bypass.** The Discharger shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting V.E below (24-hour notice). (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(3)(ii).)

H. Upset

Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Discharger. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(1).)

1. **Effect of an upset.** An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.H.2 below are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(2).)
2. **Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset.** A Discharger who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)):
 - a. An upset occurred and that the Discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(i));
 - b. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(ii));
 - c. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions—Reporting V.E.2.b below (24-hour notice) (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(iii)); and

d. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions—Permit Compliance I.C above. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(iv).)

3. **Burden of proof.** In any enforcement proceeding, the Discharger seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(4).)

II. STANDARD PROVISIONS—PERMIT ACTION

A. General

This Order may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the Discharger for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any Order condition. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(f).)

B. Duty to Reapply

If the Discharger wishes to continue an activity regulated by this Order after the expiration date of this Order, the Discharger must apply for and obtain a new permit. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(b).)

C. Transfers

This Order is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Regional Water Board. The Regional Water Board may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the Order to change the name of the Discharger and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the CWA and the Water Code. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(3); § 122.61.)

III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

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

B. Monitoring results must be conducted according to test procedures under 40 C.F.R. part 136 or, in the case of sludge use or disposal, approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136 unless otherwise specified in 40 C.F.R. part 503 unless other test procedures have been specified in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(4); § 122.44(i)(1)(iv).)

IV. STANDARD PROVISIONS—RECORDS

A. Except for records of monitoring information required by this Order related to the Discharger's sewage sludge use and disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 C.F.R. part 503), the Discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Regional Water Board Executive Officer at any time. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(2).)

B. Records of monitoring information shall include the following:

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

2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(ii));
 3. The date(s) the analyses were performed (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(iii));
 4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(iv));
 5. The analytical techniques or methods used (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(v)); and
 6. The results of such analyses. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(vi).)
- C. Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)):
1. The name and address of any permit applicant or Discharger (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)(1)); and
 2. Permit applications and attachments, permits, and effluent data. (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)(2).)

V. STANDARD PROVISIONS—REPORTING

A. Duty to Provide Information

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

B. Signatory and Certification Requirements

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, and/or U.S. EPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions—Reporting V.B.2, V.B.3, V.B.4, and V.B.5 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(k).)
2. For a corporation, all permit applications shall be signed by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (i) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation, or (ii) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations, and initiating and directing other comprehensive measures to assure long term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; the manager can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for permit application requirements; and where authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(a)(1).)

For a partnership or sole proprietorship, all permit applications shall be signed by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(a)(2).)

For a municipality, state, federal, or other public agency, 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 U.S. EPA). (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(a)(3).)

3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA shall be signed by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Standard Provisions—Reporting V.B.2 above (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(1));
 - b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.) (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(2)); and
 - c. The written authorization is submitted to the Regional Water Board and State Water Board. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(3).)
4. If an authorization under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Standard Provisions—Reporting V.B.3 above must be submitted to the Regional Water Board and State Water Board prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(c).)
5. Any person signing a document under Standard Provisions—Reporting V.B.2 or V.B.3 above shall make the following certification:

“I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.” (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(d).)

C. Monitoring Reports

1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 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 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(i).)
3. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136, or another method required for an industry-specific waste stream under 40 C.F.R. subchapters N or O, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or sludge reporting form specified by the Regional Water Board. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(ii).)
4. Calculations for all limitations, which require averaging of measurements, shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(iii).)

D. Compliance Schedules

Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this Order, shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(5).)

E. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

1. The Discharger shall report any noncompliance that may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(i).)
2. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)):
 - a. Any unanticipated bypass that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(A).)
 - b. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B).)
3. The Regional Water Board may waive the above-required written report under this provision on a case-by-case basis if an oral report has been received within 24 hours. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(iii).)

F. Planned Changes

The Discharger shall give notice to the Regional Water Board as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required under this provision only when (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)):

1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in 40 C.F.R. section 122.29(b) (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)(i)); or
2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are not subject to effluent limitations in this Order. (Alternatively, for an existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, or silvicultural discharge as referenced in 40 C.F.R. section 122.42(a), this notification applies to pollutants that are subject neither to effluent limitations in this Order nor to notification requirements under 40 C.F.R. section 122.42(a)(1) (see Additional Provisions—Notification Levels VII.A.1.) (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)(ii).))
3. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the Discharger's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the 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 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(1)(iii).))

G. Anticipated Noncompliance

The Discharger shall give advance notice to the Regional Water Board or State Water Board of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with this Order's requirements. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(2).)

H. Other Noncompliance

The Discharger shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Standard Provisions—Reporting V.C, V.D, and V.E above at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Standard Provision—Reporting V.E above. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(7).)

I. Other Information

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

VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

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

VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS—NOTIFICATION LEVELS

A. Non-Municipal Facilities

Existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural Dischargers shall notify the Regional Water Board as soon as they know or have reason to believe (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)):

1. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels” (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(1)):
 - a. 100 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(1)(i));
 - b. 200 $\mu\text{g/L}$ for acrolein and acrylonitrile; 500 $\mu\text{g/L}$ for 2,4-dinitrophenol and 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(1)(ii));
 - c. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(1)(iii)); or
 - d. The level established by the Regional Water Board in accordance with section 122.44(f). (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(1)(iv).)
2. That any activity has occurred or will occur that would result in the discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of any toxic pollutant that is not limited in this Order, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following “notification levels” (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)):
 - a. 500 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)(i));
 - b. 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)(ii));
 - c. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)(iii)); or
 - d. The level established by the Regional Water Board in accordance with section 122.44(f). (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)(iv).)

B. Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)

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

1. Any new introduction of pollutants into the POTW from an indirect discharger that would be subject to CWA sections 301 or 306 if it were directly discharging those pollutants (40 C.F.R. § 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 C.F.R. § 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 C.F.R. § 122.42(b)(3).)

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP)

Contents

I. General Monitoring ProvisionsE-2

II. Monitoring LocationsE-2

III. Influent Monitoring RequirementsE-3

IV. Effluent Monitoring RequirementsE-4

 A. Plant Effluent MonitoringE-4

 B. Reclamation Pond Effluent MonitoringE-5

V. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing RequirementsE-6

 A. Whole Effluent Acute ToxicityE-6

 B. Whole Effluent Chronic ToxicityE-6

VI. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements.....E-10

VII. Reporting Requirements.....E-10

 A. General Monitoring and Reporting RequirementsE-10

 B. Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs).....E-10

 C. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs).....E-13

VIII. Modifications to Attachment GE-14

Tables

Table E-1. Monitoring Locations.....E-2

Table E-2. Influent Monitoring.....E-3

Table E-3. Effluent Monitoring at Monitoring Location EFF-001E-4

Table E-4. Effluent Monitoring at Monitoring Location EFF-002.....E-5

Table E-5. Effluent Monitoring at Monitoring Locations EFF-004, EFF-005, EFF-006, and
 EFF-007E-5

Table E-6. Receiving Water MonitoringE-10

Table E-7. CIWQS Reporting.....E-11

Table E-8. Monitoring PeriodsE-12

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP)

The Code of Federal Regulations (40 C.F.R. § 122.48) requires that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. This MRP establishes monitoring and reporting requirements that implement 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 C.F.R. sections 122.62, 122.63, and 124.5. If any discrepancies exist between this MRP and the “Regional Standard Provisions, and Monitoring and Reporting Requirements (Supplement to Attachment D) for NPDES Wastewater Discharge Permits” (Attachment G), this MRP shall prevail.
- B.** The Discharger shall conduct all monitoring in accordance with Attachment D, section III, as supplemented by Attachment G. Equivalent test methods must be more sensitive than those specified in 40 C.F.R. section 136 and must be specified in this 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 Locations

Sampling Location Type	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description ^[1]
Influent	INF-001	At any point in Plant headworks at which all waste tributary to system is present. <i>Latitude 38.252127° N, Longitude 122.445306° W</i>
Effluent	EFF-001	At any point at which all wastes have gone through complete secondary and/or tertiary treatment, including disinfection and dechlorination. <i>Latitude 38.251565° N, Longitude 122.445543° W</i>
Effluent	EFF-002 (formerly EFF-001B)	At any point at which all wastes have gone through complete secondary and/or tertiary treatment, including disinfection, but before dechlorination. <i>Latitude 38.252758° N, Longitude 122.444779° W</i>
Effluent	EFF-004	At point at which discharges from Recycled Water Storage Pond R2 enter Management Unit 3. <i>Latitude 38.218309° N, Longitude 122.383276° W</i>
Effluent	EFF-005	At point at which discharges from Recycled Water Storage Pond R1 enter Management Unit 1. <i>Latitude 38.218245° N, Longitude 122.391168° W</i>
Effluent	EFF-006	At point where tertiary-treated effluent is discharged to Napa-Sonoma Salt Marsh. <i>Latitude 38.203633° N, Longitude 122.331375° W</i>
Effluent	EFF-007	At point where tertiary-treated effluent is discharged to Fly Bay. <i>Latitude 38.205164° N, Longitude 122.332037° W</i>
Receiving Water	RSW-001 (formerly RSW-002)	Upstream of Discharge Point No. 001 near location shown in Attachment B.4. <i>Latitude 38.239187° N, Longitude 122.431308° W</i>

Sampling Location Type	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description ^[1]
Receiving Water	RSW-002 (formerly RSW-006)	Downstream of Discharge Point No. 001 near location shown in Attachment B.4. <i>Latitude 38.222187° N, Longitude 122.419261° W</i>
Receiving Water	RSW-003 (formerly RSW-009)	Downstream of Discharge Point No. 005 near location shown in Attachment B.5. <i>Latitude 38.214563° N, Longitude 122.389907° W</i>
Receiving Water	RSW-004 (formerly RSW-012)	Downstream of Discharge Point Nos. 004 and 005 near location shown in Attachment B.5. <i>Latitude 38.205751° N, Longitude 122.380356° W</i>
Receiving Water	RSW-005 (formerly RSW-014)	Downstream of Discharge Point Nos. 001, 004, and 005 near location shown in Attachment B.3. <i>Latitude 38.197905° N, Longitude 122.392479° W</i>
Receiving Water	RSW-006	Downstream of Discharge Point No. 006 near location shown in Attachment B.6. <i>Latitude 38.193109° N, Longitude 122.331424° W</i>

Footnote:

^[1] Latitude and longitude information is approximate for administrative purposes.

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

The Discharger shall monitor influent at Monitoring Location INF-001 as follows.

Table E-2. Influent Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Flow ^[1]	MGD	Continuous	Continuous/D
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day @ 20°C)(BOD ₅)	mg/L	C-24	3/Week
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	C-24	3/Week
Cyanide, Total	µg/L	Grab	2/Year

Unit Abbreviations:

MGD = million gallons per day
 mg/L = milligrams per liter
 µg/L = micrograms per liter

Sample Type:

Continuous = measured continuously
 C-24 = 24-hour composite sample
 Grab = Grab sample

Sampling Frequency:

Continuous/D = measured continuously, and recorded and reported daily
 3/Week = three times per week
 2/Year = twice per year

Footnote:

- ^[1] Flow shall be monitored continuously and the following information shall be reported in monthly self-monitoring reports:
- Daily average flow (MGD)
 - Monthly average flow (MGD)
 - Total monthly flow volume (MG)
 - Maximum and minimum daily average flow rates (MGD)

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS**A. Plant Effluent Monitoring**

1. The Discharger shall monitor effluent at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as follows when discharging to any discharge point.

Table E-3. Effluent Monitoring at Monitoring Location EFF-001

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Flow ^[1]	MGD	Continuous	Continuous/D
BOD ₅	mg/L	C-24	3/Week
TSS	mg/L	C-24	3/Week
Oil and Grease ^[2]	mg/L	Grab	1/Month
pH ^[3]	standard units	Continuous or Grab	Continuous or 1/Day
Chlorine Residual ^[4]	mg/L	Continuous	Continuous or 1/Hour
Acute Toxicity ^[5]	% Survival	Flow through	1/Month ^[6]
Chronic Toxicity ^[7]	TU _c	C-24	2/Year ^[6]
Ammonia, Total ^[8]	mg/L as N	Grab or C-24	1/Quarter
Copper	µg/L	C-24	1/Month
Lead	µg/L	C-24	1/Month
Nickel	µg/L	C-24	1/Month
Dioxin-TEQ	µg/L	Grab	2/Year

Unit Abbreviations:

MGD	= million gallons per day
MG	= million gallons (per month)
mg/L	= milligrams per liter
mg/L as N	= milligrams per liter as nitrogen
TU _c	= chronic toxicity units, equal to 100/NOEL, where NOEL = IC25, EC25, or NOEC
µg/L	= micrograms per liter

Sample Type:

Continuous	= measured continuously
C-24	= 24-hour composite sample
Grab	= grab sample
Flow through	= test organisms are exposed to continuous effluent flow

Sampling Frequency:

Continuous/D	= measured continuously, and recorded and reported daily
1/Hour	= once per hour
1/Month	= once per month
3/Week	= three times per week
1/Quarter	= once per quarter
1/Month	= once per month
2/Year	= twice per year

Footnotes:

- ^[1] Flow shall be monitored continuously and the following information shall be reported in monthly self-monitoring reports:
- Daily average flow (MGD)
 - Monthly average flow (MGD)
 - Total monthly flow volume (MG)
 - Estimated monthly flow volume (MG) at each discharge point
 - Maximum and minimum daily average flow rates (MGD)
- ^[2] Each oil and grease sampling and analysis event shall be conducted in accordance with U.S. EPA Method 1664.
- ^[3] If pH is monitored continuously, the minimum and maximum pH values for each day shall be reported in self-monitoring reports.

- [4] Effluent residual chlorine concentrations shall be monitored continuously or, at a minimum, every hour. The Discharger shall report for each day the maximum residual chlorine concentration observed following dechlorination. However, if monitoring continuously, the Discharger shall report for each day the maximum residual chlorine concentration based only on discrete readings from the continuous monitoring taken every hour on the hour. The Discharger shall retain continuous monitoring readings for at least three years. The Regional Water Board reserves the right to use all other continuous monitoring data for discretionary enforcement.
- [5] Acute bioassay tests shall be performed in accordance with MRP section V.A.
- [6] Monitoring is only required when discharging to Discharge Point No. 001
- [7] Critical life stage toxicity tests shall be performed in accordance with MRP section V.B.
- [8] Effluent ammonia samples shall be collected on the same day as receiving water ammonia samples.

2. The Discharger shall monitor effluent at Monitoring Location EFF-002 as follows when discharging to any discharge point.

Table E-4. Effluent Monitoring at Monitoring Location EFF-002

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Cyanide	µg/L	Grab	1/Month
Total Coliform	MPN	Grab	1/Day

Unit Abbreviations:

µg/L = micrograms per liter
 MPN = most probable number

Sample Type:

Grab = grab sample

Sampling Frequency:

1/Month = once per month
 1/Day = once per day

B. Recycled Water Storage Pond Effluent Monitoring

The Discharger shall monitor effluent at Monitoring Locations EFF-004, EFF-005, EFF-006, and EFF-007 as follows when discharging from the reclamation reservoirs to Management Unit 1, Management Unit 3, Fly Bay, or Napa-Sonoma Salt Marsh (Discharge Point No. 004, 005, 006, or 007). Monitoring is not required when there is no discharge.

Table E-5. Effluent Monitoring at Monitoring Locations EFF-004, EFF-005, EFF-006, and EFF-007

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency ^[1]
Cyanide	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Hexavalent Chromium	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Total Chromium	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Arsenic	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Cadmium	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Lead	µg/L	Grab	1/Year
Benzidine	µg/L	Grab	1/Year

Unit Abbreviations:

MG = million gallons
 mg/L = milligrams per liter
 µg/L = micrograms per liter

Sample Type:

Grab = grab sample

Sampling Frequency:

1/Year = once per year

Footnotes:^[1] Monitoring shall occur once per year at each location during the dry season.

V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS

The Discharger shall monitor whole effluent acute and chronic toxicity at Monitoring Location EFF-001 as follows.

A. Whole Effluent Acute Toxicity

1. Compliance with the acute toxicity effluent limitations shall be evaluated by measuring survival of test organisms exposed to 96-hour continuous flow-through bioassays when discharging to Discharge Point No. 001.
2. Test organisms shall be fathead minnow (*Pimphales promelas*). The Executive Officer may specify a more sensitive organism or, if testing a particular organism proves unworkable, the most sensitive organism available.
3. All bioassays shall be performed according to the most up-to-date protocols in 40 C.F.R. part 136, currently *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Water to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*, 5th Edition (EPA-821-R-02-012).
4. If the Discharger demonstrates that specific identifiable substances in the discharge are rapidly rendered harmless upon discharge to the receiving water, compliance with the acute toxicity limit may be determined after test samples are adjusted to remove the influence of those substances. Written acknowledgement that the Executive Officer concurs with the Discharger's demonstration and that the adjustment will not remove the influence of other substances must be obtained prior to any such adjustment. The Discharger may manually adjust the pH of whole effluent acute toxicity samples prior to performing bioassays to minimize ammonia toxicity interference.
5. Bioassay water monitoring shall include, on a daily basis, pH, dissolved oxygen, ammonia (if toxicity is observed), temperature, hardness, and alkalinity. These results shall be reported. If a violation of an acute toxicity limit 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. Monitoring Requirements

- a. **Sampling.** During discharge to Discharge Point No. 001, the Discharger shall collect 24-hour composite effluent samples at Monitoring Location EFF-001 for critical life

stage toxicity testing as indicated below. For toxicity tests requiring renewals, the Discharger shall collect 24-hour composite samples on consecutive days.

- b. Test Species.** The test species shall be red abalone (*Haliotis rufescens*) unless a more sensitive species is identified.

The Discharger shall conduct a screening chronic toxicity test as described in Appendix E-1, or as described in applicable State Water Board plan provisions that become effective after adoption of this Order, following any significant change in the nature of the effluent. If there is no significant change in the nature of the effluent, the Discharger shall conduct a screening test and submit the results with its application for permit reissuance.

- c. Frequency.** Chronic toxicity monitoring shall be as specified below.

- i.** The Discharger shall monitor routinely twice per year when discharging to Discharge Point No. 001.
- ii.** The Discharger shall accelerate monitoring to monthly after either exceeding a three-sample median of 1 TU_c or a single-sample maximum of 2 TU_c. Based on the TU_c results, the Executive Officer may specify a different frequency for accelerated monitoring to ensure that accelerated monitoring provides useful information.
- iii.** The Discharger shall return to routine monitoring if accelerated monitoring does not exceed either trigger in ii, above.
- iv.** If accelerated monitoring confirms consistent toxicity in excess of either trigger in ii, above, the Discharger shall continue accelerated monitoring and initiate toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) procedures in accordance with section V.B.3, below.
- v.** The Discharger shall return to routine monitoring after implementing appropriate elements of the TRE, and either the toxicity drops below both triggers in ii, above, or, based on the TRE results, the Executive Officer determines that accelerated monitoring would no longer provide useful information.

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

- d. Methodology.** Sample collection, handling, and preservation shall be in accordance with U.S. EPA protocols. In addition, bioassays shall be conducted in compliance with the most recently promulgated test methods, as shown in Appendix E-1. These are *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). If these protocols prove unworkable, the Executive Officer and the Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program may grant exceptions in writing upon the Discharger's request with justification. If the Discharger demonstrates that specific identifiable substances in the discharge are rapidly rendered harmless upon discharge to the receiving water, compliance with the chronic toxicity limit may be determined after test samples are

adjusted to remove the influence of those substances. Written acknowledgement that the Executive Officer concurs with the Discharger's demonstration and that the adjustment will not remove the influence of other substances must be obtained prior to any such adjustment.

- e. **Dilution Series.** The Discharger shall conduct tests at 80%, 50%, 25%, 10%, and 5%. The "%" represents percent effluent as discharged. Test sample pH may be controlled to the level of the effluent sample as received prior to being salted up.

2. Reporting Requirements

- a. The Discharger shall provide toxicity test results for the current reporting period in the self-monitoring report and shall include the following, at a minimum, for each test:
 - i. Sample date
 - ii. Test initiation date
 - iii. Test species
 - iv. End point values for each dilution (e.g., number of young, growth rate, percent survival)
 - v. No Observable Effect Level (NOEL) values in percent effluent. The NOEL shall equal the IC₂₅ or EC₂₅ (see MRP Appendix E-1). If the IC₂₅ or EC₂₅ cannot be statistically determined, the NOEL shall 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 a critical life stage toxicity test.
 - vi. IC₁₅, IC₂₅, IC₄₀, and IC₅₀ values (or EC₁₅, EC₂₅, EC₄₀, and EC₅₀) as percent effluent
 - vii. TUc values (100/NOEL, where NOEL = IC₂₅, EC₂₅, or NOEC
 - viii. Mean percent mortality (\pm s.d.) after 96 hours in 100% effluent (if applicable)
 - ix. IC₅₀ or EC₅₀ values for reference toxicant tests
 - x. Available water quality measurements for each test (e.g., pH, dissolved oxygen, temperature, conductivity, hardness, salinity, and ammonia)
- b. The Discharger shall provide the results of the most recent three chronic toxicity tests and the three-sample median in the self-monitoring report.

3. Toxicity Reduction Evaluation (TRE)

- a. The Discharger shall prepare a generic TRE work plan within 90 days of the effective date of this Order to be ready to respond to toxicity events. The Discharger shall review and update the work plan as necessary so that it remains current and applicable to the discharge and discharge facilities.
- b. Within 30 days of exceeding either chronic toxicity trigger in section V.B.1.c.ii, above, the Discharger shall submit a TRE work plan, which shall be the generic work plan

revised as appropriate for this toxicity event after consideration of available discharge data.

- c.** Within 30 days of completing an accelerated monitoring test observed to exceed either trigger in section V.B.1.c.ii, above, the Discharger shall initiate a TRE in accordance with a TRE work plan that incorporates 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 U.S. EPA guidance materials. The Discharger shall conduct the TRE as a tiered evaluation as summarized below.
 - i.** Tier 1 shall consist of basic data collection (routine and accelerated monitoring).
 - ii.** Tier 2 shall consist of evaluation of treatment process optimization, including operational practices and in-plant process chemicals.
 - iii.** Tier 3 shall consist of a toxicity identification evaluation (TIE).
 - iv.** Tier 4 shall consist of evaluation of options for additional effluent treatment processes.
 - v.** Tier 5 shall consist of evaluation of options for modifications of in-plant treatment processes.
 - vi.** Tier 6 shall consist of implementation of selected toxicity control measures, and follow-up monitoring and confirmation of implementation success.
- e.** The Discharger may end the TRE at any stage if monitoring finds there is no longer consistent toxicity (i.e., compliance with Provision IV.E of the Order).
- f.** The objective of the TIE shall be to identify the substance or combination of substances causing the observed toxicity. The Discharger shall employ all reasonable efforts using currently available TIE methodologies.
- 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 toxic substances from the discharge. The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to reduce toxicity to levels below the chronic toxicity limit.
- h.** Many recommended TRE elements parallel required or recommended efforts related to source control, pollution prevention, and stormwater control programs. TRE efforts should 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 demonstrate compliance with TRE requirements.
- i.** Chronic toxicity may be episodic and identification of causes of and reduction of sources of chronic toxicity may not be successful. Regional Water Board enforcement

considerations 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 monitor receiving waters at Monitoring Locations RSW-001, RSW-002, RSW-003, RSW-004, RSW-005, and RSW-006 as follows when discharges to these receiving waters are occurring.

Table E-6. Receiving Water Monitoring

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
pH	standard units	Grab	1/Quarter
Temperature	°C	Grab	1/Quarter
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter
Sulfide ^[1]	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter
Ammonia	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter
Hardness	mg/L	Grab	1/Quarter
Salinity	ppt	Grab	1/Quarter

Unit Abbreviations:

°C = degrees Celsius
 mg/L= milligrams per liter
 ppt = parts per thousand

Sample Type:

Grab= Grab sample

Sampling Frequency:

1/Quarter = once per quarter

Footnote:

^[1] Sulfide monitoring is required only when the dissolved oxygen concentration is less than 2.0 mg/L.

VII. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions (Attachments D and G) related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping, with modifications shown in section IX, below.

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) Web site (<http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/index.html>). The CIWQS website will provide additional information for SMR submittal in the event of a planned 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. See Provision VI.C.2 (Effluent and Receiving Water Characterization Study and Report) of this Order for information that must also be reported with monthly SMRs.

Monthly SMRs shall include all new monitoring results obtained since the last SMR was submitted. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order, the Discharger shall include the results of such monitoring in the calculations and reporting for the 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 of Attachment G. See also Provisions VI.C.2 (Effluent and Receiving Water Characterization Study and Report) and VI.C.4.b (Sludge and Biosolids Management) of the Order for requirements to submit reports with the annual SMR.

- c. **Specifications for Submitting SMRs to CIWQS** — The Discharger shall submit analytical results and other information using one of the following methods.

Table E-7. CIWQS Reporting

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 Other 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 are 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]	

Parameter	Method of Reporting	
	EDF/CDF data upload or manual entry	Attached File
Collection Time Analysis Time	Not required (Discharger may select "0:00") ^[1]	

Footnotes:

- [1] The Discharger shall continue to monitor at the minimum frequency specified in this MRP, 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.

The Discharger shall arrange all reported data in a tabular format and summarize data to clearly illustrate whether the Facility is operating in compliance with effluent limitations. The Discharger is not required to duplicate the submittal of data entered in a tabular format within CIWQS. When electronic submittal of data is required and CIWQS does not provide for entry into a tabular format, the Discharger shall electronically submit the data in a tabular format as an attachment.

3. Monitoring Periods. Monitoring periods for all required monitoring shall be as set forth below unless otherwise specified.

Table E-8. Monitoring Periods

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On...	Monitoring Period
Continuous	Permit effective date	All
1/Hour	Permit effective date	Hourly
1/Day	Permit effective date	Midnight through 11:59 p.m. or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for purposes of sampling.
1/Week or 3/Week	Sunday following permit effective date or on permit effective date if on Sunday	Sunday through Saturday
1/Month	First day of calendar month following permit effective date or on permit effective date if on first day of month	First day of calendar month through last day of calendar month
1/Year	January 1	January 1 through December 31
2/Year	Closest January 1 or July 1 following (or on) permit effective date	November 1 through April 30 May 1 through October 31
1/Quarter	Closest January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 following (or on) permit effective date	January 1 through March 31 April 1 through June 30 July 1 through September 30 October 1 through December 31
1/5 Years	Permit effective date	Once during the Order term no more than 12 months prior to applying for permit reissuance.

4. Reporting Level (RL) and Method Detection Limit (MDL) Reporting. The Discharger shall report with each sample result the RL and MDL as determined by the procedure in 40 C.F.R. part 136. The Discharger shall report the results of analytical determinations for the presence of chemical constituents in a sample using the following reporting protocols:

- a. Sample results greater than or equal to the 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. 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.

5. Compliance Determination. Compliance with effluent limitations for priority pollutants shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined above and in the Fact Sheet and Attachments A, D, and G. For purposes of reporting and administrative enforcement by the Regional Water Board and State Water Board, 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).

C. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs)

- 1. At any time during the term of this Order, the State Water Board or Regional Water Board may notify the Discharger to electronically submit DMRs. Until such notification is given, the Discharger shall submit DMRs in accordance with the requirements described below.
- 2. Once notified by the State Water Board or Regional Water Board, the Discharger shall submit hard copy DMRs. The Discharger shall sign and certify DMRs as Attachment D requires. 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 shall be reported on official U.S. EPA pre-printed DMR forms (EPA Form 3320-1) or self-generated forms that follow the exact same format as EPA Form 3320-1.

VIII. MODIFICATIONS TO ATTACHMENT G

This MRP modifies Attachment G as indicated below.

A. Attachment G section V.C.1.c.2 is revised as follows.

- 2) When determining compliance with an average monthly effluent limitation or maximum daily effluent limitation, and more than one sample result is available, the Discharger shall compute the arithmetic mean unless the data set contains one or more reported determinations of detected but not quantified (DNQ) or nondetect (ND). In those cases, the Discharger shall compute the median in place of the arithmetic mean in accordance with the following procedure:
 - i. 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.
 - ii. 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 conducts a Pollutant Minimization Program, the Discharger shall not be deemed out of compliance.

B. Attachment G sections V.C.1.f and V.C.1.g are revised as follows, and section V.C.1.h (Reporting data in electronic format) is deleted.

- 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 (this summary table is not required if the Discharger has submitted the year's monitoring results to CIWQS in electronic reporting format by EDF/CDF upload or manual entry);
- 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 (this item is not required if the Discharger has submitted the year's monitoring results to CIWQS in electronic reporting format by EDF/CDF upload or manual entry);
 - 4) List of approved analyses, including the following:
 - (i) List of analyses for which the Discharger is certified;
 - (ii) 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
 - (iii) 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 stormwater 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 addressed as follows, unless the Discharger submits SMRs electronically to CIWQS:

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 – *Deleted*

C. Attachment G sections V.E.2, V.E.2.a, and V.E.2.c are revised as follows, and sections V.E.2.b (24-hour Certification) and V.E.2.d (Communication Protocol) are deleted.

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 supersede requirements imposed on the Discharger by the Executive Officer by letter of May 1, 2008.

a. Two (2)-Hour Notification

For any unauthorized discharges that enter 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 California Emergency Management Agency (CalEMA, currently 800-852-7550), the local health officers or directors of environmental health with jurisdiction over the affected water bodies, and the Regional Water Board. Timely notification by the Discharger to CalEMA also satisfies notification to the Regional Water Board. Notification shall include the following:

- 1) Incident description and cause;
- 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 – *Deleted*

c. 5-day Written Report

Within five business days, the Discharger shall submit a written report that includes, in addition to the information required above, the following:

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.

- 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 – *Deleted*

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 is equal to IC₂₅ or EC₂₅. If the IC₂₅ or EC₂₅ cannot be statistically determined, the NOEL shall be equal to the 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 U.S. EPA'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. Design of the screening phase 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.

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.
 3. Appropriate controls.
 4. Concurrent reference toxicant tests.
 5. Dilution series of 100%, 50%, 25%, 12.5%, 6.25%, and 0 %, where “%” is percent effluent as discharged, or as otherwise approved the Executive Officer if different dilution ratios are needed to reflect discharge conditions.
- C. The Discharger shall submit a screening phase proposal. 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	<i>(Skeletonema costatum)</i> <i>(Thalassiosira pseudonana)</i>	Growth rate	4 days	1
Red alga	<i>(Champia parvula)</i>	Number of cystocarps	7–9 days	3
Giant kelp	<i>(Macrocystis pyrifera)</i>	Percent germination; germ tube length	48 hours	2
Abalone	<i>(Haliotis rufescens)</i>	Abnormal shell development	48 hours	2
Oyster Mussel	<i>(Crassostrea gigas)</i> <i>(Mytilus edulis)</i>	Abnormal shell development; percent survival	48 hours	2
Echinoderms - Urchins Sand dollar	<i>(Strongylocentrotus purpuratus, S. franciscanus)</i> <i>(Dendraster excentricus)</i>	Percent fertilization Larval development	1 hour 72 hour	2
Shrimp	<i>(Americamysis bahia)</i>	Percent survival; growth	7 days	3
Shrimp	<i>(Holmesimysis costata)</i>	Percent survival; growth	7 days	2
Topsmelt	<i>(Atherinops affinis)</i>	Percent survival; growth	7 days	2
Silversides	<i>(Menidia beryllina)</i>	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/821/R-02/014. October 2002.

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

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

Toxicity Test Reference:

1. 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 ^[1]	
		Ocean	Marine/Estuarine
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 ^[2] Marine/Estuarine	0 4	1 or 2 3 or 4	3 0
Total number of tests	4	5	3

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

ATTACHMENT F - FACT SHEET

Contents

I. Permit Information F-3

II. Facility Description F-4

 A. Wastewater and Biosolids Treatment and Controls F-4

 B. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters F-5

 C. Summary of Existing Requirements and Monitoring Data F-5

 D. Compliance Summary F-6

 E. Planned Changes F-8

III. Applicable Plans, Policies, and Regulations F-8

 A. Legal Authorities F-8

 B. California Environmental Quality Act F-8

 C. State and Federal Regulations, Policies, and Plans F-8

IV. Rationale For Effluent Limitations and Discharge Specifications F-11

 A. Discharge Prohibitions F-11

 B. Conventional and Non-Conventional Pollutant Effluent Limitations F-13

 1. Scope and Authority F-13

 2. Effluent Limitations F-13

 C. Toxic Pollutant Effluent Limitations F-14

 1. Scope and Authority F-14

 2. Water Quality Criteria and Objectives F-14

 3. Need for Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (Reasonable Potential Analysis) .. F-16

 4. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs) F-20

 5. Whole Effluent Acute Toxicity F-30

 6. Whole Effluent Chronic Toxicity F-30

 D. Effluent Limitation Considerations F-31

V. Rationale for Receiving Water Limitations F-32

VI. Rationale for Provisions F-32

 A. Standard Provisions F-32

 B. Monitoring and Reporting F-32

 C. Special Provisions F-32

 1. Reopener Provisions F-32

 2. Effluent and Receiving Water Characterization Study and Report F-33

 3. Pollutant Minimization Program F-33

 4. Special Provisions for Municipal Facilities F-33

 5. Other Special Provisions F-33

VII. Monitoring and reporting program (MRP) F-34

VIII. Public Participation F-36

Tables

Table F-1. Facility Information F-3

Table F-2. Historic Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Data F-6

Table F-3. Effluent Limitation Violations F-7

Table F-4. Beneficial Uses F-9

Table F-5. Secondary Treatment Requirements F-13

Table F-6. Reasonable Potential AnalysisF-17
Table F-7. WQBEL Calculations.....F-29
Table F-8. Monitoring Requirements Summary.....F-35

ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

This Fact Sheet includes the legal requirements and technical rationale that serve as the basis for the requirements of this Order. As described in section II.B of the Order, the Regional Water Board incorporates this Fact Sheet as its findings supporting the issuance of the Order.

I. PERMIT INFORMATION

The following table summarizes administrative information related to the facility.

Table F-1. Facility Information

WDID	2 494009001
CIWQS Place ID	257754
Discharger	Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District
Facility Name	Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District Wastewater Treatment Plant and its wastewater collection system
Facility Address	22675 8 th Street East Sonoma, CA 95476 Sonoma County
Facility Contact, Title, Phone	Pam Jeane, Deputy Assistant General Manager, 707-521-1864
Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports	Brian Anderson, Operations Coordinator, 707-975-4433
Mailing Address	Sonoma County Water Agency 404 Aviation Boulevard Santa Rosa, CA 95403
Billing Address	Same as Mailing Address
Facility Type	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
Major or Minor Facility	Major
Threat to Water Quality	3
Complexity	A
Pretreatment Program	No
Reclamation Requirements	Order No. 96-011
Mercury and PCBs Requirements	NPDES Permit No. CA0038849
Permitted Flow	3.0 million gallons per day (MGD)
Design Flow	3.0 MGD – Average dry weather 16 MGD – Peak wet weather
Watershed	San Pablo Bay
Receiving Water	Schell Slough Management Unit 1 Management Unit 3 Fly Bay Napa-Sonoma Salt Marsh
Receiving Water Type	Estuarine

- A. Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District (Discharger) is the owner and operator of the Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District Wastewater Treatment Plant (Plant), and its wastewater collection system (collectively Facility).

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

- B.** The Discharger is regulated pursuant to National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0037800. It was previously subject to Order No. R2-2008-0090 (previous order), which was adopted on October 8, 2008, and expired on November 30, 2013. The Facility discharges wastewater to Schell Slough, Management Unit 1, Management Unit 3, and Napa-Sonoma Salt Marsh, which are all waters of the United States within the San Pablo Bay watershed. Attachment B provides maps of the area around the Facility. Attachment C provides a Facility flow schematic.

The Discharger must file a petition with the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), Division of Water Rights, and receive approval for any change in the point of discharge, place of use, or purpose of use of treated wastewater that decreases the flow in any portion of a watercourse. The State Water Board retains the jurisdictional authority to enforce such requirements under Water Code section 1211.

- C.** The Discharger filed a Report of Waste Discharge and submitted an application for reissuance of its WDRs and NPDES permit on May 29, 2013.
- D.** The discharge is also regulated under NPDES Permit No. CA0038849, which establishes requirements on mercury and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) from wastewater discharges to San Francisco Bay. This Order does not affect the mercury and PCBs permit.

II. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

A. Wastewater and Biosolids Treatment and Controls

- 1. Location and Service Area.** The Plant is located at 22675 8th Street East in Sonoma. It provides primary, secondary, and tertiary treatment of domestic wastewater for the City of Sonoma and unincorporated areas of Glen Ellen, Boyes Hot Springs, El Verano, and Agua Caliente. The service area population is approximately 36,000.
- 2. Collection System.** The collection system consists of 135 miles of gravity flow lines and 2 pump stations.
- 3. Wastewater Treatment.** The Plant provides tertiary treatment (secondary treatment with additional filtration) of all wastewater, except during wet weather when influent flows exceed the hydraulic capacity of the tertiary filters (16 MGD or a maximum hydraulic loading rate of 6 gpm/ft²). Influent is treated by the following processes in succession: debris removal using bar screens, grit removal using a vortex tank, primary treatment and flow equalization using aerated equalization basins, secondary treatment using aeration basins, solids removal using secondary clarifiers, tertiary treatment using cloth media filtration, chlorination using chlorine contact chambers, and dechlorination using sulfur dioxide. The flow process diagram is shown in Attachment C.
- 4. Biosolids Management.** Biosolids from the secondary clarifiers are processed using polymer addition, a gravity thickener, and a screw press. Supernatant from the dewatering process is

returned to the headworks for treatment. Dewatered biosolids are disposed at the Redwood Landfill in Marin County or the Altamont Landfill in Alameda County.

B. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

- 1. Discharge Point No. 001.** During the wet season, when there is little demand for recycled water, typically from November through April, wastewater is discharged at Discharge Point No. 001 into Schell Slough, a tidally-influenced waterbody downstream of Schell Creek. Schell Slough is a dead end slough and is flushed with limited tidal action.
- 3. Discharge Point No. 002.** Discharge Point No. 002 is not in use and is no longer covered by this permit.
- 4. Discharge Point No. 003.** Discharge Point No. 003 is not in use and is no longer covered by this permit.
- 5. Discharge Point Nos. 004 and 005.** During the dry season, from about August through October, recycled water is discharged from recycled water storage ponds at Discharge Point Nos. 004 and 005 into wetland areas known as Wetland Management Units 1 and 3 for the purpose of maintaining freshwater marshlands and ponds (see Attachment B.5). The tide gates connecting the management units to Hudeman Slough are closed during the dry season, but open during the rest of the year when adequate freshwater is available from rainfall. The Discharger created the ponds in about 1990 as mitigation to compensate for possible negative impacts from its discharge of wastewater into wetlands. The marshlands and ponds attract thousands of overwintering and migratory birds. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife manages these ponds with Discharger support.
- 6. Discharge Point Nos. 006 and 007.** Recycled water may be discharged at Discharge Point Nos. 006 and 007 to Fly Bay or to a constructed mixing chamber for the restoration of 9,460 acres of saline ponds in the Napa River Unit of the Napa-Sonoma Marsh Wildlife Area. The California Coastal Commission, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife are implementing a project to reduce salinity in the ponds and to restore a mosaic of habitats, including tidal marshes and managed ponds. In September 2013, the Discharger constructed a 3.5 mile pipeline to deliver the recycled water. Recycled water from the Plant will be combined with waters from adjacent sloughs and slowly released to the wildlife areas as needed to dilute and flush saline pond water and return the ponds to salt marsh habitat.

C. Summary of Existing Requirements and Monitoring Data

Effluent limitations contained in the previous order and representative monitoring data from the previous order term are presented below.

Table F-2. Historic Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Data

Parameter	Units	Effluent Limitations					Monitoring Data (12/08–02/13)
		Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Daily Maximum	Instantaneous Maximum	Instantaneous Minimum	Highest Daily Discharge
Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5-day @ 20°C (BOD ₅)	mg/L	30	45	---	---	---	12
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	30	45	---	---	---	8.0
Oil and Grease	mg/L	10	---	20	---	---	19
pH	s.u.	---	---	---	8.5	6.5	8.5 (max) 6.5 (min)
Total Residual Chlorine	mg/L	---	---	---	0.0	---	1.0 ^{[3],[4]}
Total Coliform	MPN/100 mL	23 ^[1]	---	240 ^[1]	---	---	110
Copper	µg/L	6.6	---	11	---	---	7.2 ^[5]
Lead	µg/L	3.2	---	6.1	---	---	1.8
Nickel	µg/L	6.8	---	13	---	---	4.6
Cyanide	µg/L	6.7	---	15	---	---	17
Dioxin-TEQ	µg/L	1.4x10 ⁻⁸	---	2.8x10 ⁻⁸	---	---	3.6x10 ⁻⁷
Heptachlor	µg/L	0.00021	---	0.00042	---	---	<0.02
Ammonia	mg/L as N	2.1	---	11	---	---	2.0
Acute toxicity	% survival	70 ^[2]	---	90 ^[2]	---	---	75% ^[4]

Unit Abbreviations:

mg/L	= milligrams per liter
µg/L	= micrograms per liter
s.u.	= standard units
MPN/100 mL	= Most Probable Number per 100 milliliters
mg/L as N	= milligrams per liter as nitrogen

Footnotes:

- ^[1] Five-sample median less than 23 MPN/100 mL, single sample less than 240 MPN/100 mL
- ^[2] 11-sample median greater than 90% survival, 11-sample 90th percentile greater than 70% survival
- ^[3] On 11/21/11, total chlorine residual ranged from 0.1 to 1.0 mg/L during 2.5 hrs of discharge to Schell Slough. All other measurements were 0.0 mg/L.
- ^[4] Data collected while discharging to Schell Slough.
- ^[5] Data collected since December 2011, when the Discharger started using chemical treatment to remove copper.

D. Compliance Summary

The Discharger violated its copper, cyanide, and total chlorine residual effluent limitations as indicated below.

Table F-3. Effluent Limitation Violations

Date	Violation	Unit	Effluent Limit	Reported Value
11/21/2011	Residual Chlorine Instantaneous Maximum	mg/L	0.0	1.0
7/31/2011	Copper Monthly Average	µg/L	6.6	10.1
7/26/2011	Copper Daily Maximum	µg/L	11	12
5/31/2011	Copper Monthly Average	µg/L	6.6	10
5/3/2011	Copper Daily Maximum	µg/L	11	15
1/31/2011	Copper Monthly Average	µg/L	6.6	7.1
12/31/2010	Copper Monthly Average	µg/L	6.6	9.8
12/20/2010	Copper Daily Maximum	µg/L	11	12
11/30/2010	Copper Monthly Average	µg/L	6.6	8.6
10/31/2010	Copper Monthly Average	µg/L	6.6	11.8
10/19/2010	Copper Daily Maximum	µg/L	11	13
10/11/2010	Copper Daily Maximum	µg/L	11	13
10/5/2010	Copper Daily Maximum	µg/L	11	12
9/30/2010	Cyanide Monthly Average	µg/L	6.7	11.8
9/30/2010	Copper Monthly Average	µg/L	6.6	12.5
8/31/2010	Cyanide Monthly Average	µg/L	6.7	11.4
8/31/2010	Copper Monthly Average	µg/L	6.6	9.0
7/6/2010	Cyanide Daily Maximum	µg/L	15	17
7/31/2010	Cyanide Monthly Average	µg/L	6.7	10
3/31/2010	Copper Monthly Average	µg/L	6.6	7.7
2/28/2010	Copper Monthly Average	µg/L	6.6	7.2
10-31/2009	Copper Monthly Average	µg/L	6.6	9.3
10/31/2009	Cyanide Monthly Average	µg/L	6.7	7.0
9/30/2009	Copper Monthly Average	µg/L	6.6	10.4
8/31/2009	Copper Monthly Average	µg/L	6.6	10
8/31/2009	Cyanide Monthly Average	µg/L	6.7	6.8
7/31/2009	Cyanide Monthly Average	µg/L	6.7	8.3
6/30/2009	Cyanide Monthly Average	µg/L	6.7	8.8

All but one of the above-listed violations were for copper or cyanide. The Discharger investigated the cause of the cyanide violations and found that they were likely caused by analytical interference from sulfur dioxide in the dechlorination process. In response, the Discharger began sampling for cyanide before dechlorination, and there were no more cyanide violations.

The Regional Water Board issued Cease and Desist Order No. R2-2008-0091 requiring the Discharger to address its copper violations. In response, the Discharger began a series of pilot studies starting in June 2010 using a sequestering agent (MetalSolve) and a polymer (Zetafloc) to remove copper from the effluent. The pilot studies appeared to be successful in removing copper so the Discharger began injecting the chemicals into the waste stream after secondary treatment on a full-scale basis in December 2011. There have been no copper violations since that time.

The November 2011 residual chlorine violation was caused by programming updates to the chemical dosing control mechanism. The Dischargers put protocols in place to prevent a reoccurrence.

The Regional Water Board issued mandatory minimum penalties of \$3,000 per violation for the chlorine residual violation and all the cyanide violations listed in the table above.

E. Planned Changes

Over the next five years, the Discharger plans to install recycled water pipelines to irrigate athletic fields, landscapes, and agricultural properties, and also plans to replace sewer trunk lines and sewer stream crossings. At the Plant, the Discharger plans to reline the equalization basins, replace the effluent pump station to pump larger quantities of recycled water, and coat the interior of the chlorine contact basin to inhibit equipment degradation.

III. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS

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

A. Legal Authorities

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

B. California Environmental Quality Act

Under Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act, Public Resources Code division 13, chapter 3 (commencing with § 21100).

C. State and Federal Regulations, Policies, and Plans

1. Water Quality Control Plan. The Regional Water Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay Basin* (Basin Plan), which designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives, and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan. Requirements in this Order implement the Basin Plan. In addition, this Order implements State Water Board Resolution 88-63, which established state policy that all waters, with certain exceptions, should be considered suitable or potentially suitable for municipal or domestic supply. Because Schell Slough, Management Unit 1, and Management Unit 3 are tidally-influenced, total dissolved solids levels commonly exceed 3,000 mg/L; therefore, these waters meet an exception to State Water Board Resolution No. 88-63.

The Basin Plan identifies the beneficial uses of Schell Slough, and while it does not identify the beneficial uses of Management Unit 1, Management Unit 3, and Napa-Sonoma Salt Marsh, it does identify beneficial uses of estuarine wetlands and San Pablo Bay, to which all these waters are tributary. Therefore, the beneficial uses applicable to the receiving waters are as follows:

Table F-4. Beneficial Uses

Discharge Points	Receiving Water	Beneficial Uses
001	Schell Slough	Estuarine Habitat (EST) Ocean Commercial and Sport Fishing (COMM) Agricultural Supply (AGR)
004	Management Unit 1	Groundwater Recharge (GWR) Industrial Supply (IND)
005	Management Unit 3	Shellfish Harvesting (SHELL) Fish Migration (MIGR)
006	Napa-Sonoma Salt Marsh	Preservation of Rare and Endangered Species (RARE) Fish Spawning (SPWN)
007	Fly Bay	Wildlife Habitat (WILD) Water Contact Recreation (REC1) Non-Contact Water Recreation (REC2) Navigation (NAV)

- 2. Sediment Quality.** The State Water Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries – Part 1, Sediment Quality* on September 16, 2008, and it 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. This Order implements the sediment quality objectives of this plan.
- 3. National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).** U.S. EPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, and amended it on May 4, 1995 and November 9, 1999. About 40 criteria in the NTR apply in California. On May 18, 2000, U.S. EPA adopted the CTR. The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and incorporated the previously adopted NTR criteria that applied in the State. U.S. EPA amended the CTR on February 13, 2001. These rules contain water quality criteria for priority pollutants.
- 4. State Implementation Policy.** On March 2, 2000, the State Water Board adopted the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (State Implementation Policy or SIP). The SIP became effective on April 28, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria U.S. EPA 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 U.S. EPA 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.
- 5. Antidegradation Policy.** Federal regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 131.12 requires that state water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California’s antidegradation policy through State Water Board Resolution 68-16, which is deemed to incorporate the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution 68-16 requires that existing water quality be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The Basin Plan implements, and incorporates by reference, both the State and federal

antidegradation policies. Permitted discharges must be consistent with the antidegradation provisions of 40 C.F.R. section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution 68-16.

- 6. Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** CWA sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) and 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(l) restrict backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require that effluent limitations in a reissued permit be as stringent as those in the previous permit, with some exceptions in which limitations may be relaxed.
- 7. Endangered Species Act Requirements.** This Order does not authorize any act that results in the taking of a threatened or endangered species or any act that is now prohibited, or becomes prohibited in the future, under either the California Endangered Species Act (Fish and Game Code §§ 2050 to 2097) or the Federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C.A. §§ 1531 to 1544). This Order requires compliance with effluent limits, receiving water limits, and other requirements to protect the beneficial uses of waters of the State, including protecting rare, threatened, or endangered species. The Discharger is responsible for meeting all applicable Endangered Species Act requirements.
- 8. Recycled Water Policy.** The State Water Board adopted Resolution No. 2009-0011 on February 3, 2009, titled *Policy for Water Quality Control for Recycled Water*, which is intended to promote sustainable local water supplies by increasing acceptance and promoting the uses of recycled water. The policy sets a goal to increase the use of recycled water statewide by at least one million acre feet per year (afy) over 2002 levels by 2020 and by at least two million afy by 2030. The policy also requires Regional Water Boards to exercise their authority to the fullest extent possible to encourage the use of recycled water, and to develop watershed-based salt and nutrient management plans to ensure the use of recycled water does not degrade groundwater resources.

D. Impaired Waters on CWA 303(d) List

In October 2011, U.S. EPA approved a revised list of impaired waters 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. Where it has not done so already, the Regional Water Board plans to adopt Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for pollutants 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 waters.

Schell Slough, Management Unit 1, Management Unit 3, and Napa-Sonoma Salt Marsh discharge to San Pablo Bay through a series of other sloughs. San Pablo Bay is listed as impaired waters. The pollutants impairing San Pablo Bay are chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, dioxins and furans, exotic species, mercury, PCBs and dioxin-like PCBs, selenium, and nickel. On February 12, 2008, U.S. EPA approved a TMDL for mercury in San Francisco Bay. On March 29, 2010, U.S. EPA approved a TMDL for PCBs in San Francisco Bay. The TMDLs for mercury and PCBs are incorporated into the Basin Plan and apply to this discharge; however, mercury and PCBs discharges are not covered by this Order. Instead, they are regulated under NPDES Permit No. CA0038849.

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 discharged into waters of the United States. The control of pollutants discharged is established through effluent limitations and other requirements in NPDES permits. There are two principal bases for effluent limitations: 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(a) requires that permits include applicable technology-based limitations and standards; and 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(d) requires that permits include water quality-based effluent limitations to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality criteria to protect the beneficial uses of receiving waters.

A. Discharge Prohibitions

1. Prohibitions in this Order

- a. **Discharge Prohibition III.A (No discharge other than as described in this Order):** This prohibition is based on 40 C.F.R. section 122.21(a) and Water Code section 13260, which require filing an application and Report of Waste Discharge before a discharge can occur. Discharges not described in the application and Report of Waste Discharge, and subsequently in this Order, are prohibited.
- b. **Discharge Prohibition III.B (No discharge to Schell Slough except when recycling capacity exceeded):** This prohibition is based on the Basin Plan and the State Water Board's Recycled Water Policy.

Basin Plan Prohibition 1 (Table 4-1) prohibits discharges to dead-end sloughs except under certain conditions. Schell Slough is a dead-end slough that receives limited tidal flushing, except during the wet season, when demand for recycled water is low. As explained in section IV.A.2, the Order allows exceptions for Schell Slough discharges when Plant inflow exceeds the effective utilization capacity of the recycled water storage system, which, for purposes of this Order, is when Plant inflow exceeds 6 MGD (twice the permitted average dry weather flow) and the recycled water storage ponds exceed 50 percent of their capacity. These conditions are most likely to occur during wet weather when upstream freshwater provides some flushing of Schell Slough.

State Water Board Resolution No. 2009-0011 requires Regional Water Boards to exercise their authority to the maximum extent possible to encourage water recycling to meet state water recycling goals. This prohibition encourages water recycling.

- c. **Discharge Prohibition III.C (No bypass of untreated wastewater):** This prohibition is based on 40 C.F.R. section 122.41(m). See Federal Standard Provisions, Attachment D, section G.
- d. **Discharge Prohibition III.D (Average dry weather effluent flow not to exceed dry weather design capacity):** This prohibition is based the Plant's design treatment capacity (i.e., the historic and tested reliability of the Plant). Exceeding the average dry weather design capacity could result in lowering the reliability of achieving compliance with water quality requirements.

- e. Discharge Prohibition III.E (No sewer overflows):** This prohibition is based on Basin Plan Prohibition 15 (Table 4-1) and the CWA, which prohibits the discharge of wastewater to surface waters except as authorized under an NPDES permit. Publicly owned treatment works must achieve secondary treatment at a minimum and any more stringent limitations necessary to meet water quality standards (33 U.S.C. § 1311[b][1][B and C]). A sanitary sewer overflow that results in the discharge of raw sewage or wastewater not meeting this Order's effluent limitations to surface waters is therefore prohibited under the CWA and the Basin Plan.

2. Exception to Shallow Water Discharge Prohibition

Basin Plan Table 4-1, Discharge Prohibition 1, prohibits discharges not receiving a minimum of 10:1 initial dilution to (a) provide an added degree of protection from continuous effects of waste discharge, (b) provide a buffer against the effects of abnormal discharges caused by temporary upsets and malfunctions, (c) minimize public contact with undiluted wastes, and (d) reduce aesthetic impacts of waste discharges. Basin Plan section 4.2 provides for exceptions to the prohibition under certain circumstances:

- An inordinate burden would be placed on the Discharger relative to the beneficial uses protected, and an equivalent level of environmental protection can be achieved by alternate means;
- A discharge is approved as part of a reclamation project;
- Net environmental benefits will be derived as a result of the discharge; or
- A discharge is approved as part of a groundwater clean-up project.

This Order prohibits discharges from Discharge Point No. 001 except in the limited circumstances when inflow to the Plant exceeds the effective utilization capacity of the recycled water storage system. This occurs only during wet weather, when there is little demand for recycled water and there are abundant freshwater flows to Schell Slough from the upstream watershed (Schell Creek discharges to Schell Slough just upstream of Discharge Point No. 001). This Order grants exceptions to Prohibition 1 under these circumstances and at Discharge Point Nos. 004, 005, 006, and 007 for the following reasons:

- a.** Prohibiting all discharges at Discharge Point Nos. 001, 004, 005, 006, and 007 would place an inordinate burden on the Discharger because it would require construction of a 15-mile effluent pipeline and a diffuser in San Pablo Bay. Such a burden would be disproportional to the beneficial uses protected because this Order's requirements protect all beneficial uses. A level of protection equivalent to implementing the prohibition is achieved by alternate means. Provision IV.C.5.d of the Order requires the Discharger to take specific precautions to ensure treatment reliability for discharges of secondary-treated wastewater at Discharge Point No. 001. Moreover, the Discharger provides additional protection by tertiary-treating all other discharges to Discharge Point Nos. 001, 004, 005, and 006.
- b.** Discharges at Discharge Point Nos. 004, 005, 006, and 007 occur as part of water reclamation projects.

- c. Net environmental benefits result from discharges at Discharge Point Nos. 004, 005, 006, and 007. At Discharge Point Nos. 004 and 005, tertiary-treated effluent is discharged to maintain healthy perennial freshwater marsh ponds. These wetlands attract thousands of birds and are managed by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. At Discharge Point Nos. 006 and 007, tertiary-treated effluent is discharged to dilute bittern pond water and rehabilitate a salt water marsh. This multi-agency project will likely increase the wildlife habitat value of the Napa-Sonoma Salt Marsh.

B. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

1. Scope and Authority

CWA section 301(b) and 40 C.F.R. section 122.44 require that permits include conditions meeting technology-based requirements at a minimum, and any more stringent effluent limitations necessary to meet water quality standards. The discharges authorized by this Order must meet minimum federal technology-based requirements based on Secondary Treatment Standards at 40 C.F.R. section 133 as summarized below. In addition, the 30-day average percent removal for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD₅) and total suspended solids (TSS), by concentration, is not to be less than 85 percent. The Basin Plan contains additional requirements for certain pollutants.

Table F-5. Secondary Treatment Requirements

Parameter	Monthly Average	Weekly Average
BOD ₅	30 mg/L	45 mg/L
TSS	30 mg/L	45 mg/L
pH	6.5 – 8.5 standard units	

2. Effluent Limitations

- a. **BOD₅ and TSS.** BOD₅ and TSS effluent limitations, including the 85 percent removal requirements, are based on the Secondary Treatment Standards and Basin Plan Table 4-2.
- b. **Oil and Grease.** The oil and grease effluent limitations are based on Basin Plan Table 4-2.
- c. **pH.** The pH effluent limitations are based on the Secondary Treatment Standards and Basin Plan Table 4-2.
- d. **Chlorine Residual.** The chlorine residual effluent limitation is based on Basin Plan Table 4-2. The allowance for determining false positives when using continuous devices is based on the fact that continuous instruments occasionally have anomalous spikes, and it is chemically improbable to have free chlorine present in the presence of sodium bisulfite.
- v. **Total Coliform Bacteria.** The total coliform bacteria effluent limitation is based on Basin Plan Table 4-2A, which requires an enterococcus bacteria effluent limitation for discharges to waters with the water contact recreation beneficial use. Table 4-2, footnote d, allows substitution of total coliform bacteria for enterococcus if the

Discharger must also meet total coliform bacteria limitations for recycled water, as it does in this case.

C. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations

1. Scope and Authority

For toxic pollutants, this Order contains Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs) that implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. CWA section 301(b) and 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(d) require that permits include limitations more stringent than federal technology-based requirements where necessary to achieve applicable water quality standards. According to 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(d)(1)(i), permits must 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. Where reasonable potential has been established for a pollutant, but there is no numeric criterion or objective, WQBELs must be established using (1) U.S. EPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a), supplemented where necessary by other relevant information; (2) an indicator parameter for the pollutant of concern; or (3) a calculated numeric water quality criterion, such as a proposed state criterion or policy interpreting a narrative criterion, supplemented with relevant information (40 C.F.R. § 122.44[d][1][vi]). The process for determining reasonable potential and calculating WQBELs is intended to achieve applicable water quality objectives and criteria, and protect designated beneficial uses of receiving waters as specified in the Basin Plan. This Order imposes numeric effluent limitations for toxic pollutants with reasonable potential to cause or contribute to exceedances of water quality standards.

2. Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

- a. Basin Plan Objectives.** The Basin Plan specifies numeric water quality objectives for 10 priority pollutants and narrative water quality objectives for toxicity and bioaccumulation. The narrative toxicity objective states, “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 narrative bioaccumulation objective states, “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.”
- b. CTR Criteria.** The CTR specifies numeric aquatic life and human health criteria for numerous priority pollutants. These criteria apply to inland surface waters and enclosed bays and estuaries. Some human health criteria are for consumption of “water and organisms” and others are for consumption of “organisms only.” The criteria applicable to “organisms only” apply to Schell Slough, Management Units 1 and 3, and the Napa-Sonoma Salt Marsh because these waters do not support the MUN beneficial use (i.e., they are not drinking water sources).
- c. NTR Criteria.** The NTR establishes numeric aquatic life and human health criteria for a number of toxic pollutants for San Francisco Bay waters upstream to and including Suisun Bay and the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. The NTR criteria apply to San Pablo Bay.

- d. 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 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 objective, it is to impose the objective as a receiving water limit.
- e. Receiving Water Salinity.** Basin Plan section 4.6.2 (like the CTR and NTR) states that the salinity characteristics (i.e., freshwater vs. saltwater) of the receiving water 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 between these two categories, or tidally influenced freshwaters that support estuarine beneficial uses, the water quality objectives are the lower of the salt or freshwater objectives (the latter calculated based on ambient hardness) for each substance.

The Discharger collected 297 receiving water samples between January 2008 and March 2013, and found 105 samples (35%) less than 1 ppt, 128 samples (43%) between 1 and 10 ppt, and 64 samples (22%) greater than 10 ppt. Therefore, these are estuarine waters.

- f. Site-Specific Metals Translators.** Effluent limitations for metals must be expressed as total recoverable metal (40 C.F.R. § 122.45[c]). Since the water quality objectives for metals are typically expressed as dissolved metal, translators must be used to convert metals concentrations from dissolved to total recoverable and vice versa. The CTR contains default translators; however, site-specific conditions, such as water temperature, pH, suspended solids, and organic carbon may affect the form of metal (dissolved, non-filterable, or otherwise) present and therefore available to cause toxicity. In general, dissolved metals are more available and more toxic to aquatic life than other forms. Site-specific translators can account for site-specific conditions, thereby preventing overly stringent or under-protective water quality objectives. The Discharger developed copper and zinc site-specific translators for discharges to receiving waters at or downstream of its discharge points. The copper translators are of 0.64 (chronic) and 0.87 (acute), and the zinc translators are 0.75 (chronic) and 0.98 (acute).
- g. Receiving Water Hardness.** Ambient hardness values are used to calculate freshwater criteria and objectives that are hardness dependent. A hardness value of 247 mg/L as CaCO₃ was used. This is the geometric mean of 261 hardness values obtained from monitoring Schell Slough from January 2008 through March 2013, whenever there were discharges to Schell Slough. The data were censored by lowering 135 hardness values above 400 mg/L to 400 mg/L.
- h. Un-ionized Ammonia.** The un-ionized ammonia objectives are a maximum of 0.16 mg/L (as nitrogen) and an annual median of 0.025 mg/L (as nitrogen). This objective is translated to an equivalent total ammonia concentration (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 un-ionized ammonia objective, pH and temperature data were obtained from Monitoring Location RSW-015 from January 2008 to March 2011. The un-ionized fraction of the total ammonia was calculated as follows:

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

Where:

$$pK = 0.09018 + 2729.92/T$$

T = Temperature in Kelvin

The 90th percentile un-ionized ammonia fraction was used to express the maximum un-ionized objective, and the median un-ionized ammonia fraction was used to express the annual median un-ionized objective. This approach is consistent with U.S. EPA guidance on translating dissolved metal water quality objectives to total recoverable metal water quality objectives (U.S. EPA, 1996, The Metals Translator: Guidance for Calculating a Total Recoverable Limit from a Dissolved Criterion, EPA Publication 823-B-96-007). The equivalent maximum total ammonia criterion is 7.9 mg/L, and the equivalent annual median total ammonia criterion is 6.2 mg/L.

3. Need for Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (Reasonable Potential Analysis)

Assessing whether a pollutant has reasonable potential to exceed a water quality objective is the fundamental step in determining whether a WQBEL is required.

- a. **Methodology.** SIP section 1.3 sets forth the methodology used for this Order for assessing whether a pollutant has reasonable potential to exceed a water quality objective. The analysis begins with identifying the maximum effluent concentration (MEC) observed for each pollutant based on available effluent concentration data and the ambient background concentration (B). SIP section 1.4.3 states that ambient background concentrations are either the maximum ambient concentration observed or, for water quality objectives intended to protect human health, the arithmetic mean of observed concentrations. There are three triggers in determining reasonable potential:
 - i. **Trigger 1** is activated if the maximum effluent concentration is greater than or equal to the lowest applicable water quality objective ($MEC \geq$ water quality objective).
 - ii. **Trigger 2** is activated if the ambient background concentration observed in the receiving water is greater than the water quality objective ($B >$ water quality objective) *and* the pollutant is detected in any effluent sample.
 - iii. **Trigger 3** is activated if a review of other information indicates that a WQBEL is needed to protect beneficial uses.

- b. Effluent Data.** The reasonable potential analysis for this Order is based on effluent monitoring data the Discharger collected from December 2008 through February 2013, except in the case of copper. For copper, the reasonable potential analysis is based on effluent data from December 2011 through February 2013 to represent current effluent quality because the Discharger started using a sequestering agent in December 2011 that significantly reduced copper concentrations. For cyanide at Discharge Point Nos. 004, 005, 006, and 007, the reasonable potential analysis is based on effluent data from a recycled water storage pond similar to storage ponds R1 and R2 collected in November 2013.
- c. Ambient Background Data.** The reasonable potential analysis for this Order is based on data the Discharger collected from December 2008 through February 2013 at Monitoring Location RSW-005, as defined in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP) (see Attachment B.6).
- d. Reasonable Potential Analysis for Toxic Pollutants.** The maximum effluent concentrations, most stringent applicable water quality criteria and objectives, and ambient background concentrations used in the analysis are presented in the following table, along with the reasonable potential analysis results (yes or no) for each pollutant. Reasonable potential was not determined for all pollutants because there are not water quality objectives for all pollutants, and monitoring data are unavailable for others. The pollutants that exhibit reasonable potential are copper, lead, nickel, cyanide, and dioxin-TEQ.

Table F-6. Reasonable Potential Analysis

CTR #	Priority Pollutants	Governing criterion or objective (µg/L)	MEC or Minimum DL ^{[1][2]} (µg/L)	B or Minimum DL ^{[1][2]} (µg/L)	Results ^[3]
1	Antimony	4,300	< 5.0	< 5.0	No
2	Arsenic	36	< 2.0	2.8	No
3	Beryllium	No Criteria	< 0.3	< 2.0	U
4	Cadmium	2.3	2.1	< 1.0	No
5a	Chromium (total)	434	< 2.0	12	No
5b	Chromium (VI)	11	< 5.0	< 5.0	No
6	Copper	9.4	15	16	Yes
7	Lead	8.5	1.8	11	Yes
9	Nickel	8.3	4.6	130	Yes
10	Selenium (303(d) listed)	5.0	< 1.0	< 4.4	No
11	Silver	2.2	< 0.06	0.46	No
12	Thallium	6.3	< 1.0	2.0	No
13	Zinc	92	77	52	No
14	Cyanide (Discharge Point No. 001)	2.9	17	< 1.0	Yes
14	Cyanide (Discharge Point Nos. 004, 005, 006, and 007)	2.9	4.0	< 1.0	Yes
16	2,3,7,8-TCDD (303(d) listed)	1.40x10 ⁻⁸	< 6.3x10 ⁻⁷	1.6x10 ⁻⁷	No
	Dioxin-TEQ (303(d) listed)	1.40x10⁻⁸	3.6x10⁻⁷	5.3x10⁻⁸	Yes
17	Acrolein	780	< 3.1	< 1.2	No
18	Acrylonitrile	0.66	< 1.0	< 0.36	U
19	Benzene	71	< 1.2	< 0.23	No
20	Bromoform	360	< 2.0	< 0.62	No
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	4.4	2.9	< 0.6	No

CTR #	Priority Pollutants	Governing criterion or objective (µg/L)	MEC or Minimum DL ^{[1][2]} (µg/L)	B or Minimum DL ^{[1][2]} (µg/L)	Results ^[3]
22	Chlorobenzene	21,000	< 2.0	< 0.5	No
23	Chlorodibromomethane	34	1.2	< 0.42	No
24	Chloroethane	No Criteria	< 1.2	< 0.5	U
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	No Criteria	< 4.6	< 0.93	U
26	Chloroform	No Criteria	81	1.2	U
27	Dichlorobromomethane	46	14	< 0.48	No
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	No Criteria	< 2.2	< 0.7	U
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	99	< 2.1	< 0.6	No
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	3.2	< 0.7	< 0.6	No
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	39	< 1.2	< 0.48	No
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene	1,700	< 3.4	< 0.7	No
33	Ethylbenzene	29,000	< 2.2	< 0.46	No
34	Methyl Bromide	4,000	< 1.4	< 0.54	No
35	Methyl Chloride	No Criteria	< 2.2	< 0.6	U
36	Methylene Chloride	1,600	< 0.85	< 0.2	No
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	11	< 0.85	< 0.34	No
38	Tetrachloroethylene	8.85	< 1.6	< 0.66	No
39	Toluene	200,000	0.34	< 0.54	No
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	140,000	< 2.4	< 0.98	No
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	No Criteria	< 1.8	< 0.72	U
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	42	< 2.4	< 0.5	No
43	Trichloroethylene	81	< 2.4	< 0.48	No
44	Vinyl Chloride	525	< 1.6	< 0.52	No
45	2-Chlorophenol	400	< 0.12	< 0.66	No
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	790	< 0.11	< 0.66	No
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	2,300	< 0.15	< 1.2	No
48	2-Methyl- 4,6-Dinitrophenol	765	< 0.10	< 5.0	No
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	14,000	< 0.79	< 5.0	No
50	2-Nitrophenol	No Criteria	< 0.12	< 0.9	U
51	4-Nitrophenol	No Criteria	< 0.40	< 1.3	U
52	3-Methyl 4-Chlorophenol	No Criteria	< 0.23	< 1.0	U
53	Pentachlorophenol	7.9	< 0.16	< 1.4	No
54	Phenol	4,600,000	< 0.07	< 1	No
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	6.5	< 0.17	< 0.74	No
56	Acenaphthene	2,700	< 0.05	< 0.05	No
57	Acenaphthylene	No Criteria	< 0.05	< 0.02	U
58	Anthracene	110,000	< 0.05	< 2.0	No
59	Benzidine	0.00054	< 3.4	< 5.0	U
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	0.049	< 0.025	< 1.0	No
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	0.049	< 0.05	< 0.1	U
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	0.049	< 0.025	< 10	U
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	No Criteria	< 0.05	< 0.1	U
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	0.049	< 0.025	< 2.0	No
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	No Criteria	< 0.81	< 5.0	U
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	1.4	< 0.14	< 1.0	No
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	170,000	< 0.41	< 2.0	No
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	5.9	< 5.0	< 5.0	No
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	No Criteria	< 0.43	< 5.0	U
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	5,200	< 0.64	< 10	No
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	4,300	< 0.57	< 10	No
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	No Criteria	< 0.93	< 5.0	U
73	Chrysene	0.049	< 0.76	< 10	U
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	0.049	< 0.05	< 0.1	U

CTR #	Priority Pollutants	Governing criterion or objective (µg/L)	MEC or Minimum DL ^{[1][2]} (µg/L)	B or Minimum DL ^{[1][2]} (µg/L)	Results ^[3]
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	17,000	< 2.2	< 0.52	No
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	2,600	< 2.4	< 0.47	No
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	2,600	< 2.4	< 0.6	No
78	3,3 Dichlorobenzidine	0.077	< 2.0	< 5.0	U
79	Diethyl Phthalate	120,000	< 0.86	< 2.0	No
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	2,900,000	< 0.68	< 2.0	No
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	12,000	< 10	< 10	No
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	9.1	< 0.68	< 5.0	No
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	No Criteria	< 0.54	< 5.0	U
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	No Criteria	< 0.65	< 10	U
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	0.54	< 0.33	< 1.0	No
86	Fluoranthene	370	< 0.05	0.086	No
87	Fluorene	14,000	< 0.05	< 0.1	No
88	Hexachlorobenzene	0.00077	< 0.89	< 1.0	U
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	50	< 0.84	< 1.0	No
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	17,000	< 0.45	< 5.0	No
91	Hexachloroethane	8.9	< 0.58	< 1.0	No
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	0.049	< 0.025	< 0.05	No
93	Isophorone	600	< 0.81	< 1.0	No
94	Naphthalene	No Criteria	< 0.66	< 1.0	U
95	Nitrobenzene	1,900	< 0.74	< 1.0	No
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	8.1	< 1.1	< 5.0	No
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	1.4	< 0.85	< 5.0	No
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	16	< 0.90	< 1.0	No
99	Phenanthrene	No Criteria	0.65	< 5.0	U
100	Pyrene	11,000	0.05	0.12	No
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	No Criteria	< 0.59	< 5.0	U
102	Aldrin	0.00014	< 0.02	< 0.013	U
103	Alpha-BHC	0.013	< 0.02	< 0.0055	U
104	Beta-BHC	0.046	< 0.02	< 0.011	No
105	Gamma-BHC	0.063	< 0.02	< 0.0058	No
106	Delta-BHC	No Criteria	< 0.02	< 0.016	U
107	Chlordane (303(d) listed)	0.00059	< 0.04	< 0.088	U
108	4,4'-DDT (303(d) listed)	0.00059	< 0.02	< 0.016	U
109	4,4'-DDE (linked to DDT)	0.00059	< 0.02	< 0.0048	U
110	4,4'-DDD	0.00084	< 0.02	< 0.0045	U
111	Dieldrin (303d listed)	0.00014	< 0.02	< 0.005	U
112	Alpha-Endosulfan	0.0087	< 0.02	< 0.0042	U
113	beta-Endosulfan	0.0087	< 0.02	< 0.018	U
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	240	< 0.02	< 0.0088	No
115	Endrin	0.0023	< 0.02	< 0.0068	U
116	Endrin Aldehyde	0.81	< 0.02	< 0.0095	No
117	Heptachlor	0.00021	< 0.02	< 0.014	U
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	0.00011	< 0.02	< 0.012	U
126	Toxaphene	0.0002	< 0.45	< 0.52	U
	Tributyltin	0.0074	< 0.06	0.00262	U
	Total Ammonia ^[4]	6.2	2.0	2.4	No

Footnotes:

- [1] The maximum effluent concentration and ambient background concentration are the actual detected concentrations unless preceded by a "<" sign, in which case the value shown is the minimum detection level (DL).
- [2] The maximum effluent concentration or ambient background concentration is "Unavailable" when there are no monitoring data for the constituent.
- [3] RPA Results = Yes, if $MEC \geq WQC$, $B > WQC$ and MEC is detected, or Trigger 3

- = No, if MEC and B are < WQC or all effluent data are undetected
- = Undetermined (U), if no criteria have been promulgated or data are insufficient.

^[4] Units for total ammonia are milligrams per liter as nitrogen.

- e. Reasonable Potential Analysis for Sediment Quality.** Pollutants in some receiving water sediments may be present in quantities that alone or in combination are toxic to benthic communities. Efforts are underway to identify stressors causing such conditions. However, to date there is no evidence directly linking compromised sediment conditions to the discharges subject to this Order; therefore, the Regional Water Board cannot draw a conclusion about reasonable potential for these discharges to cause or contribute to exceedances of the sediment quality objectives. Nevertheless, the Discharger continues to participate in the RMP, which monitors San Francisco Bay sediment and seeks to identify stressors responsible for degraded sediment quality. Thus far, the monitoring has provided only limited information about potential stressors and sediment transport. The Regional Water Board is exploring options for obtaining additional information that may inform future analyses.
- f. 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 of the Order requires the Discharger to continue monitoring for these constituents in its effluent using analytical methods that provide the best feasible detection limits. When additional data become available, further analysis will be conducted to determine whether numeric effluent limitations are necessary.
- g. Pollutants with No Reasonable Potential.** This Order does not contain WQBELs for constituents that do not demonstrate reasonable potential; however, Provision VI.C.2 of the Order still requires monitoring for those pollutants. If concentrations are found to have increased significantly, Provision VI.C.2 of the Order requires the Discharger to investigate the sources of the increases and implement remedial measures if the increases pose a threat to receiving water quality.

4. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs)

WQBELs were developed for the pollutants determined to have reasonable potential to cause or contribute to exceedances of water quality objectives. The WQBELs are based on the procedures specified in SIP section 1.4.

- a. Dilution Credits.** SIP section 1.4.2 allows dilution credits for completely-mixed discharges and, under certain circumstances, incompletely-mixed discharges. For this Order, dilution credits are used to calculate cyanide effluent limits.
 - i. Discharge Point No. 001.** For discharges to Schell Slough, Basin Plan Table 4-6 allows a cyanide dilution credit of 3.25:1 ($D=2.25$).
 - ii. Discharge Point Nos. 004 and 005.** The Discharger stores tertiary-treated effluent in recycled water storage ponds R1 and R2 prior to discharge to Management Unit 1 and Management Unit 3 (Discharge Point Nos. 004 and 005). The freshwater discharges enhance these habitats during the dry season, from about August through October, until rainfall maintains water levels in the management units. Management Unit 1

receives water from storage pond R1 and Management Unit 3 receives water from storage pond R2. The management units are part of marshes surrounding San Pablo Bay and thus part of the bay.

This Order establishes Management Unit 1 (about 20 flooded acres) and Management Unit 3 (about 35 flooded acres) as mixing zones for Discharge Point Nos. 004 and 005, and grants cyanide dilution credits of 3.25:1 ($D=2.25$) to reflect cyanide attenuation within these mixing zones. Cyanide is highly reactive to organic matter so it likely degrades rapidly upon entering the management units, which are rich in organic matter. The dilution credits of 3.25:1 are conservative estimates based on the Basin Plan's cyanide dilution credit for Schell Slough. Attenuation in the management units is likely to be at least what it is in Schell Slough because discharges are held in the management units for up to three months, allowing time for significant degradation. Provision VI.C.5.c of this Order requires the Discharger to better characterize cyanide attenuation and dilution within the management units.

In accordance with SIP section 1.4.2.2, these mixing zones are as small as practicable. The management units are physically constrained. Discharges flow and disperse within the management units, and are retained for some time before release to Hudeman Slough.

In accordance with SIP section 1.4.2.2.A, these mixing zones do not do any of the following:

- (a) *Compromise the integrity of the entire water body.* The mixing zone will not compromise the integrity of San Pablo Bay. The marshes adjacent to San Pablo Bay are a relatively small portion of this vast water body. Moreover, the use of recycled water in the management units provides environmental benefits, and has had no negative impacts compared to other water sources, such as groundwater (see *The Use of Reclaimed Water for Enhancing and Creating Wetlands and Wildlife Habitat: Efficacy and Effects, Hudeman Slough Mitigation and Enhancement Wetlands Case Study*, April 2003. Lorraine Parsons and Jessica Martini-Lamb).
- (b) *Cause acutely toxic conditions to aquatic life passing through the mixing zone.* The cyanide discharged at Discharge Point Nos. 004 and 005 comes from recycled water storage ponds. The highest cyanide concentration measured in storage pond R4 (4.0 µg/L) was below the acute water quality objective for cyanide (9.4 µg/L). Furthermore, acute toxicity has not been observed in the effluent based on whole effluent toxicity tests. Moreover, because the management units are closed off from San Pablo Bay much of the year, aquatic life does not pass through the mixing zones.
- (c) *Restrict passage of aquatic life.* The mixing zones will not restrict the passage of aquatic life because aquatic life cannot pass through the management units. The tide gates connecting the management units to Hudeman Slough are closed in the summer when recycled water is discharged to the management units. When the tide gates are open, water flows out.

- (d) *Adversely impact biologically sensitive or critical habitats, including, but not limited to, habitat of species listed under federal or State endangered species laws.* The mixing zones will not adversely impact biologically sensitive or critical habitats. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife oversees the management units, and the restoration of the management units using recycled water has attracted thousands of migrating birds and has improved their ecological value. No known federal or State aquatic endangered species inhabit the management units (see *Hudeman Slough Enhancement Wetlands – Species Background*. Sonoma County Water Agency. December 2013).
- (e) *Produce undesirable or nuisance aquatic life.* The mixing zones will not produce undesirable or nuisance aquatic life because cyanide is not a nutrient.
- (f) *Result in floating debris, oil, or scum.* Effluent discharged to the management units is tertiary-treated and does not contain floating debris, oil, or scum. Receiving water limits in section V.A of this Order prohibit floating debris, oil, and scum.
- (g) *Produce objectionable color, odor, taste, or turbidity.* Effluent discharged to the management units is tertiary-treated and does not contain objectionable color, odor, taste, or turbidity. Receiving water limits in section V.A of this Order prohibit objectionable color, odor, and turbidity.
- (h) *Cause objectionable bottom deposits.* Effluent discharged to the management units is tertiary-treated and does not cause objectionable bottom deposits. Receiving water limits in section V.A of this Order prohibit objectionable bottom deposits.
- (i) *Dominate the receiving water or overlap a mixing zone from a different outfall.* The mixing zones comprise only a small portion of San Pablo Bay, and the management units are small relative to the adjacent wetland and slough system. Because water within the management units is not commingled, the mixing zones do not overlap.
- (j) *Exist near any drinking water intake.* There are no drinking water intakes near the management units. Receiving waters downstream of the management units are estuarine and generally too salty to be used for drinking water.

In accordance with SIP section 1.4.2.2.B, the mixing zones protect beneficial uses and comply with all regulatory requirements.

- iii. **Discharge Point No. 006.** The Discharger provides recycled water to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife to dilute bittern from a former salt pond in Napa-Sonoma Salt Marsh to restore and enhance its ecological value. Prior to discharge to the Napa-Sonoma Salt Marsh, the recycled water enters a shallow circular mixing chamber about 100 feet in diameter where it is mixed with water from an adjacent slough and bittern from the former salt pond. Dilution within the mixing chamber is about 5:1 (D=4).

This Order establishes the mixing chamber as a mixing zone for Discharge Point No. 007 and grants a cyanide dilution credit of 3.25:1 ($D=2.25$) to reflect dilution within the mixing zone. This dilution credit reflects less dilution than actually occurs; therefore, the resulting limits are conservatively protective. Provision VI.C.5.c of this Order requires the Discharger to better characterize cyanide mixing and dilution within the mixing chamber and the Napa-Sonoma Salt Marsh.

In accordance with SIP section 1.4.2.2, this mixing zone is as small as practicable. The mixing chamber is only 100 feet in diameter and it is operated specifically to provide mixing and dilution.

In accordance with SIP section 1.4.2.2.A, the mixing zone does not do any of the following:

- (a) *Compromise the integrity of the entire water body.* The mixing zone will not compromise the integrity of San Pablo Bay. The marshes adjacent to San Pablo Bay are a relatively small portion of this vast water body. Moreover, the use of recycled water in the Napa-Sonoma Salt Marsh provides environmental benefits because it will dilute the bittern from the former salt pond.
- (b) *Cause acutely toxic conditions to aquatic life passing through the mixing zone.* The cyanide discharged at Discharge Point No. 007 comes from recycled water storage ponds. The highest cyanide concentration measured in storage pond R4 (4.0 µg/L) was below the acute water quality objective for cyanide (9.4 µg/L). Furthermore, acute toxicity has not been observed in the effluent based on whole effluent toxicity tests.
- (c) *Restrict passage of aquatic life.* The mixing zone will not restrict the passage of aquatic life because aquatic life cannot pass through the mixing chamber. The mixing chamber is not connected to any receiving waters. Water is pumped into and out of it.
- (d) *Adversely impact biologically sensitive or critical habitats, including, but not limited to, habitat of species listed under federal or State endangered species laws.* The mixing chamber has no biologically sensitive or critical habitats. No known federal or State aquatic endangered species inhabit the mixing chamber.
- (e) *Produce undesirable or nuisance aquatic life.* The mixing zone will not produce undesirable or nuisance aquatic life because cyanide is not a nutrient.
- (f) *Result in floating debris, oil, or scum.* Effluent discharged to Napa-Sonoma Salt Marsh is tertiary-treated and does not contain floating debris, oil, or scum. Receiving water limits in section V.A of this Order prohibit floating debris, oil, and scum.
- (g) *Produce objectionable color, odor, taste, or turbidity.* Effluent discharged to Napa-Sonoma Salt Marsh is tertiary-treated and does not contain objectionable color, odor, taste, or turbidity. Receiving water limits in section V.A of this Order prohibit objectionable color, odor, and turbidity.

- (h) *Cause objectionable bottom deposits.* Effluent discharged to the mixing chamber is tertiary-treated and does not cause objectionable bottom deposits. Receiving water limits in section V.A of this Order prohibit objectionable bottom deposits.
- (i) *Dominate the receiving water or overlap a mixing zone from a different outfall.* The mixing zone comprises only a small portion of San Pablo Bay, and the mixing chamber small relative to the adjacent wetland and slough system. The mixing zone does not overlap with any other mixing zones.
- (j) *Exist near any drinking water intake.* There are no drinking water intakes near Napa-Sonoma Salt Marsh. Receiving waters downstream are estuarine and generally too salty to be used for drinking water.

In accordance with SIP section 1.4.2.2.B, the mixing zone protects beneficial uses and complies with all regulatory requirements.

- iv. Discharge Point No. 007.** The Discharger provides recycled water to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife to flush salt from Fly Bay to restore and enhance its ecological value. Fly Bay is a 290-acre saline pond about two feet deep and containing about 580 acre-feet of water. The Department of Fish and Wildlife flushes Fly Bay with about 26 acre-feet/day of water from nearby Napa and Mud Sloughs, and with about three acre-feet/day of recycled water the Discharger supplies. Therefore, cyanide from the recycled water will be diluted by about 9.7:1 ($D=8.7$) with water from the nearby sloughs.

This Order establishes Fly Bay as a mixing zone for Discharge Point No. 006 and grants a cyanide dilution credit of 3.25:1 ($D=2.25$) to reflect cyanide attenuation within the mixing zone. This dilution credit reflects less dilution than actually occurs; therefore, the resulting limits are conservatively protective. Provision VI.C.5.c of this Order requires the Discharger to better characterize cyanide attenuation and dilution in Fly Bay.

In accordance with SIP section 1.4.2.2, this mixing zone is as small as practicable. Like the management units, Fly Bay is physically constrained. Discharges flow and disperse within Fly Bay, and are retained for some time before release to the Napa-Sonoma Marsh Wildlife Area.

In accordance with SIP section 1.4.2.2.A, the mixing zone does not do any of the following:

- (a) *The mixing zone will not compromise the integrity of San Pablo Bay.* The marshes adjacent to San Pablo Bay are a relatively small portion of this vast water body. Moreover, the use of recycled water provides environmental benefits because it will dilute the saline waters of Fly Bay.
- (b) *Cause acutely toxic conditions to aquatic life passing through the mixing zone.* The cyanide discharged at Fly Bay comes from recycled water storage ponds. The highest cyanide concentration measured in storage pond R4 (4.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$) was below the acute water quality objective for cyanide (9.4 $\mu\text{g/L}$). Furthermore, acute

toxicity has not been observed in the effluent based on whole effluent toxicity tests.

- (c) *Restrict passage of aquatic life.* The mixing zone will not restrict the passage of aquatic life because aquatic life cannot pass through Fly Bay. Fly Bay is an enclosed pond that has no upstream access to any water bodies.
- (d) *Adversely impact biologically sensitive or critical habitats, including, but not limited to, habitat of species listed under federal or State endangered species laws* No known federal or State aquatic endangered species inhabit Fly Bay.
- (e) *Produce undesirable or nuisance aquatic life.* The mixing zone will not produce undesirable or nuisance aquatic life because cyanide is not a nutrient.
- (f) *Result in floating debris, oil, or scum.* Effluent discharged to Fly Bay is tertiary-treated and does not contain floating debris, oil, or scum. Receiving water limits in section V.A of this Order prohibit floating debris, oil, and scum.
- (g) *Produce objectionable color, odor, taste, or turbidity.* Effluent discharged to Fly Bay is tertiary-treated and does not contain objectionable color, odor, taste, or turbidity. Receiving water limits in section V.A of this Order prohibit objectionable color, odor, and turbidity.
- (h) *Cause objectionable bottom deposits.* Effluent discharged to Fly Bay is tertiary-treated and does not cause objectionable bottom deposits. Receiving water limits in section V.A of this Order prohibit objectionable bottom deposits.
- (i) *Dominate the receiving water or overlap a mixing zone from a different outfall.* The mixing zone comprises only a small portion of San Pablo Bay, and Fly Bay is small relative to the adjacent wetland and slough system. The mixing zone does not overlap with any other mixing zones.
- (j) *Exist near any drinking water intake.* There are no drinking water intakes near Fly Bay. Receiving waters downstream of Fly Bay are estuarine and generally too salty to be used for drinking water.

In accordance with SIP section 1.4.2.2.B, the mixing zone protects beneficial uses and complies with all regulatory requirements.

- b. WQBEL Development.** For those pollutants with reasonable potential, average monthly effluent limitations (AMELs) and maximum daily effluent limitations (MDELs) were developed as explained below.

- i. Copper**

- (a) **Water Quality Objectives.** Basin Plan Table 3-3A contains chronic and acute marine water quality objectives for copper of 6.0 and 9.4 µg/L (site-specific objectives for San Francisco Bay), expressed as dissolved metal and accounting for a Water Effects Ratio of 2.4. Converting these water quality objectives to total

recoverable metal using the site-specific translators of 0.64 (chronic) and 0.87 (acute) results in water quality criteria of 9.4 µg/L (chronic) and 11 µg/L (acute).

- (b) Reasonable Potential Analysis.** This Order establishes copper WQBELs because the maximum receiving water concentration (16 µg/L) exceeds the governing water quality objective (9.4 µg/L) and there are detectable copper concentrations in the effluent, demonstrating reasonable potential by Trigger 2, and because Basin Plan section 7.2.1.2 requires that individual NPDES permits for municipal and industrial wastewater treatment facilities include copper WQBELs.
- (c) WQBELs.** Copper WQBELs, calculated according to SIP procedures with an effluent data coefficient of variation of 0.26 and no dilution credit, are an AMEL of 7.5 µg/L and an MDEL of 11 µg/L. The newly calculated AMEL is less stringent than the one in the previous order (6.6 µg/L AMEL); therefore, this Order retains the previous AMEL to avoid backsliding.
- (d) Anti-backsliding.** Anti-backsliding requirements are satisfied because this Order's copper WQBELs are at least as stringent as those in the previous order.
- (e) Feasibility of Compliance.** The Water Board adopted Cease and Desist Order No. R2-2008-0061 because the Discharger could not immediately comply with the copper limits in the previous order. The Discharger is expected to be able to comply with the copper limits in this Order; the 95th percentile of the effluent data (6.2 µg/L) is less than the retained AMEL (6.6 µg/L) and the 99th percentile (6.8 µg/L) is less than the MDEL (11 µg/L). Therefore, Cease and Desist Order No. R2-2008-0061 is unnecessary and may be rescinded.

ii. Lead

- (a) Water Quality Objective.** The Basin Plan Table 3-3 marine water quality objectives for lead are 8.5 µg/L (chronic) and 220 µg/L (acute).
- (b) Reasonable Potential Analysis.** This Order establishes lead WQBELs because the maximum receiving water concentration (11 µg/L) exceeds the governing water quality objective (8.5 µg/L) and there are detectable lead concentrations in the effluent, demonstrating reasonable potential by Trigger 2.
- (c) WQBELs.** Lead WQBELs, calculated according to SIP procedures with a default effluent data coefficient of variation of 0.6 and no dilution credit, are an AMEL of 7.0 µg/L and an MDEL of 14 µg/L. Both the newly calculated AMEL and MDEL are less stringent than those in the previous order (3.2 µg/L AMEL and 6.1 µg/L MDEL); therefore, this Order retains the previous limits to avoid backsliding.
- (d) Anti-backsliding.** Anti-backsliding requirements are satisfied because this Order's lead WQBELs are at least as stringent as those in the previous order.

iii. Nickel

- (a) Water Quality Objective.** The Basin Plan Table 3-3 marine water quality objectives for nickel are 8.3 µg/L (chronic) and 75 µg/L (acute).

- (b) **Reasonable Potential Analysis.** This Order establishes nickel WQBELs because the maximum receiving water concentration (130 µg/L) exceeds the governing water quality objective (8.3 µg/L) and there are detectable nickel concentrations in the effluent, demonstrating reasonable potential by Trigger 2.
- (c) **WQBELs.** Nickel WQBELs, calculated according to SIP procedures with an effluent data coefficient of variation of 0.61 and no dilution credit, are an AMEL of 6.8 µg/L and an MDEL of 14 µg/L. The newly calculated MDEL is less stringent than the one in the previous order (13 µg/L MDEL); therefore, this Order retains the previous MDEL to avoid backsliding.
- (d) **Anti-backsliding.** Anti-backsliding requirements are satisfied because this Order's nickel WQBELs are at least as stringent as those in the previous order.

iv. Cyanide

- (a) **Water Quality Objectives.** Basin Plan Table 3-3C contains chronic and acute marine water quality objectives for cyanide of 2.9 µg/L and 9.4 µg/L (site-specific objectives for San Francisco Bay).
- (b) **Reasonable Potential Analysis.** This Order establishes cyanide WQBELs because the maximum effluent concentration at Discharge Point No. 001 (17 µg/L) and at Discharge Point Nos. 004, 005, and 006 (4.0 µg/L) exceed the governing water quality objective (2.9 µg/L), demonstrating reasonable potential by Trigger 1, and because Basin Plan section 4.7.2.2 requires that individual NPDES permits for municipal wastewater treatment facilities include cyanide WQBELs when based on the cyanide site-specific objectives in Basin Plan Table 3-3C.
- (c) **WQBELs.** Cyanide WQBELs, calculated according to SIP procedures with an effluent data coefficient of variation of 0.98 and a dilution credit of $D = 2.25$, are an AMEL of 5.2 µg/L and an MDEL of 13 µg/L.
- (d) **Anti-backsliding.** Anti-backsliding requirements are satisfied because this Order's cyanide WQBELs are more stringent as those in the previous order.

v. 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 applies to these pollutants. Elevated

levels of dioxins and furans in San Francisco Bay fish tissue demonstrate that the narrative bioaccumulation water quality objective is not being met. U.S. EPA has therefore placed San Francisco Bay on its 303(d)-list of receiving waters where water quality objectives are not being met after imposition of applicable technology-based requirements.

When the CTR was promulgated, U.S. EPA stated its support of the regulation of dioxin and dioxin-like compounds through the use of toxicity equivalencies (TEQs). U.S. EPA stated, “For California waters, 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. 31695-31696, May 18, 2000). This Order uses a TEQ scheme based on a set of toxicity equivalency factors (TEFs) the World Health Organization developed in 1998, and a set of bioaccumulation equivalency factors (BEFs) U.S. EPA developed for the Great Lakes region (40 C.F.R. part 132, Appendix F) to convert the concentration of any congener of dioxin or furan into an equivalent concentration of 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD). Although the 1998 World Health Organization 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 criterion for PCBs, and dioxin-like PCBs are included in the analysis of total PCBs.

The CTR establishes a numeric water quality objective for 2,3,7,8-TCDD of 1.4×10^{-8} µg/L for the protection of human health when aquatic organisms are consumed. 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.

- (b) **Reasonable Potential Analysis.** TEFs and BEFs were used to express measured concentrations of 16 dioxin congeners in effluent and background samples as equivalent 2,3,7,8-TCDD concentrations. For each sample, the sum of these equivalent concentrations is the dioxin-TEQ concentration. This Order establishes dioxin-TEQ WQBELs because the site-specific ambient background receiving water dioxin-TEQ concentration (7.1×10^{-8} µg/L) exceeds the CTR numeric criterion for 2,3,7,8-TCDD (1.4×10^{-8} µg/L) and dioxin-TEQ was detected in the effluent, demonstrating reasonable potential by Trigger 2.
- (c) **WQBELs.** Dioxin-TEQ WQBELs, calculated according to SIP procedures with a default effluent coefficient of variation of 0.60 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.** Anti-backsliding requirements are satisfied because this Order’s dioxin-TEQ WQBELs are the same as those in the previous order.

c. **Effluent Limit Calculations.** The following table shows the WQBEL calculations.

Table F-7. WQBEL Calculations

PRIORITY POLLUTANTS	Copper	Lead	Nickel	Cyanide	Dioxin TEQ
Units	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L
Basis and Criteria type	Basin Plan SSO	Basin Plan	Basin Plan	Basin Plan SSO	Basin Plan Narrative
Criteria -Acute	-----	221	75	-----	-----
Criteria -Chronic	-----	8.5	8.3	-----	-----
SSO Criteria -Acute	11	-----	-----	9.4	-----
SSO Criteria -Chronic	9.4	-----	-----	2.9	-----
Lowest water quality objective	9.4	8.5	8.3	2.9	1.4E-08
Site Specific Translator - MDEL	0.87	-----	-----	-----	-----
Site Specific Translator - AMEL	0.64	-----	-----	-----	-----
Dilution Factor (D)	0	0	0	2.25	0
No. of samples per month	4	4	4	4	4
Aquatic life criteria analysis required? (Y/N)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
HH criteria analysis required? (Y/N)	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Applicable Acute water quality objective	11	221	75	9.4	-----
Applicable Chronic water quality objective	9.4	8.5	8.3	2.9	-----
HH criteria	-----	-----	4600	220,000	1.4E-08
Background (Maximum Conc for Aquatic Life calc)	16	11	130	1.0	-----
Background (Average Conc for Human Health calc)	-----	-----	1.6	1.0	5.3E-08
Is the pollutant on the 303d list (Y/N)?	N	N	Y	N	Y
ECA acute	11	221	75	28	-----
ECA chronic	9.4	8.5	8.3	7.2	-----
ECA HH	-----	-----	4600	220,000	1.4E-08
No. of data points <10 or at least 80% of data reported non detect? (Y/N)	N	Y	N	N	Y
Average of effluent data	4.1		1.6	3.4	N/A
Standard Deviation of effluent data	1.0		1.0	3.4	N/A
CV calculated	0.26		0.61	0.98	N/A
CV (Selected) - Final	0.26	0.6	0.61	0.98	0.60
ECA acute mult99	0.573	0.321	0.317	0.208	-----
ECA chronic mult99	0.748	0.527	0.522	0.379	-----
LTA acute	6.2	71	24	5.9	-----
LTA chronic	7.0	4.5	4.3	2.7	-----
minimum of LTAs	6.2	4.5	4.3	2.7	-----
AMEL mult95	1.225	1.55	1.56	1.93	1.6
MDEL mult99	1.746	3.11	3.16	4.82	3.1
AMEL (aq life)	7.5	7.0	6.8	5.2	-----

MDEL(aq life)	11	14	14	13	-----
MDEL/AMEL Multiplier	-----	-----	2.0	2.5	2.0
AMEL (human hlth)	-----	-----	4600	220,000	1.4E-08
MDEL (human hlth)	-----	-----	9300	550,000	2.8E-08
minimum of AMEL for Aq. life vs HH	7.5	7.0	6.8	5.2	1.4E-08
minimum of MDEL for Aq. Life vs HH	11	14	14	13	2.8E-08
AMEL in previous order	6.6	3.2	6.8	6.7	1.4E-08
MDEL in previous order	11	6.1	13	15	2.8E-08
Final limit - AMEL	6.6	3.2	6.8	5.2	1.4E-08
Final limit - MDEL	11	6.1	13	13	2.8E-08

5. Whole Effluent Acute Toxicity

This Order includes effluent limitations for whole effluent acute toxicity based on Basin Plan Table 4-3. All bioassays are to be performed according to the U.S. EPA approved method in 40 C.F.R. section 136, currently *Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms*, 5th Edition (EPA-821-R-02-012). The approved test species specified in the MRP is the fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*).

Based on Basin Plan section 3.3.20, if the Discharger can demonstrate that ammonia causes acute toxicity and that the total ammonia in the discharge is below the water quality criterion of 6.2 mg/L as N, then such toxicity does not constitute a violation of the effluent limitations for whole effluent acute toxicity. This criterion is the Basin Plan chronic objective for un-ionized ammonia converted to total ammonia using receiving water salinity, pH, and temperature (see section IV.C.2.h).

6. Whole Effluent Chronic Toxicity

- a. Water Quality Objective.** Basin Plan section 3.3.18 states, “There shall be no chronic toxicity in ambient waters. Chronic toxicity is a detrimental biological effect on growth rate, reproduction, fertilization success, larval development, population abundance, community composition, or any other relevant measure of the health of an organism, population, or community.”
- b. Reasonable Potential Analysis.** As part of regular quarterly monitoring, or as part of Toxicity Identification Evaluation (TIE) studies, the Discharger found chronic toxicity in its effluent using red abalone (*Haliotis refescens*) and water flea (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*). The Discharger has been doing TIE studies since December 2009 and has not yet identified all sources of chronic toxicity. Initial results indicate that zinc is partly responsible for the toxicity and other metals, such as barium and copper, may also be involved. The Discharger is continuing its investigation.
- c. Requirements.** The Order contains a narrative chronic toxicity effluent limitation based on the Basin Plan’s narrative toxicity water quality objective. The Order also includes requirements for chronic toxicity monitoring to ensure attainment of the 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 in some circumstances. These requirements are consistent with CTR and SIP requirements. While chronic toxicity has been observed during the last permit cycle, the Discharger is undertaking studies to determine the cause of the chronic toxicity so it can eliminate it. This process is expected to resolve the observed toxicity; therefore, a narrative chronic toxicity effluent limitation is appropriate.

- d. Screening Phase Study and Monitoring Requirement.** The MRP requires the Discharger to conduct a chronic toxicity screening phase study, as described in MRP Appendix E-1, prior to permit reissuance. The Discharger’s most recent (January 2009) chronic toxicity screening study indicated red abalone (*Haliotis refescens*) as the most sensitive species. The accelerated monitoring triggers are based on Basin Plan Table 4-5.

D. Effluent Limitation Considerations

- 1. Anti-backsliding.** This Order complies with the anti-backsliding provisions of CWA sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) and 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(l), which generally require effluent limitations in a reissued permit to be as stringent as those in the previous permit. Most requirements of this Order are at least as stringent as those in the previous order. However, this Order does not retain heptachlor and ammonia limits from the previous order because data no longer indicate that these pollutants have reasonable potential to exceed water quality objectives. This is consistent with State Water Board Order WQ 2001-16.
- 2. Antidegradation.** This Order complies with the antidegradation provisions of 40 C.F.R. section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16. It continues the status quo with respect to the level of discharge authorized in the previous order, which is the baseline by which to measure whether degradation will occur. This Order does not increase authorized flows, allow for a reduced level of treatment, or increase effluent limitations relative to those in the previous order.
- 3. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants.** This Order contains both technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations for individual pollutants. This Order’s technology-based requirements implement minimum, applicable federal technology-based requirements. In addition, this Order contains more stringent effluent limitations as necessary to meet water quality standards. Collectively, this Order’s restrictions on individual pollutants are no more stringent than required to implement CWA requirements.

This Order’s WQBELs have been derived to implement water quality objectives that protect beneficial uses. The beneficial uses and water quality objectives have been approved pursuant to federal law and are the applicable federal water quality standards. To the extent that WQBELs were derived from the CTR, the CTR is the applicable standard pursuant to 40 C.F.R. section 131.38. The procedures for calculating these WQBELs are based on the CTR, as implemented in accordance with the SIP, which U.S. EPA approved on May 18, 2000. U.S. EPA approved most Basin Plan beneficial uses and water quality objectives prior to May 30, 2000. Beneficial uses and water quality objectives submitted to U.S. EPA prior to May 30, 2000, but not approved by U.S. EPA before that date, are nonetheless “applicable water quality standards for purposes of the CWA” pursuant to 40 C.F.R. section

131.21(c)(1). U.S. EPA approved the remaining beneficial uses and water quality objectives so they are applicable water quality standards pursuant to 40 C.F.R. section 131.21(c)(2).

V. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

The receiving water limitations in sections V.A and V.B of the Order are based on Basin Plan narrative and numeric water quality objectives. The receiving water limitation in section V.C of the Order requires compliance with federal and State water quality standards.

VI. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

Attachment D contains standard provisions that apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with 40 C.F.R. section 122.41 and additional conditions applicable to specific categories of permits in accordance with 40 C.F.R. section 122.42. The Discharger must comply with these provisions. The conditions set forth in 40 C.F.R. sections 122.41(a)(1) and (b) through (n) apply to all state-issued NPDES permits and must be incorporated into the permits either expressly or by reference.

In accordance with 40 C.F.R. section 123.25(a)(12), states may omit or modify conditions to impose more stringent requirements. Attachment G contains standard provisions that supplement the federal standard provisions in Attachment D.

This Order omits federal conditions that address enforcement authority specified in 40 C.F.R. sections 122.41(j)(5) and (k)(2) because the State's enforcement authority under the Water Code is more stringent. In lieu of these conditions, this Order incorporates Water Code section 13387(e) by reference.

B. Monitoring and Reporting

Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. section 122.48, NPDES permits must specify requirements for recording and reporting monitoring results. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383, and 40 C.F.R. sections 122.41(h) and (j), authorize the Regional Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. This Order establishes monitoring and reporting requirements, contained in the MRP (Attachment E), that implement federal and State requirements. For more background regarding these requirements, see section VII of this Fact Sheet.

C. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

These provisions are based on 40 C.F.R. sections 122.62 and 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 and relevant information that may become available in the future, and other circumstances as allowed by law.

2. Effluent and Receiving Water Characterization Study and Report

This Order does not include effluent limitations for priority pollutants that do not demonstrate reasonable potential, but this provision requires the Discharger to continue monitoring for these pollutants as described in the MRP and Attachment G. This provision also requires limited receiving water monitoring for priority pollutants. This requirement is authorized pursuant to CWC section 13267, and is necessary to inform the next permit reissuance and to ensure that the Discharger takes timely steps in response to any unanticipated change in effluent quality during the term of this Order.

3. Pollutant 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

- a. **Sludge and Biosolids Management.** Provision VI.C.4.a is based on Basin Plan section 4.17 and 40 C.F.R. parts 257 and 503. “Sludge” refers to the solid, semisolid, and liquid residue removed during primary, secondary, and advanced wastewater treatment processes. “Biosolids” refers to sludge that has been treated and may be beneficially reused.
- c. **Collection System Management.** Provision VI.C.4.b explains this Order’s requirements as they relate to the Discharger’s collection system, and promotes consistency with the State Water Board’s *Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Sanitary Sewer Systems* (General Collection System WDRs), Order 2006-0003-DWQ as amended by WQ 2008-0002-EXEC and WQ 2013-0058-EXEC. The General Collection System WDRs require 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 Collection System WDRs. The General Collection System WDRs contain requirements for collection system operation and maintenance, and for reporting and mitigating sanitary sewer overflows. They also require agencies to develop sanitary sewer management plans and report all sanitary sewer overflows. The Discharger must comply with both the General Collection System WDRs and this Order.

5. Other Special Provisions

- a. **Copper Action Plan.** This provision is based on Basin Plan section 7.2.1.2 and is necessary to ensure that use of copper site-specific objectives is consistent with antidegradation policies. Data the San Francisco Estuary Institute compiled for 2009-2011 indicate no degradation of San Francisco Bay water quality with respect to copper (<http://www.sfei.org/content/copper-site-specific-objective-3-year-rolling-averages>).
- b. **Cyanide Action Plan.** This provision is based on Basin Plan section 4.7.2.2 and is necessary to ensure that use of cyanide site-specific objectives is consistent with antidegradation policies. The threshold for considering influent cyanide concentrations to indicate a possible “significant cyanide discharge” in the Discharger’s service area is set at 18 µg/L. This concentration is about 1.5 times the maximum cyanide concentration

(12 µg/L) found in the facility's influent during the previous order term. Because the Discharger has not observed influent cyanide concentrations greater than 12 µg/L, if influent concentrations 1.5 times this level were observed, there could be a significant cyanide source.

- c. **Cyanide Dilution Study.** This provision is based on Basin Plan section 4.7.2.2 and SIP section 1.4.2.2. Basin Plan Table 4-6 establishes a cyanide dilution factor of 3.25:1 for discharges to Schell Slough (Discharge Point 001), but not for discharges to the receiving waters of Discharge Point Nos. 004, 005, 006, and 007. This study is necessary to confirm that the cyanide dilution factor developed for Schell Slough (*Staff Report on Proposed Site Specific Water Quality Objectives for Cyanide for San Francisco Bay*, December 4, 2006) is also appropriate for Discharge Point Nos. 004, 005, 006, and 007, or to otherwise determine appropriate dilution factors.
- d. **Reliability Reports.** This provision based on Basin Plan Prohibition 1, which requires that discharges to shallow waters be protected from the effects of abnormal discharges caused by temporary upsets and malfunctions. For more regarding the rationale for this provision, see section IV.A.2.

VII. MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP)

Attachment E contains the MRP for this Order. It specifies sampling stations, pollutants to be monitored (including all parameters for which effluent limitations are specified), monitoring frequencies, and reporting requirements. The following provides the rationale for the MRP requirements.

A. MRP Requirements Rationale

1. **Influent Monitoring.** Influent flow monitoring is necessary to understand Facility operations. BOD₅ and TSS monitoring is necessary to evaluate compliance with this Order's 85 percent removal requirement. Basin Plan section 4.7.2.2 requires cyanide monitoring because this Order is based on site-specific cyanide water quality objectives.
2. **Effluent Monitoring.** Effluent flow monitoring is necessary to evaluate compliance with Prohibition III.E (average dry weather flow) and to understand Facility operations. Effluent monitoring at Monitoring Locations EFF-001 and EFF-002 is necessary to evaluate compliance with this Order's effluent limitations and to support the reasonable potential analysis and development of effluent limitations for the next permit reissuance. Effluent monitoring at Monitoring Locations EFF-004, EFF-005, and EFF-006 is necessary to confirm that chemicals added to the effluent to prevent excessive algae growth in the reclamation reservoirs do not threaten beneficial uses. Cyanide monitoring at these locations is also necessary to support the reasonable potential analysis for the next permit reissuance. Provision VI.C.2.a of the Order requires monitoring for priority pollutants for which there are no effluent limits to inform the next permit reissuance (e.g., to support the reasonable potential analysis) and to ensure that the Discharger takes timely steps in response to any unanticipated change in effluent quality.
3. **Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing.** Acute and chronic whole effluent toxicity tests are necessary to evaluate compliance with the acute and chronic toxicity effluent limitations.

Chronic toxicity tests are also necessary to evaluate whether chronic toxicity triggers the need for accelerated monitoring and a Toxicity Reduction Evaluation.

- 4. Receiving Water Monitoring.** Receiving water monitoring is necessary to evaluate compliance with this Order's receiving water limitations, and to support the reasonable potential analysis and development of effluent limitations for the next permit reissuance. Provision VI.C.2.a requires monitoring for additional priority pollutants to inform the next permit reissuance.

B. Monitoring Requirements Summary. The table below summarizes this Order's monitoring requirements. This table is for informational purposes only. The actual requirements are specified in the MRP and elsewhere in this Order.

Table F-8. Monitoring Requirements Summary

Parameter	Influent INF-001	Effluent EFF-001	Effluent EFF-002	Effluent EFF-005 through EFF-006	Receiving Water RSW-001 through RSW-005
Flow	Continuous	Continuous			
BOD ₅	3/Week	3/Week			
TSS	3/Week	3/Week			
Oil and Grease		1/Month			
pH		Continuous or 1/Day			1/Quarter
Total Coliform			1/Day		
Chlorine Residual		Continuous			
Acute Toxicity		1/Month			
Chronic Toxicity		2/Year			
Ammonia		1/Quarter			1/Quarter
Copper		1/Month			
Lead		1/Month		1/Year	
Nickel		1/Month			
Dioxin-TEQ		2/Year			
Cyanide	2/Year		1/Month	1/Year	
Hexavalent Chromium				1/Year	
Total Chromium				1/Year	
Arsenic				1/Year	
Cadmium				1/Year	
Benzidine				1/Year	
Dissolved Oxygen					1/Quarter
Sulfides					1/Quarter
Temperature					1/Quarter
Hardness					1/Quarter
Salinity					1/Quarter
Other Priority Pollutants		1/Year			1/5 years ^[1]

Footnote:

^[1] Priority pollutant monitoring is required only at Monitoring Location RSW-005.

VIII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Regional Water Board considered the issuance of WDRs that will serve as an NPDES permit for the Facility. As a step in the WDR adoption process, Regional Water Board staff developed tentative WDRs and encouraged 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 an opportunity to submit written comments and recommendations. Notification was provided through *The Sonoma Index-Tribune*. The public had access to the agenda and any changes in dates and locations through the Regional Water Board's website at <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay>.

B. Written Comments. Interested persons were invited to submit written comments concerning the tentative WDRs as explained through the notification process. Comments were due either in person or by mail at the Regional Water Board office at 1515 Clay Street, Suite 1400, Oakland, California 94612, to the attention of Vincent Christian.

For full staff response and Regional Water Board consideration, the written comments were due at the Regional Water Board office by 5:00 p.m. on [DATE].

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

Date: Wednesday, March 12, 2014
Time: 9:00 a.m.
Location: Elihu Harris State Office Building
1515 Clay Street, 1st Floor Auditorium
Oakland, CA 94612

Contact: Vincent Christian, (510) 622-2349, vchristian@waterboards.ca.gov

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

Dates and venues change. The Regional Water Board web address is <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay>, where one could access the current agenda for changes in dates and locations.

D. Reconsideration of Waste Discharge Requirements. Any aggrieved person may petition the State Water Board to review the Regional Water Board decision regarding the final WDRs. The State Water Board must receive the petition at the following address within 30 calendar days of the Regional Water Board action:

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

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

- E. Information and Copying.** The Report of Waste Discharge, related supporting documents, and comments received are on file and may be inspected at the address above at any time between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged 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 the Facility, and provide a name, address, and phone number.
- G. Additional Information.** Requests for additional information or questions regarding this Order should be directed to Vincent Christian at (510) 622-2349 or vchristian@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

Contents

I. STANDARD PROVISIONS - PERMIT COMPLIANCE..... G-1

- A. Duty to Comply G-1
- B. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense G-1
- C. Duty to Mitigate G-1
 - 1. Contingency Plan G-1
 - 2. Spill Prevention Plan..... G-2
- D. Proper Operation & Maintenance..... G-2
 - 1. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manual..... G-2
 - 2. Wastewater Facilities Status Report G-2
 - 3. Proper Supervision and Operation of Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) G-3
- E. Property Rights..... G-3
- F. Inspection and Entry..... G-3
- G. Bypass G-3
- H. Upset..... G-3
- I. Other G-3
- J. Storm water G-3
 - 1. Storm water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPP Plan)..... G-3
 - 2. Source Identification..... G-4
 - 3. Storm water Management Controls G-5
 - 4. Annual Verification of SWPP Plan..... G-6
- K. Biosolids Management G-6

II. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION..... G-7

III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING..... G-7

- A. Sampling and Analyses G-7
 - 1. Use of Certified Laboratories..... G-7
 - 2. Use of Appropriate Minimum Levels G-7
 - 3. Frequency of Monitoring G-7
- B. Biosolids MonitoringG-10
 - 1. Biosolids Monitoring FrequencyG-10
 - 2. Biosolids Pollutants to MonitorG-10
- C. Standard Observations.....G-10
 - 1. Receiving Water ObservationsG-10
 - 2. Wastewater Effluent ObservationsG-11
 - 3. Beach and Shoreline ObservationsG-11
 - 4. Land Retention or Disposal Area Observations.....G-11
 - 5. Periphery of Waste Treatment and/or Disposal Facilities ObservationsG-12

IV. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS..... G-12

- A. Records to be Maintained.....G-12
- B. Records of monitoring informationG-12
 - 1. Analytical Information.....G-12
 - 2. Flow Monitoring Data.....G-12
 - 3. Wastewater Treatment Process SolidsG-13
 - 4. Disinfection Process.....G-13
 - 5. Treatment Process BypassesG-13
 - 6. Treatment Facility OverflowsG-14
- C. Claims of ConfidentialityG-14

V. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING G-14

- A. Duty to Provide InformationG-14
- B. Signatory and Certification RequirementsG-14
- C. Monitoring ReportsG-14
 - 1. Self Monitoring ReportsG-14
- D. Compliance SchedulesG-18
- E. Twenty-Four Hour ReportingG-18
 - 1. Spill of Oil or Other Hazardous Material ReportsG-18
 - 2. Unauthorized Discharges from Municipal Wastewater Treatment PlantsG-19
- F. Planned ChangesG-22
- G. Anticipated NoncomplianceG-22
- H. Other Noncompliance.....G-22
- I. Other Information.....G-22
- VI. STANDARD PROVISION – ENFORCEMENT G-22**
- VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS G-22**
- VIII. DEFINITIONS G-22**

**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 Regional Water Board staff.
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 U.S. EPA (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 limits.

- i. 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
- ii. 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 limits 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 limits 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 limits, 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 limits, 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:

<u>Metric tons biosolids/365 days</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
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 (AttachmentD)

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 Regional Water Board staff. 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 U.S. EPA, Region IX.

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

B. 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 limits 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 limits, the number of samples taken during the monitoring period, and the number of samples that exceed applicable effluent limits.

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:
 - i. 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.
 - ii. 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 conducts 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:

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

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:
 - (i) List of analyses for which the Discharger is certified;
 - (ii) 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
 - (iii) 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 U.S. EPA 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 Regional Water Board staff. 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;
- 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;

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.

- 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 BSummary of Communication Requirements for Unauthorized Discharges¹ from
Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plants

Discharger is 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

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.

F. Planned Changes – Not supplemented

G. Anticipated Noncompliance – Not supplemented

H. Other Noncompliance – Not supplemented

I. Other Information – Not supplemented

VI. STANDARD PROVISION – 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:

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

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 “Q_i” and “C_i” 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, “C_i” is the concentration measured in the composite sample and “Q_i” 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. “Q_t” 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										

¹ The suggested method is the U.S. EPA Method unless otherwise specified (SM = Standard Methods). The Discharger may use another U.S. EPA-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 µg/l).

⁴ The Discharger shall use ultra-clean sampling (U.S. EPA Method 1669) and ultra-clean analytical methods (U.S. EPA Method 1631) for mercury monitoring. The minimum level for mercury is 2 ng/l (or 0.002 µg/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.

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
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										
35.	Methyl Chloride or Chloromethane	601	0.5	2										
36.	Methylene Chloride or Dichloromethane	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										

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
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										
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											

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.

