

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

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waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay

**TENTATIVE ORDER R2-2022-00XX
NPDES PERMIT CA0038881**

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

Discharger **City of San Leandro**
Name of Facility **City of San Leandro Water Pollution Control Plant – Treatment Wetland**
Facility Address **3000 Davis Street
San Leandro, CA 94577
Alameda County**

Table 1. Discharge Locations

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude (North-South)	Discharge Point Longitude (East-West)	Receiving Water
002	Polished Secondary-Treated Municipal Wastewater	37.7134°	-122.2005°	Lower San Francisco Bay

This Order was adopted on:

This Order shall become effective on:

This Order shall expire on:

CIWQS regulatory measure number:

<Adoption Date>

June 1, 2022

May 31, 2027

<XXXXX>

The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge as an application for updated WDRs in accordance with title 23, California Code of Regulations, and an application for reissuance of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit no later than **August 31, 2026**. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region (Regional Water Board) have classified this discharge as “**minor**.”

I hereby certify that this Order with all attachments is a full, true, and correct copy of the Order adopted by the Regional Water Board on the date indicated above.

Michael Montgomery, Executive Officer

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1. FACILITY INFORMATION

Information describing the City of San Leandro Water Pollution Control Plant and its treatment wetland (jointly, the Facility) is summarized on the cover page and in Fact Sheet (Attachment F) sections 1 and 2. Fact Sheet section 1 also includes information regarding the permit application.

2. FINDINGS

The Regional Water Board finds the following:

- 2.1. 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 authorizing the Discharger to discharge into waters of the United States as described in Table 1 subject to the WDRs in this Order.
- 2.2. 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 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 and G are also incorporated into this Order.
- 2.3. Notification of Interested Parties.** The Regional Water Board notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe these WDRs and has provided an opportunity to submit written comments and recommendations. Fact Sheet section 8.1 provides details regarding the notification.
- 2.4. Consideration of Public Comment.** The Regional Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge. Fact Sheet section 8.3 provides details regarding the public hearing.

THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that, 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.

3. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

- 3.1.** Discharge of treated or partially-treated wastewater at a location or in a manner different from that described in this Order is prohibited.

3.2. Bypass of untreated or partially-treated wastewater to waters of the United States is prohibited, except as provided for in Attachment D section 1.7 of this Order.

3.3. Influent flow to the treatment wetland in excess of 0.95 MGD is prohibited, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location INF-002W as described in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP, Attachment E).

4. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

4.1. Effluent Limitations. The discharge at Discharge Point 002 shall meet the following effluent limitations, with compliance measured at Monitoring Locations EFF-002B, INF-002W, and EFF-002W as described in the MRP:

Table 2. Effluent Limitations

Parameter	Units	Average Monthly	Average Weekly	Maximum Daily	Instantaneous Minimum	Instantaneous Maximum	Monitoring Location
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20°C	mg/L	25	40	-	-	-	INF-002W
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	20	30	-	-	-	INF-002W
Chlorine, Total Residual	mg/L	-	-	-	-	0.0 [1]	INF-002W
pH [2]	standard units	-	-	-	6.5	8.5	EFF-002B
Ammonia, Total	mg/L as N	7.5	-	12	-	-	INF-002W or EFF-002B
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	11	-	19	-	-	EFF-002W
Cyanide, Total	µg/L	4.3	-	8.7	-	-	EFF-002W

Footnotes:

[1] This instantaneous maximum total residual chlorine effluent limitation shall be replaced by a one-hour average effluent limitation of 0.013 mg/L on the first day of the month following U.S. EPA approval of the chlorine water quality objectives set forth in Regional Water Board Resolution R2-2020-0031.

[2] 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.

4.2. Percent Removal. The average monthly percent removal of carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand (CBOD) and total suspended solids (TSS) at the point of treatment plant discharge to the treatment wetland shall not be less than 85 percent (i.e., in each calendar month, the arithmetic mean of CBOD and TSS, by concentration, of effluent samples collected at Monitoring Location INF-002W as described in the MRP, shall not exceed 15 percent of the arithmetic mean of CBOD and TSS, by concentration, of influent samples collected at Monitoring Location INF-002B as described in the MRP, at approximately the same times during the same periods).

4.3. Enterococcus Bacteria. The discharge to the treatment wetland shall meet the following enterococcus bacteria effluent limitations, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location EFF-002B as described in the MRP:

- 4.3.1. The six-week rolling geometric mean of enterococcus bacteria shall not exceed 30 colony forming units per 100 milliliters (CFU/100 mL). Compliance with this limit shall be determined weekly by calculating the geometric mean of all enterococcus bacteria sample results from the past six weeks.
- 4.3.2. No more than 10 percent of all enterococcus bacteria samples collected in a calendar month shall exceed 110 CFU/100 mL. Compliance with this limit shall be determined based on measured sample results. The Discharger shall not report interpolated results. If the Discharger has 9 or fewer sample results in a calendar month, compliance shall be based on the highest result. If the Discharger has 10 to 19 sample results, compliance shall be based on the second highest result, and so on.

4.4. Acute Toxicity. The discharge at Discharge Point 002 shall meet the following acute toxicity effluent limitation, with compliance measured at Monitoring Location INF-002W as described in the MRP. If the Discharger can demonstrate that toxicity exceeding this acute toxicity limit is caused solely by ammonia and that the ammonia in the discharge complies with the ammonia effluent limits in Table 2 of this Order, then such toxicity shall not constitute a violation of this acute toxicity limit.

- 4.5.1. The three-sample median shall not exhibit less than 90 percent survival (i.e., a bioassay test showing survival of less than 90 percent shall represent a violation of this effluent limitation if one or more of the past two bioassay tests also show less than 90 percent survival); and
- 4.5.2. The single-sample maximum value shall not exhibit less than 70 percent survival (i.e., a bioassay test showing survival of less than 70 percent shall represent a violation of this effluent limitation).

5. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

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

- 5.1.1. Floating material, including solids, liquids, foams, and scum, in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses;
- 5.1.2. Alteration of suspended sediment in such a manner as to cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses or detrimental increase in the concentrations of toxic pollutants in sediments or aquatic life;

- 5.1.3. Suspended material in concentrations that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses;
- 5.1.4. Bottom deposits or aquatic growths to the extent that such deposits or growths cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses;
- 5.1.5. Alteration of temperature beyond present natural background levels unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Regional Water Board that such alteration in temperature does not adversely affect beneficial uses;
- 5.1.6. Changes in turbidity that cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses, or increases from normal background light penetration or turbidity greater than 10 percent in areas where natural turbidity is greater than 50 nephelometric turbidity units, or above 55 nephelometric turbidity units in areas where natural turbidity is less than or equal to 50 nephelometric turbidity units;
- 5.1.7. Coloration that causes nuisance or adversely affects beneficial uses;
- 5.1.8. Visible, floating, suspended, or deposited oil or other products of petroleum origin; or
- 5.1.9. 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.

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

- 5.2.1. Dissolved Oxygen 5.0 mg/L, minimum

The median dissolved oxygen concentration for any three consecutive months shall not be less than 80 percent 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
- 5.2.2. Dissolved Sulfide Natural background levels
- 5.2.3. pH The pH shall not be depressed below 6.5 nor raised above 8.5. The discharge shall not cause changes greater than 0.5 pH units in normal ambient pH levels.
- 5.2.4. Nutrients Waters shall not contain biostimulatory substances in concentrations that promote aquatic growths to the extent

that such growths cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.

- 5.3.** The discharge shall not cause a violation of any water quality standard for receiving waters adopted by the Regional Water Board or State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) as required by the CWA and regulations adopted thereunder beyond any mixing zone established through this Order. If more stringent water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to CWA section 303, or amendments thereto, the Regional Water Board may revise or modify this Order in accordance with the more stringent standards.

6. PROVISIONS

6.1. Standard Provisions

- 6.1.1. The Discharger shall comply with all “Standard Provisions” in Attachment D.
- 6.1.2. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable provisions of the “Regional Standard Provisions, and Monitoring and Reporting Requirements for NPDES Wastewater Discharge Permits” in Attachment G.
- 6.1.3. If there is any conflict, duplication, or overlap between provisions in this Order, the more stringent provision shall apply.

6.2. Monitoring and Reporting Provisions

The Discharger shall comply with the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP, Attachment E) and future revisions thereto, and applicable monitoring and reporting requirements in Attachments D and G.

6.3. Special Provisions

6.3.1. Reopener Provisions

The Regional Water Board may modify or reopen this Order prior to its expiration date in any of the following circumstances as allowed by law or as otherwise authorized by law. The Discharger may request a permit modification based on any of these circumstances. With any such request, the Discharger shall include antidegradation and anti-backsliding analyses as necessary.

- 6.3.1.1. If present or future investigations demonstrate that the discharges governed by this Order have or will have a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to adverse impacts on water quality or beneficial uses of the receiving waters;
- 6.3.1.2. If new or revised water quality objectives or total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) come into effect for San Francisco Bay or contiguous water bodies

(whether statewide, regional, or site-specific). In such cases, effluent limitations in this Order may be modified as necessary to reflect the updated water quality objectives or wasteload allocations. Adoption of the effluent limitations in this Order is not intended to restrict in any way future modifications based on legally-adopted water quality objectives or TMDLs or as otherwise permitted under federal regulations governing NPDES permit modifications;

- 6.3.1.3. If translator, dilution, or other water quality studies provide a basis for determining that a permit condition should be modified;
- 6.3.1.4. If a State Water Board precedential decision, new policy, new law, or new regulation is adopted;
- 6.3.1.5. If an administrative or judicial decision on a separate NPDES permit or WDRs addresses requirements similar to this discharge; or
- 6.3.1.6. If the Discharger requests adjustments in effluent limits due to the implementation of stormwater diversion for redirecting dry weather and first flush discharges from a storm drain system to the sanitary sewer system as a stormwater pollutant control strategy.

6.3.2. **Effluent Characterization Study and Report**

- 6.3.2.1. **Study Elements.** The Discharger shall characterize and evaluate the discharge from Discharge Point 002 as required by the MRP to verify that the reasonable potential analysis conclusions of this Order remain valid and to inform the next permit reissuance. If concentrations of any of the priority pollutants listed in Attachment G, Table B, 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 exceedance of 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 6.3.3.

6.3.2.2. **Reporting Requirements**

- 6.3.2.2.1. **Routine Reporting.** The Discharger shall report the pollutants detected at or above applicable water quality objectives (see Fact Sheet Table F-6 for the objectives) in the transmittal letter for the self-monitoring report associated with the month in which samples were collected. This requirement does not apply to pollutants with effluent limitations (see Table 2 of this Order).

6.3.2.2.2. **Annual Reporting.** The Discharger shall summarize the annual data evaluation and source investigation in the annual self-monitoring report described in MRP section 7.2.2.2.

6.3.3. Pollutant Minimization Program

6.3.3.1. The Discharger shall continue to implement its Pollutant Minimization Program as described below when there evidence is 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:

6.3.3.1.1. A sample result is reported as DNQ and the effluent limitation is less than the Reporting Level (RL); or

6.3.3.1.2. A sample result is reported as not detected (ND) and the effluent limitation is less than the MDL, using definitions described in Attachment A and reporting protocols described in the MRP.

6.3.3.2. If triggered for a reason set forth in Provision 6.3.3.1, above, the Discharger's Pollutant Minimization Program shall include, but not be limited to, the following actions and submittals:

6.3.3.2.1. An annual review and semi-annual monitoring of potential sources of the reportable priority pollutants, which may include fish tissue monitoring and other bio-uptake sampling, or alternative measures when source monitoring is unlikely to produce useful analytical data;

6.3.3.2.2. 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;

6.3.3.2.3. Submittal of a control strategy designed to proceed toward the goal of maintaining concentrations of the reportable priority pollutants in the effluent at or below the effluent limitation;

6.3.3.2.4. Implementation of appropriate cost-effective control measures for the reportable priority pollutants, consistent with the control strategy; and

6.3.3.2.5. Inclusion of the following specific items within the annual report required by Provision 6.3.3.2, above:

- 6.3.3.2.5.1. All Pollutant Minimization Program monitoring results for the previous year;
- 6.3.3.2.5.2. List of potential sources of the reportable priority pollutants;
- 6.3.3.2.5.3. Summary of all actions undertaken pursuant to the control strategy; and
- 6.3.3.2.5.4. Description of actions to be taken in the following year.

The Discharger may satisfy this provision by instead including this information in the Pollutant Minimization Program annual report submitted under NPDES Permit CA0037869 (for the EBDA Common Outfall) and referencing this submittal in its annual self-monitoring report (see MRP section 7.2.2.2).

6.3.4. Other Special Provisions

- 6.3.4.1. **Commencement of Wetland Discharge.** The Discharger shall submit the following items before it commences discharging from the treatment wetland (Discharge Point 002):
 - 6.3.4.1.1. Documentation that the reliability, capability, and performance of the new nitrification system and treatment wetland will maintain compliance with this Order (i.e., the Discharger shall evaluate the hydraulic and organic loading capacities of the treatment facilities by appropriate combinations of desk-top analyses and treatment process stress testing to simulate design peak loading conditions);
 - 6.3.4.1.2. Certification by a licensed professional that the nitrification system and treatment wetland have been constructed as designed and are ready for use;
 - 6.3.4.1.3. Demonstration of compliance with all applicable provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (California Public Resources Code Division 13, Chapter 3, section 21100 et seq.);
 - 6.3.4.1.4. Updates to the Operations and Maintenance Manual and Contingency Plan for the nitrification system and treatment wetland;
 - 6.3.4.1.5. Notification, at least 30 days prior, of the specific date the Discharger proposes to commence discharging from the treatment wetland (Discharge Point 002).
- 6.3.4.2. **Startup Operations Plan.** Under Water Code section 13385(j)(1)(D), the Discharger may, at least 30 days in advance of operating the planned Facility (i.e., nitrification system and treatment wetland), submit a startup operations plan. The plan should describe the actions the Discharger will take during a

specific period that requires adjusting and testing new treatment units, including steps to prevent violations of the requirements of this Order. If the Discharger pursues this option, it should identify the shortest reasonable time required for the period of adjusting and testing, which is not to exceed 90 days for biological treatment units and not to exceed 30 days for any other type of treatment unit.

ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

DEFINITIONS

Arithmetic Mean (μ)

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

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

where: Σx is the sum of the measured ambient water concentrations,
and n is the number of samples

Average Monthly Effluent Limitation (AMEL)

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)

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, through 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 (CV)

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 a constituent discharged over a calendar day (12:00 a.m. through 11:59 p.m.) 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 a constituent over a 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 results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL. Sample results reported as DNQ are estimated concentrations.

Dilution Credit

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

Effluent Concentration Allowance (ECA)

Value derived from the water quality criterion or 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 wasteload allocation (WLA) as used in U.S. EPA guidance (*Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control*, March 1991, second printing, EPA/505/2-90-001).

Enclosed Bays

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

Estimated Chemical Concentration

Concentration that results from the confirmed detection of a substance below the ML 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 shall be 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 included, but are not limited to, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, as defined in Water Code section 12220; Suisun Bay; Carquinez Strait downstream to the Carquinez Bridge; and appropriate areas of the Smith, Mad, Eel, Noyo, Russian, Klamath, San Diego, and Otay rivers. Estuaries do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

Inland Surface Waters

All surface waters of the state that are not 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 data set. The median of a data set 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 reported with 99 percent confidence that the measured concentration is distinguishable from method blank results, as defined in 40 C.F.R. part 136, Appendix B.

Minimum Level (ML)

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

Mixing Zone

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 a 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 the 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 discharged into water and includes, but is not limited to, input change, operational improvement, production process change, and product reformulation (as defined in Water Code section 13263.3). Pollution prevention does not include actions that merely shift a pollutant in wastewater from one environmental medium to another environmental medium, unless clear environmental benefits of such an approach are identified to the satisfaction of the State Water Resources Control Board 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. For priority pollutants, 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 State Implementation Plan (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 municipal or domestic supply (MUN) beneficial use.

Standard Deviation (σ)

Measure of variability calculated as follows:

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

where: x is the observed value
 μ is the arithmetic mean of the observed values
 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.

ABBREVIATIONS

%	Percent
µg/L	Micrograms per liter
1/Blending Event	Once per blending event
1/Day	Once per day
1/Month	Once per month
1/Quarter	Once per quarter
1/Week	Once per week
1/Year	Once per year
2/Month	Two times per month
2/Week	Twice per week
2/Year	Twice per year
3/Week	Three times per week
4/Week	Four times per week
5/Week	Five times per week
AMEL	Average monthly effluent limitation
AWEL	Average weekly effluent limitation
B	Background concentration
C	Water quality criterion or objective
C-24	24-hour composite
CFU/100 mL	Colony forming units per 100 milliliters

Continuous	Measured continuously
Continuous/D	Measured continuously, and recorded and reported daily
Continuous/H	Measured continuously, and recorded and reported hourly
CV	Coefficient of Variation
DNQ	Detected, but not quantified
DL	Detection level
ECA	Effluent Concentration Allowance
Grab	Grab sample
MDEL	Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation
MDL	Method detection limit
MEC	Maximum effluent concentration
MG	Million gallons
mg/L	Milligrams per liter
mg/L as N	Milligrams per liter as nitrogen
MGD	Million gallons per day
ML	Minimum level
MPN/100 mL	Most probable number per 100 milliliters
ND	Not detected
NTU	Nephelometric turbidity units
RL	Reporting level
RPA	Reasonable potential analysis
s.u.	Standard pH units
TIE	Toxicity identification evaluation
TRE	Toxicity reduction evaluation
TUa	Acute toxicity units
TUc	Chronic toxicity units

ATTACHMENT B – MAPS

Figure B-1. Satellite Image of Facility

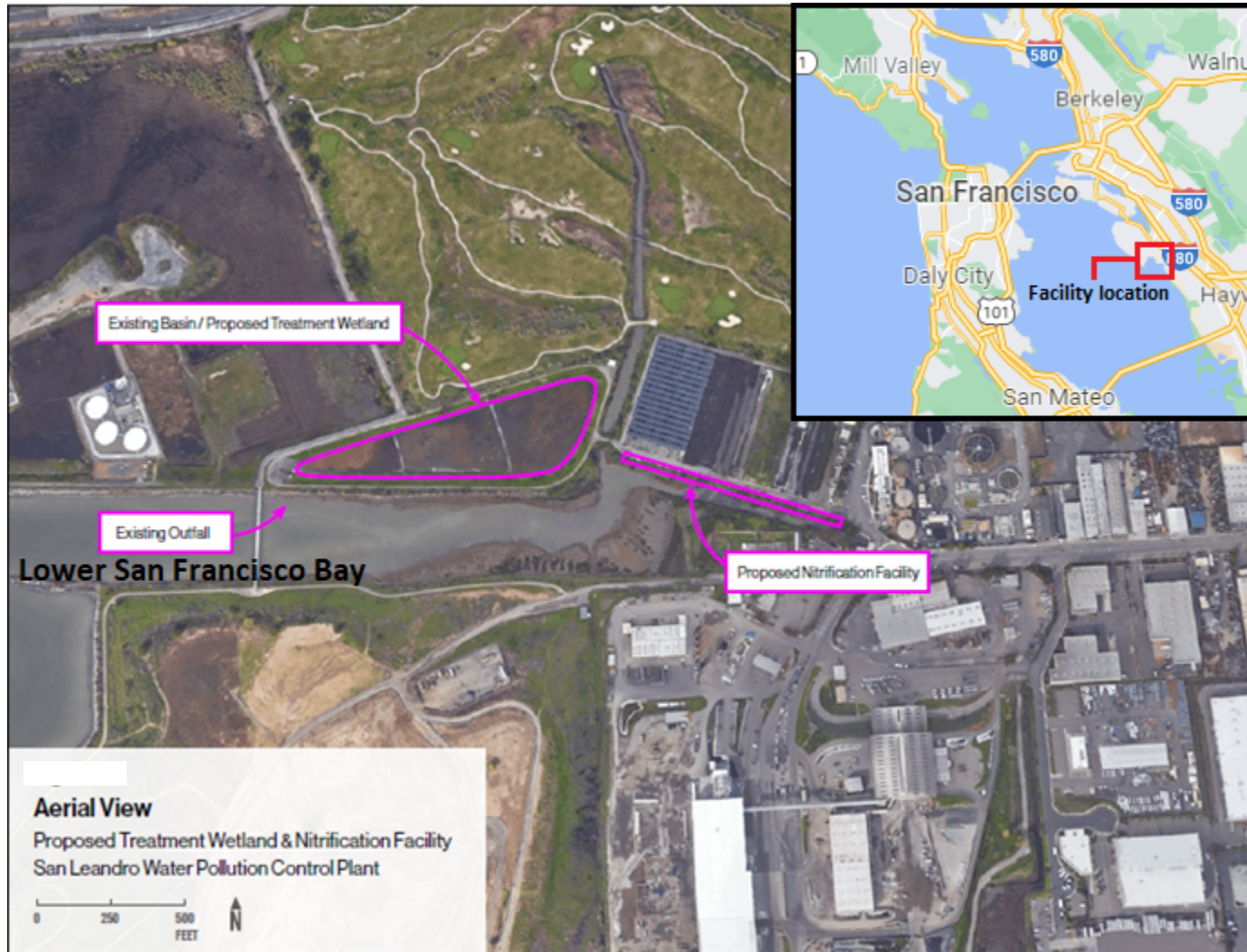
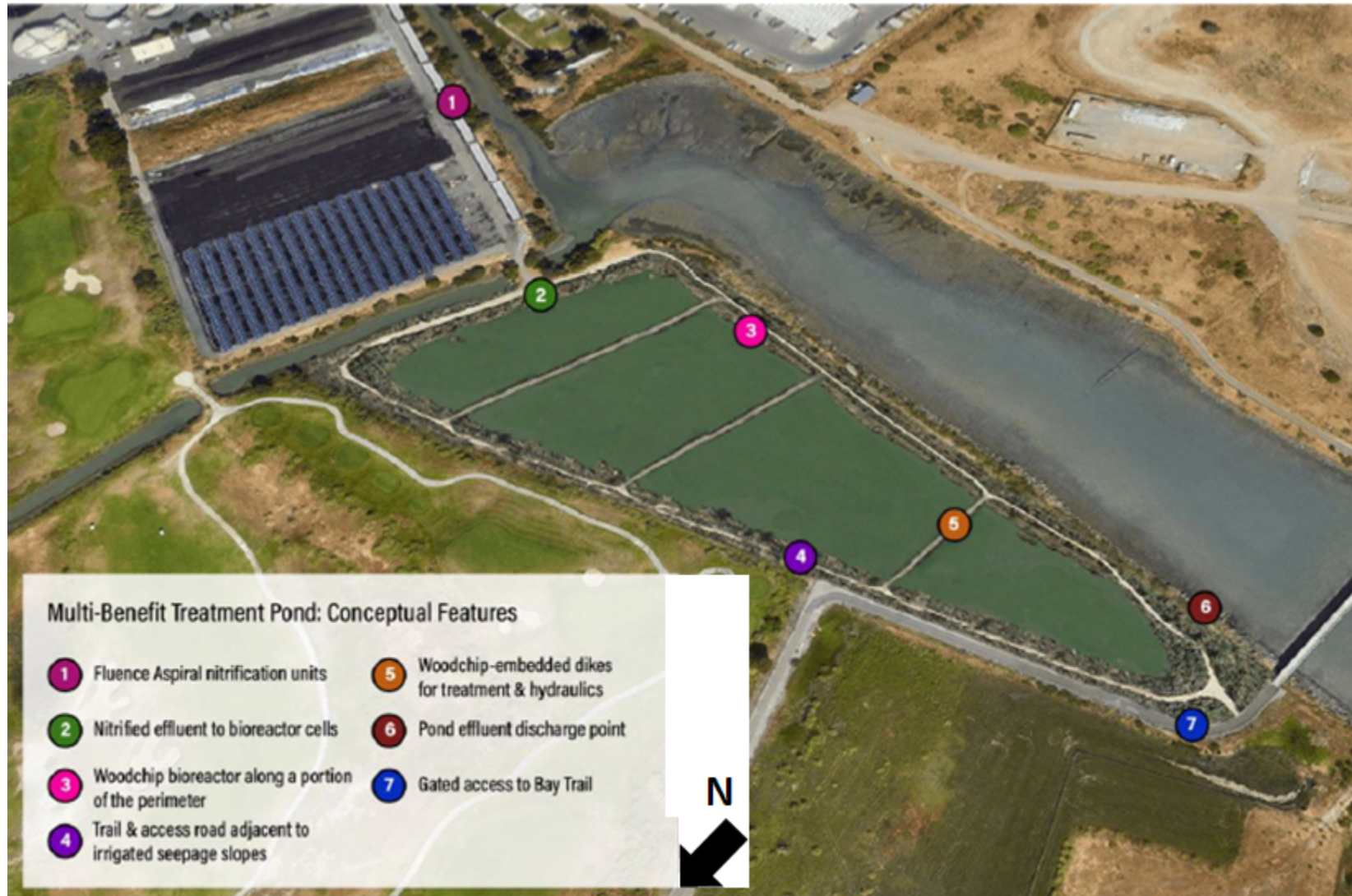


Figure B-2. Aerial View of Existing Storage Basin (Pre-Wetland)



Figure B-3. Aerial View of Proposed Treatment Wetland



ATTACHMENT C – FLOW SCHEMATIC

Figure C-1. Overview of Treatment Plant Process

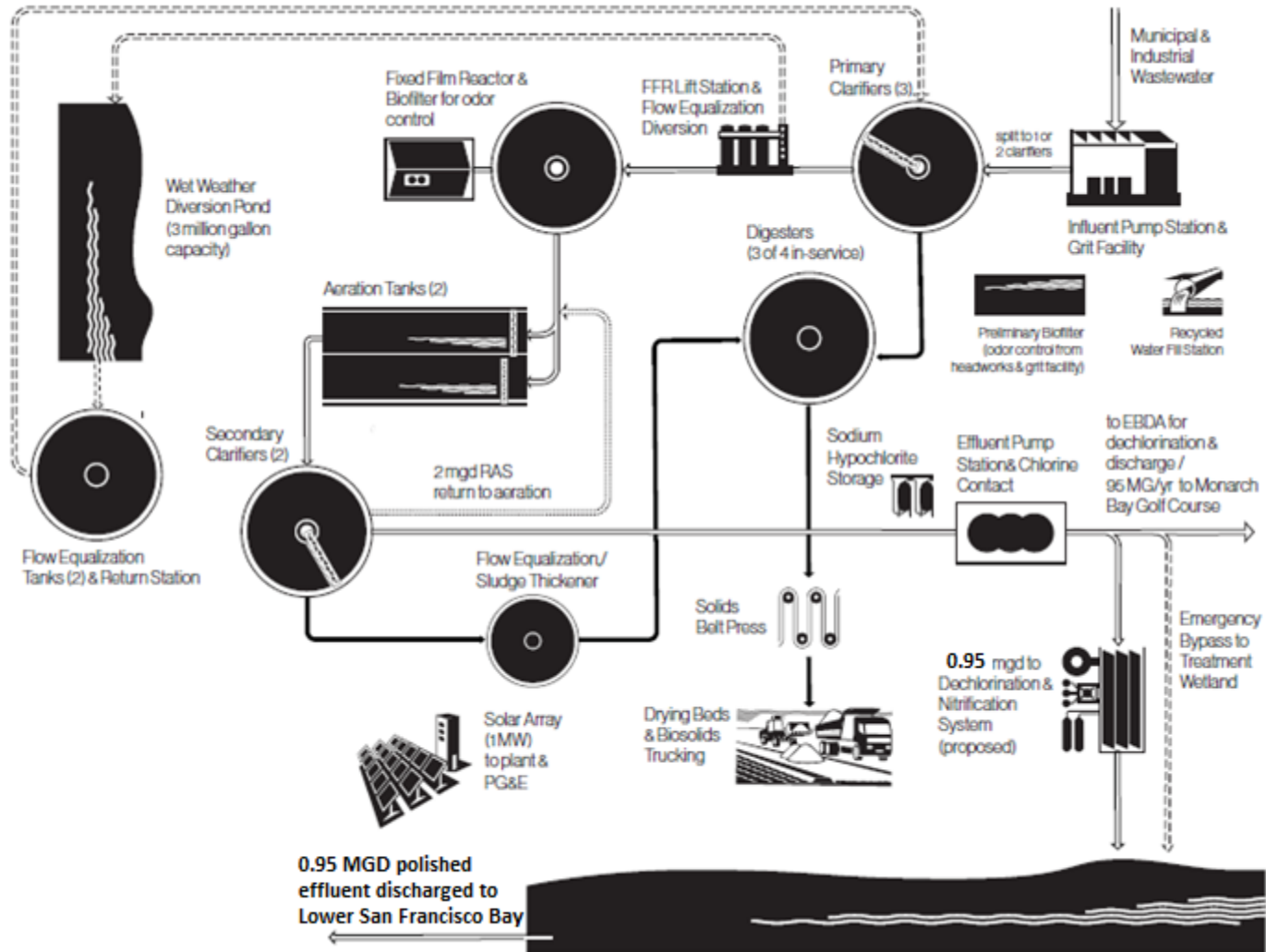
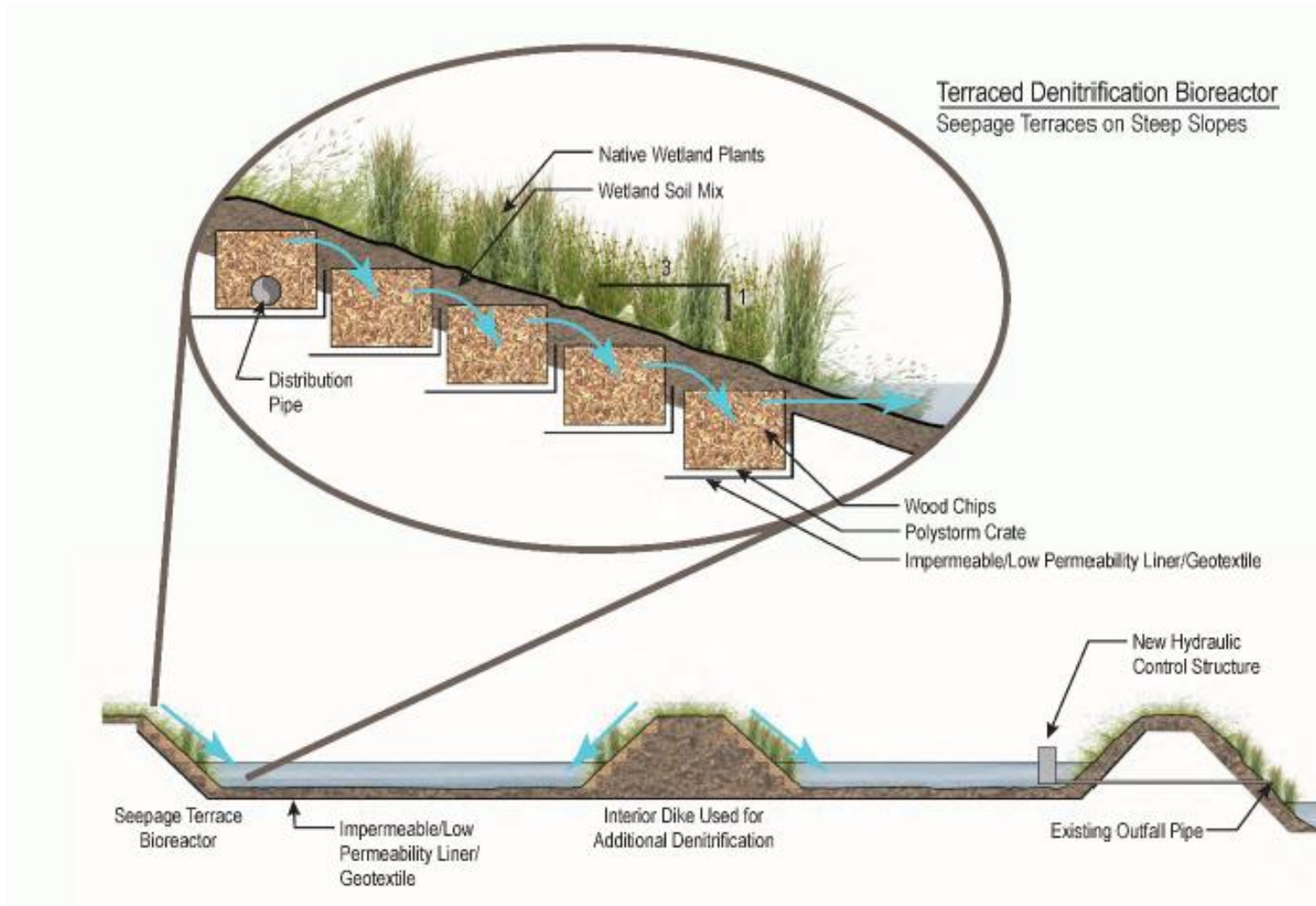


Figure C-2. Overview of Proposed Treatment Wetland Process



ATTACHMENT D – STANDARD PROVISIONS

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ATTACHMENT D – STANDARD PROVISIONS

1. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

1.1. Duty to Comply

- 1.1.1. The Discharger must comply with all of the terms, requirements, and conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the California Water Code and is grounds for enforcement action; permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; denial of a permit renewal application; or a combination thereof. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(a); Wat. Code, §§ 13261, 13263, 13265, 13268, 13000, 13001, 13304, 13350, 13385.)
- 1.1.2. The Discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under CWA section 307(a) for toxic pollutants 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).)

1.2. 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).)

1.3. Duty to Mitigate. The Discharger shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge 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).)

1.4. 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) that 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).)

1.5. Property Rights

1.5.1. This Order does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privileges. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(g).)

1.5.2. 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).)

1.6. Inspection and Entry. The Discharger shall allow the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, U.S. EPA, and/or their authorized representatives (including an authorized contractor acting as their representative), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents, as may be required by law, to (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383):

- 1.6.1. Enter upon the Discharger's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records are kept under the conditions of this Order (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B)(i); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(1); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383);
- 1.6.2. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Order (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B)(ii); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(2); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383);
- 1.6.3. Inspect and photograph, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Order (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B)(ii); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(3); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383); and
- 1.6.4. Sample or monitor, at reasonable times, for the purposes of ensuring Order compliance or as otherwise authorized by the CWA or the Water Code, any substances or parameters at any location. (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(4)(B); 40 C.F.R. § 122.41(i)(4); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383.)

1.7. Bypass

1.7.1. Definitions

- 1.7.1.1. “Bypass” means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(1)(i).)
- 1.7.1.2. “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).)
- 1.7.2. **Bypass not exceeding limitations.** The Discharger may allow any bypass to occur that does not cause exceedances of effluent limitations, but only if it is for essential maintenance to ensure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance sections 1.7.3, 1.7.4, and 1.7.5 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(2).)

- 1.7.3. **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)):
- 1.7.3.1. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A));
 - 1.7.3.2. 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
 - 1.7.3.3. The Discharger submitted notice to the Regional Water Board as required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance section 1.7.5 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(C).)
- 1.7.4. **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 section 1.7.3 above. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(4)(ii).)
- 1.7.5. **Notice**
- 1.7.5.1. **Anticipated bypass.** If the Discharger knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible, at least 10 days before the date of the bypass. The notice shall be sent to the Regional Water Board. As of December 21, 2023, a notice shall also be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting section 5.10 below. Notices shall comply with 40 C.F.R. part 3, 40 C.F.R. section 122.22, and 40 C.F.R. part 127. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(3)(i).)
 - 1.7.5.2. **Unanticipated bypass.** The Discharger shall submit a notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting section 5.5 below (24-hour notice). The notice shall be sent to the Regional Water Board. As of December 21, 2023, a notice shall also be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting section 5.10 below. Notices shall comply with 40 C.F.R. part 3, 40 C.F.R. section 122.22, and 40 C.F.R. part 127. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(m)(3)(ii).)
- 1.8. **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).)

- 1.8.1. **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 section 1.8.2 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).)
- 1.8.2. **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)):
 - 1.8.2.1. An upset occurred and that the Discharger can identify the cause(s) of the upset (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(i));
 - 1.8.2.2. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(ii));
 - 1.8.2.3. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting section 5.5.2.2 below (24-hour notice) (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(iii)); and
 - 1.8.2.4. The Discharger complied with any remedial measures required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance section 1.3 above. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(n)(3)(iv).)
- 1.8.3. **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).)

2. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION

- 2.1. **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).)
- 2.2. **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).)

2.3. 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 Water Code. (40 C.F.R. §§ 122.41(l)(3), 122.61.)

3. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

- 3.1.** Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(1).)
- 3.2.** Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136 for the analyses of pollutants unless another method is required under 40 C.F.R. chapter 1, subchapter N. Monitoring must be conducted according to sufficiently sensitive test methods approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136 for the analysis of pollutants or pollutant parameters or as required under 40 C.F.R. chapter 1, subchapter N. For the purposes of this paragraph, a method is sufficiently sensitive when:
- 3.2.1. The method minimum level (ML) is at or below the level of the most stringent effluent limitation established in the permit for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter, and either the method ML is at or below the level of the most stringent applicable water quality criterion for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter or the method ML is above the applicable water quality criterion but the amount of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the facility's discharge is high enough that the method detects and quantifies the level of the pollutant or pollutant parameter in the discharge; or
- 3.2.2. The method has the lowest ML of the analytical methods approved under 40 C.F.R. part 136 or required under 40 C.F.R. chapter 1, subchapter N, for the measured pollutant or pollutant parameter.

In the case of pollutants or pollutant parameters for which there are no approved methods under 40 C.F.R. part 136 or otherwise required under 40 C.F.R. chapter 1, subchapter N, monitoring must be conducted according to a test procedure specified in this Order for such pollutants or pollutant parameters. (40 C.F.R. §§ 122.21(e)(3), 122.41(j)(4), 122.44(i)(1)(iv).)

4. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

- 4.1.** 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).)

4.2. Records of monitoring information shall include:

- 4.2.1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(i));
- 4.2.2. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(ii));
- 4.2.3. The date(s) analyses were performed (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(iii));
- 4.2.4. The individual(s) who performed the analyses (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(iv));
- 4.2.5. The analytical techniques or methods used (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(v)); and
- 4.2.6. The results of such analyses. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(j)(3)(vi).)

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

- 4.3.1. The name and address of any permit applicant or Discharger (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)(1)); and
- 4.3.2. Permit applications and attachments, permits, and effluent data. (40 C.F.R. § 122.7(b)(2).)

5. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

5.1. 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 that the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order or to determine compliance with this Order. Upon request, the Discharger shall also furnish to the Regional Water Board, State Water Board, or U.S. EPA copies of records required to be kept by this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(h); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383.)

5.2. Signatory and Certification Requirements

- 5.2.1. 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 sections 5.2.2, 5.2.3, 5.2.4, 5.2.5, and 5.2.6 below. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(k).)
- 5.2.2. 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: (1) 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 (2) the

manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided the manager is authorized to make management decisions that 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 ensure 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 municipal, 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 (1) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (2) 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).)

- 5.2.3. 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 section 5.2.2 above, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - 5.2.3.1. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting section 5.2.2 above (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(1));
 - 5.2.3.2. 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
 - 5.2.3.3. The written authorization is submitted to the Regional Water Board and State Water Board. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(b)(3).)
- 5.2.4. If an authorization under Standard Provisions – Reporting section 5.2.3 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 section 5.2.3 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).)

- 5.2.5. Any person signing a document under Standard Provisions – Reporting section 5.2.2 or 5.2.3 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).)

- 5.2.6. Any person providing the electronic signature for documents described in Standard Provisions – Reporting sections 5.2.1, 5.2.2, or 5.2.3 that are submitted electronically shall meet all relevant requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting section 5.2, and shall ensure that all relevant requirements of 40 C.F.R. part 3 (Cross-Media Electronic Reporting) and 40 C.F.R. part 127 (NPDES Electronic Reporting Requirements) are met for that submission. (40 C.F.R. § 122.22(e).)

5.3. Monitoring Reports

- 5.3.1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4).)
- 5.3.2. 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. All reports and forms must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting section 5.10 and comply with 40 C.F.R. part 3, 40 C.F.R. section 122.22, and 40 C.F.R. part 127. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(i).)
- 5.3.3. 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. chapter 1, subchapter N, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR or reporting form specified by the Regional Water Board or State Water Board. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(ii).)

5.3.4. Calculations for all limitations that require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(4)(iii).)

5.4. 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).)

5.5. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

5.5.1. 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 report shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the Discharger becomes aware of the circumstances. The report 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.

For noncompliance related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events, these reports must include the data described above (with the exception of time of discovery) as well as the type of event (i.e., combined sewer overflow, sanitary sewer overflow, or bypass event), type of overflow structure (e.g., manhole, combined sewer overflow outfall), discharge volume untreated by the treatment works treating domestic sewage, types of human health and environmental impacts of the event, and whether the noncompliance was related to wet weather.

As of December 21, 2023, all reports related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events must be submitted to the Regional Water Board and must be submitted electronically to the initial recipient defined in Standard Provisions – Reporting section 5.10 The reports shall comply with 40 C.F.R. part 3, 40 C.F.R. section 122.22, and 40 C.F.R. part 127. The Regional Water Board may also require the Discharger to electronically submit reports not related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events under this section. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(i).)

5.5.2. The following shall be included as information that must be reported within 24 hours:

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

5.5.2.2. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B).)

5.5.3. The Regional Water Board may waive the above required written report on a case-by-case basis if an oral report has been received within 24 hours. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(I)(6)(ii)(B).)

5.6. 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(I)(1)):

5.6.1. 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(I)(1)(i)); or

5.6.2. 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 unless the discharge is an existing manufacturing, commercial, mining, or silvicultural discharge as referenced in 40 C.F.R. section 122.42(a). (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(I)(1)(ii).) If the discharge is 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 section 7.1.1). (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(I)(1)(ii).)

5.7. Anticipated Noncompliance. The Discharger shall give advance notice to the Regional 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(I)(2).)

5.8. Other Noncompliance. The Discharger shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under Standard Provisions – Reporting sections 5.3, 5.4, and 5.5 above at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in Standard Provision – Reporting section 5.5 above. For noncompliance related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events, these reports shall contain the information described in Standard Provision – Reporting section 5.5 and the applicable required data in appendix A to 40 C.F.R. part 127. The Regional Water Board may also require the Discharger to electronically submit reports not related to combined sewer overflows, sanitary sewer overflows, or bypass events under this section. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(I)(7).)

5.9. 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(I)(8).)

5.10. Initial Recipient for Electronic Reporting Data. The owner, operator, or duly authorized representative is required to electronically submit NPDES information specified in appendix A to 40 C.F.R. part 127 to the initial recipient defined in 40 C.F.R. section 127.2(b). U.S. EPA will identify and publish the list of initial recipients on its website and in the Federal Register, by state and by NPDES data group [see 40 C.F.R. section 127.2(c)]. U.S. EPA will update and maintain this list. (40 C.F.R. § 122.41(l)(9).)

6. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

6.1. The Regional Water Board is authorized to enforce the terms of this permit under several provisions of the Water Code, including, but not limited to, Water Code sections 13268, 13385, 13386, and 13387.

7. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

7.1. 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)):

7.1.1. 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)):

7.1.1.1. 100 micrograms per liter (µg/L) (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(1)(i));

7.1.1.2. 200 µg/L for acrolein and acrylonitrile; 500 µg/L for 2,4 dinitrophenol and 2-methyl 4,6 dinitrophenol; and 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(1)(ii));

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

7.1.1.4. The level established by the Regional Water Board in accordance with 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(f). (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(1)(iv).)

7.1.2. 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)):

7.1.2.1. 500 micrograms per liter (µg/L) (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)(i));

7.1.2.2. 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)(ii));

- 7.1.2.3. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration reported for that pollutant in the Report of Waste Discharge (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)(iii)); or
- 7.1.2.4. The level established by the Regional Water Board in accordance with 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(f). (40 C.F.R. § 122.42(a)(2)(iv).)

7.2 Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs)

- 7.2.1. All POTWs shall provide adequate notice to the Regional Water Board of 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)).
- 7.2.2. All POTWs shall provide adequate notice to the Regional Water Board of 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).)
- 7.2.3. 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

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ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Clean Water Act (CWA) section 308 and 40 C.F.R. sections 122.41(h), (j)-(l), 122.44(i), and 122.48 require that all NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code section 13383 also authorizes the Regional Water Board to establish monitoring, inspection, entry, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. This MRP establishes monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements that implement the federal and state laws and regulations.

1. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

- 1.1. The Discharger shall comply with this MRP. The Executive Officer may amend this MRP pursuant to 40 C.F.R. section 122.63. 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.
- 1.2. The Discharger shall conduct all monitoring in accordance with Attachment D section 3, 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.
- 1.3. For the analysis of monitoring samples, the Discharger shall use laboratories certified by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) in accordance with Water Code section 13176 and shall obtain quality assurance/quality control data with laboratory reports. For any onsite field tests (e.g., turbidity, pH, temperature, dissolved oxygen, conductivity, disinfectant residual) analyzed by a noncertified laboratory, the Discharger shall implement a Quality Assurance-Quality Control Program. The Discharger shall keep a manual onsite containing the steps followed in this program and shall demonstrate sufficient capability to adequately perform these field tests (e.g., qualified and trained employees, properly calibrated and maintained field instruments). The program shall conform to U.S. EPA guidelines or other approved procedures.
- 1.4. The Discharger shall ensure that the results of the Discharge Monitoring Report-Quality Assurance (DMR-QA) Study or most recent Water Pollution Performance Evaluation Study are submitted annually to the State Water Board at the following address:

State Water Resources Control Board;
Quality Assurance Program Officer;
Office of Information Management and Analysis;
1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

2. MONITORING LOCATIONS

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

Table E-1. Monitoring Locations

Discharge Point	Monitoring Location	Monitoring Location Description
Plant Influent	INF-002B	A point in the treatment plant headworks at which all waste tributary to the treatment system is present, preceding any phase of treatment, and exclusive of any return flow or process side stream that significantly affects the quantity or quality of the influent.
Plant Effluent	EFF-002B	A point in the plant at which all secondary treatment phases, including disinfection, are complete, representing all flow entering the nitrification system.
Wetland Influent	INF-002W	A point in the plant at which all gray infrastructure treatment phases, including disinfection, dechlorination, and nitrification, are complete, representing all flow entering the treatment wetland.
Wetland Effluent	EFF-002W	A point in the plant at which all treatment phases, including wetland treatment, are complete, representing all flow discharged through Discharge Point 002.

3. PLANT INFLUENT MONITORING

The Discharger shall monitor plant influent at Monitoring Location INF-002B as follows:

Table E-2. Plant Influent Monitoring

Parameter	Unit	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-day @ 20°C) (CBOD)	mg/L	C-24	1/Week
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	C-24	1/Week

4. INTERNAL MONITORING

The Discharger shall monitor plant effluent and wetland influent at Monitoring Locations EFF-002B and INF-002W as follows:

Table E-3. Internal Monitoring

Parameter	Unit	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Location
Enterococcus Bacteria ^[1]	CFU/100 mL ^[2]	Grab	1/Week	EFF-002B

Parameter	Unit	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Location
pH	standard units	Grab	1/Week	EFF-002B
Flow ^[3]	MG/MGD	Continuous	Continuous/D	INF-002W
CBOD	mg/L	C-24	1/Week	INF-002W
TSS	mg/L	C-24	1/Week	INF-002W
Chlorine, Total Residual ^[7]	mg/L	Continuous ^[5, 6]	Continuous/D ^[5, 6]	INF-002W
Ammonia, Total	mg/L as N	C-24	1/Month	INF-002W
Acute Toxicity ^[4]	% survival	C-24	1/Quarter	INF-002W

Footnotes:

- ^[1] U.S. EPA Method 1600 or an equivalent method is suggested to measure culturable enterococci.
- ^[2] Results may be reported as either MPN/100 mL if the laboratory method used provides results in MPN/100 mL or CFU/100 mL if the laboratory method used provides results in CFU/100 mL.
- ^[3] The following flow information shall be reported in monthly self-monitoring reports:
- Daily average flow rate (MGD)
 - Total monthly flow volume (MG)
- ^[4] Acute toxicity tests shall be performed in accordance with MRP section 5.1.
- ^[5] Effluent total residual chlorine concentrations shall be monitored continuously. The Discharger shall describe all excursions of the chlorine limit in the transmittal letter of self-monitoring reports as required by Attachment G section 5.3.1.1. If monitoring continuously, the Discharger shall report through data upload to CIWQS, from discrete readings of the continuous monitoring every hour on the hour, the maximum for each day and any other discrete hourly reading that exceed the effluent limit, and, for the purpose of mandatory minimum penalties required by Water Code section 13385(i), compliance shall be based only on these discrete readings. 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.
- If a continuous chlorine residual monitor malfunctions or is offline for essential maintenance, the Discharger shall substitute grab samples at a frequency of no less than one sample every hour until the continuous chlorine residual monitor is back online. The Discharger shall report any substitution of grab sampling for continuous sampling in its monthly self-monitoring report.
- ^[6] As of the first day of the month following U.S. EPA approval of the chlorine water quality objectives set forth in Regional Water Board Resolution R2-2020-0031, total residual chlorine concentrations shall be monitored continuously and recorded at a frequency of not less than every 5 minutes. The minimum level for total residual chlorine analysis shall be no greater than 0.05 mg/L. To document compliance with the minimum level, the Discharger shall calibrate continuous total residual chlorine analyzers against grab samples as frequently as necessary to maintain accurate control and reliable operation.
- To evaluate compliance with the one-hour average effluent limit, the Discharger shall consider all readings recorded within each hour. The monitoring period shall begin every hour on the hour. All readings below the minimum level shall be treated as zeros for compliance evaluation. The Discharger shall calculate arithmetic means for each hour using all the readings for that hour. The Discharger shall report through data upload to CIWQS the maximum one-hour arithmetic mean for each calendar day and any other arithmetic mean values that exceed the effluent limit. The Discharger shall retain documentation of chlorine results for at least three years.
- ^[7] The Discharger may elect to use continuous on-line monitoring systems for measuring or determining that a residual dechlorinating agent (e.g., sodium bisulfite) is present. Such monitoring systems may be used to prove that anomalous residual chlorine exceedances measured by online chlorine analyzers are false positives and are not valid total residual chlorine detections because it is chemically improbable to have chlorine present in the presence of a dechlorinating agent. If the data from continuous total residual chlorine analyzers provide convincing evidence that chlorine residual exceedances are false positives, the exceedances shall not be violations of this Order's total residual chlorine effluent limits.

5. WETLAND EFFLUENT MONITORING

The Discharger shall monitor wetland effluent at Monitoring Location EFF-002W as follows:

Table E-4. Wetland Effluent Monitoring

Parameter	Unit	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Flow ^[1]	MG/MGD	Continuous	Continuous/D

Parameter	Unit	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
pH ^[2, 3]	s.u.	Grab	1/Quarter
Temperature ^[3]	°C	Grab	1/Quarter
Ammonia, Total ^[3]	mg/L as N	C-24	1/Month
Nitrate-Nitrite	Mg/L as N	C-24	1/Month
Inorganic Nitrogen, Total ^[4]	mg/L as N	Calculated	1/Month
Copper, Total Recoverable	µg/L	C-24	1/Month
Cyanide, Total	µg/L	Grab	1/Month
Priority Pollutants ^[5]	µg/L	Grab	Once

Footnotes:

^[1] The following flow information shall be reported in monthly self-monitoring reports:

- Daily average flow rate (MGD)
- Total monthly flow volume (MG)

^[2] If pH is monitored continuously, the minimum and maximum for each day shall be reported in self-monitoring reports.

^[3] Ammonia monitoring shall be performed on the same day as pH and temperature monitoring.

^[4] Total Inorganic Nitrogen = Total Ammonia + Nitrate-Nitrite. The Discharger may use approved analytical techniques that require filtration for analyte measurements that comprise Total Inorganic Nitrogen.

^[5] The Discharger shall monitor for the pollutants listed in Attachment G, Table B.

6. TOXICITY MONITORING

6.1. Acute Toxicity

6.1.1. Compliance with the acute toxicity effluent limitation shall be evaluated at Monitoring Location INF-002W by measuring survival of test organisms exposed to 96-hour static renewal bioassays.

6.1.2. Test organisms shall be fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*) and rainbow trout (*Onchorhynchus mykiss*). Alternatively, the Executive Officer may specify a more sensitive organism or, if testing a particular organism proves unworkable, the most sensitive organism available. After two years of compliance with the acute toxicity effluent limitation, the Discharger may reduce its test organisms to one species upon concurrence from the Executive Officer.

6.1.3. 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). 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.

6.1.4. 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 is authorized to adjust the effluent pH in order to suppress the level of unionized (free) ammonia. This adjustment shall be achieved by continuously monitoring test tank pH and automatic addition of analytical grade acid as needed, using a combination of continuous pH-sensor/analyzer and pump.

- 6.1.5. Effluent used for fish bioassays must be dechlorinated prior to testing. If biological growth in the dechlorinated effluent sample line is a potential problem, chlorinated effluent that is dechlorinated separately from the plant dechlorination process may be used for the bioassay test. Bioassay 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 final or intermediate results of an acute bioassay test indicate a violation or threatened violation (e.g., the percentage of surviving test organisms is less than 70 percent), the Discharger shall initiate a new test as soon as practical and shall investigate the cause of the mortalities and report its findings in the next self-monitoring report. The Discharger shall repeat the test 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).

- 6.2. Chronic Toxicity.** The Discharger shall conduct a species sensitivity screening for chronic toxicity that is consistent with new toxicity requirements, such as those in the State Water Board's Statewide Toxicity Provisions. The Discharger shall include the screening results with its application for permit reissuance.

7. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

- 7.1. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements.** The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions (Attachments D and G) related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping.

7.2. Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs)

- 7.2.1. **SMR Format.** The Discharger shall electronically submit SMRs using the State Water Board's [California Integrated Water Quality System \(CIWQS\) Program website](http://waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ciwqs) (waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ciwqs). The CIWQS website will provide additional information for SMR submittal in the event of a planned service interruption for electronic submittal.
- 7.2.2. **SMR Due Dates and Contents.** The Discharger shall submit SMRs by the due dates, and with the contents, specified below:
- 7.2.2.1. **Monthly SMRs** — Monthly SMRs shall be due 30 days after the end of each calendar month, covering that calendar month. Each SMR shall contain the applicable items described in Provision 6.3.2 (Effluent Characterization Study

and Report) of the Order, Attachment D section 5.2, and Attachment G section 5.3. Each SMR 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.

7.2.2.2. **Annual SMR** — Annual SMRs shall be due February 1 each year, covering the previous calendar year. The annual SMR shall contain the applicable items described in Provisions 6.3.2 (Effluent Characterization Study and Report) and 6.3.3 (Pollutant Minimization Program) of the Order, and Attachment G section 5.3.1.6.

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

Table E-5. CIWQS Reporting

Parameter	Method of Reporting: EDF/CDF data upload	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
Antimony, Arsenic, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, Cyanide, Lead, Mercury, Nickel, Selenium, Silver, Thallium, Zinc, Dioxins & Furans (by U.S. EPA Method 1613), Other Pollutants (by U.S. EPA Methods 601, 602, 608, 610, 614, 624, and 625)	Required for all results ^[2]	-
Volume and Duration of Blended Discharge ^[3]	Required for all blended effluent discharges	-
Analytical Method	Not required (Discharger may select "data unavailable") ^[1]	-
Collection Time, Analysis Time	Not required	-

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.

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

Table E-6. Monitoring Periods

Sampling Frequency	Monitoring Period Begins On...	Monitoring Period
Continuous/D	Order effective date	All times
1/Hour	Order effective date	Every hour on the hour
1/Day	Order effective date	Any 24-hour period that reasonably represents a calendar day for sampling purposes (e.g., beginning at midnight and continuing through 11:59 p.m.)
1/Week 2/Week 4/Week 5/Week	First Sunday following or on Order effective date	Sunday through Saturday
1/Month	First day of calendar month following or on Order effective date	First day of calendar month through last day of calendar month
1/Quarter	Closest January 1, April 1, July 1, or October 1 before or after Order effective date ^[1]	January 1 through March 31 July 1 through September 30 April 1 through June 30 October 1 through December 31
1/Year	Closest January 1 before or after Order effective date ^[1]	January 1 through December 31
2/Year	Closest November 1 or February 1 before or after Order effective date ^[1]	Once after the first storm of the season during the interval from November 1 through January 31, and once during the interval from February 1 through May 31
Once	Order effective date	Once during the term of the Order within 12 months prior to applying for permit reissuance

Footnote:

^[1] Monitoring performed under NPDES Permit CA0037869 (for the EBDA Common Outfall) may be used to satisfy monitoring required by this Order.

7.2.5. **RL and MDL Reporting.** The Discharger shall report with each sample result the Reporting Level (RL) and Method Detection Limit (MDL) as determined by the procedure in 40 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:

7.2.5.1. 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).

7.2.5.2. 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 Discharger shall require the laboratory to 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 (\pm a percentage of the reported value), numerical ranges (low to high), or any other means the laboratory considers appropriate.

- 7.2.5.3. Sample results less than the laboratory's MDL shall be reported as "Not Detected", or ND.
- 7.2.5.4. 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.
- 7.2.6. **Compliance Determination.** Compliance with effluent limitations shall be determined using sample reporting protocols defined above, in the Fact Sheet, and in 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 pollutant in the monitoring sample is greater than the effluent limitation and, if applicable, greater than or equal to the RL.
- 7.3. Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs).** DMRs are U.S. EPA reporting requirements. The Discharger shall electronically certify and submit DMRs together with SMRs using Electronic Self-Monitoring Reports module eSMR 2.5 or the latest upgraded version. Electronic DMR submittal shall be in addition to electronic SMR submittal. Information about electronic DMR submittal is available at the [DMR website](https://waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/discharge_monitoring) (waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/discharge_monitoring).

ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

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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 2.2 of the Order, the Regional Water Board incorporates this Fact Sheet as findings supporting the issuance of the Order.

1. PERMIT INFORMATION

The following table summarizes administrative information related to the facility.

Table F-1. Facility Information

WDID	2 01NPI441309
CIWQS Place ID	255368
Discharger	City of San Leandro
Facility Name	City of San Leandro Water Pollution Control Plant – Treatment Wetland
Facility Address	3000 Davis Street San Leandro, CA 94577 Alameda County
Facility Contact, Title, and Phone	Hayes Morehouse, Administrative Analyst, (510) 577-3437
Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports	Dean Wilson, Interim Plant Manager, (510) 577-6059
Mailing Address	3000 Davis Street San Leandro, CA 94577
Billing Address	Same as Mailing Address
Facility Type	Publicly-Owned Treatment Works (POTW)
Major or Minor Facility	Minor
Water Quality Threat	2
Complexity	B
Pretreatment Program	Yes (under NPDES Permit CA0037869)
Recycling Requirements	State Water Board Order WQ 2016-0068-DDW
Mercury and PCBs Requirements	NPDES Permit CA0038849
Nutrients Requirements	None
Facility Permitted Flow	0.95 million gallons per day (MGD)
Facility Design Flow	0.95 MGD (maximum design flow to the treatment wetland)
Watershed	San Francisco Bay
Receiving Water	Lower San Francisco Bay
Receiving Water Type	Marine

1.1. The City of San Leandro (Discharger) owns and operates the City of San Leandro Water Pollution Control Plant and its treatment wetland (jointly, Facility). The Facility provides polished secondary treatment to a portion of wastewater collected from its service area and discharges it to Lower San Francisco Bay.

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

- 1.2. The Discharger is a member of the East Bay Dischargers Authority (EBDA), which operates under a Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement among the City of Hayward, City of San Leandro, Union Sanitary District, Oro Loma Sanitary District, Castro Valley Sanitary District, and Livermore Amador Valley Water Management Agency. By contractual agreement, EBDA transports treated wastewater from its member agencies to its Marina Dechlorination Facility near the San Leandro Marina and then to its deepwater outfall for discharge to Lower San Francisco Bay. The discharge through the deepwater outfall is regulated under NPDES Permit CA0037869.

The Discharger filed a Report of Waste Discharge and submitted an application for issuance of its Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) and NPDES permit on October 14, 2020.

- 1.3. The Discharger is authorized to discharge subject to the WDRs in this Order at the discharge location described in Table 1 of this Order. Regulations in 40 C.F.R. section 122.46 limit the duration of NPDES permits to a fixed term not to exceed five years. Accordingly, this Order limits the effective period for the discharge authorization. Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. section 122.6(d) and California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 2235.4, the terms and conditions of an expired permit are automatically continued pending reissuance of the permit if the Discharger complies with all requirements for continuation of expired permits.
- 1.4. When applicable, state law requires dischargers to 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 separate jurisdictional authority to enforce such requirements under Water Code section 1211. This is not an NPDES permit requirement.

2. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

2.1. Wastewater Collection and Treatment

- 2.1.1. **Service Area and Collection System.** The plant provides secondary treatment of domestic, commercial, and industrial wastewater for the northern portion of the City of San Leandro, serving a population of about 60,000 people. The wastewater collection system consists of 128 miles of pipelines (125 miles of

gravity pipelines and 3 miles of force mains ranging from 6 to 18-inches in diameter) and 13 lift stations.

- 2.1.2. **Wastewater Treatment.** After construction of the treatment wetland (see Fact Sheet section 2.6), the Discharger will provide polished secondary treatment for 0.95 MGD of its wastewater. The treatment process will start with the plant's existing secondary treatment: screening, grit removal, primary sedimentation, flow equalization, trickling filtration, activated sludge aeration, secondary clarification, and chlorine disinfection. After this point, up to 90 percent of the treated wastewater will be routed to the EBDA pipeline for dechlorination and subsequent discharge through a deepwater outfall into Lower San Francisco Bay.

To improve nitrogen removal, the remaining wastewater (0.95 MGD), regulated by this Order, will be dechlorinated and routed through an enclosed nitrification system, consisting of membrane aerated biofilm reactors, with an expected nitrification efficiency of at least 75 percent. The nitrified wastewater will then be distributed to the top of terraced denitrification bioreactors, consisting of a series of woodchip-filled crates underneath vegetated slopes that will provide a carbon-rich anoxic zone suitable for denitrification. The wastewater will trickle downward into a shallow (approximately 24 inches deep), 6.9-acre, lined and mostly unvegetated open-water wetland that will allow photolysis (light-induced decomposition) of trace organic contaminants (e.g., pesticides and pharmaceuticals). The wetland will also provide additional denitrification as the wastewater flows through interior vegetated dikes equipped with more woodchip-filled crates. Attachment C, Figure C-2, illustrates the wetland treatment process.

- 2.1.3. **Sludge and Biosolids Management.** Sludge is anaerobically digested, dewatered using a belt filter press, and air dried. The Discharger hauls dried biosolids to an authorized disposal site or applies the biosolids to land as Class A Exceptional Quality biosolids (as defined in 40 C.F.R. part 503). Sludge and biosolids management is regulated under NPDES Permit CA0037869 (for the EBDA Common Outfall).
- 2.1.4. **Stormwater Management.** All stormwater flows in contact with Facility equipment or wastewater are collected and directed to the plant headworks for treatment. Therefore, no additional stormwater requirements are necessary

- 2.2. **Discharge Point and Receiving Water.** Discharge of treatment wetland effluent will be through Discharge Point 002, a local outfall consisting of a concrete vault with a weir-style inlet and a 48-inch diameter corrugated metal pipe outlet running from the vault to Lower San Francisco Bay (see Attachment B, Figure B-3). Discharge Point 001 is the EBDA Common Outfall, regulated under NPDES Permit CA0037869.

2.3. Previous Requirements and Monitoring Data. This Order is a new NPDES permit, but City of San Leandro Water Pollution Control Plant discharges are already regulated under NPDES Permit CA0037869. The effluent limitations for the plant and representative monitoring data from the Discharger’s flows to the EBDA pipeline are presented below. These data, from June 1, 2016, to June 30, 2021, indicate the likely quality of the wastewater before entering the Facility’s new nitrification system and treatment wetland.

Table F-2. Existing Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Data

Parameter	Unit	Average Monthly Limit	Average Weekly Limit	Maximum Daily Limit	Other Limit	Long-Term Average ^[1]	Highest Daily Value ^[1]
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5 day @ 20°C) (CBOD)	mg/L	25	40	-	-	13	51 ^[2]
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	mg/L	30	45	-	-	12	45
CBOD percent removal	%	85 (minimum)	-	-	-	98	93 ^[3]
TSS percent removal	%	85 (minimum)	-	-	-	97	93 ^[3]
pH	s.u.	-	-	-	6.5 – 8.5 ^[4]	7.3	6.7 – 7.7 ^[5]

Footnotes:

- ^[1] Based on monitoring data for June 2016 through June 2021.
- ^[2] The Discharger did not violate the CBOD effluent limitations in this instance because the maximum reported concentration is a daily value.
- ^[3] Lowest percent removal value on a monthly basis.
- ^[4] Instantaneous minimum and instantaneous maximum.
- ^[5] Range of lowest to highest pH values.

2.4. Compliance Summary

2.4.1. Treatment Plant. The Discharger has not violated its effluent limitations under NPDES Permit CA0037869 for almost 20 years.

2.4.2. Collection System. The Discharger’s collection system is regulated under NPDES Permit CA0037869. It has not had any Category 1 sanitary sewer overflows in the last five years. Category 1 SSOs are those that reach waters of the United States.

2.5. Sea Level Rise. Sea level rise does not threaten the Facility. According to the Discharger’s Climate Action Plan, sea levels are projected to rise approximately 2 feet by 2050 along the San Leandro shoreline where the treatment plant is located, which is consistent with the “median – high” risk projections in the California Ocean Protection Council’s *State of California Sea Level Rise Guidance* (2018). However, the plant is protected on all sides by levees and surrounding

high ground that can accommodate 3.5 feet of sea level rise. Additionally, most of the Facility's critical control systems are elevated several feet above ground level or are designed to operate while submerged during a flood.

- 2.6. Planned Changes.** To demonstrate the feasibility of implementing nature-based solutions for building shoreline resiliency, creating habitat, and improving water quality in the Region, the Discharger plans to construct a multi-beneficial treatment wetland to polish a portion of its wastewater. Specifically, the Discharger plans to install a dechlorination system and enclosed nitrification system, consisting of membrane aerated biofilm reactors, to further treat a portion of its flows from the existing secondary treatment and disinfection processes. The Discharger also plans to convert its existing 6.9-acre wastewater storage basin into a shallow, freshwater, open-water wetland to provide polishing treatment (denitrification and photolysis) for flows from the nitrification system. The Discharger plans to install either an adjustable weir plate or standpipe at the outfall from the wetland to ensure the water depth remains shallow.

3. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS

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

- 3.1. 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 the U.S. EPA, and Water Code chapter 5.5, division 7 (commencing with § 13370). It serves as an NPDES permit authorizing the Discharger to discharge into waters of the United States at the discharge location described in Table 1 subject to the WDRs in this Order.
- 3.2. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).** Under Water Code section 13389, this action to adopt an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code division 13, chapter 3 (commencing with § 21100).
- 3.3. State and Federal Laws, Regulations, Policies, and Plans**
- 3.3.1. 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 of the marine influence on Lower San Francisco Bay, total dissolved solids levels exceed 3,000 mg/L; therefore, Lower San Francisco Bay meets an

exception to State Water Board Resolution No. 88-63. Beneficial uses applicable to Lower San Francisco Bay are as follows:

Table F-3. Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water	Beneficial Uses
002	Lower San Francisco Bay	Industrial Service Supply (IND) Ocean, Commercial and Sport Fishing (COMM) Shellfish Harvesting (SHELL) Estuarine Habitat (EST) Fish Migration (MIGR) Preservation of Rare and Endangered Species (RARE) Fish Spawning (SPWN) Wildlife Habitat (WILD) Water Contact Recreation (REC-1) Non-Contact Water Recreation (REC-2) Navigation (NAV)

3.3.2. **National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).** The NTR and CTR contain federal water quality criteria for priority pollutants. U.S. EPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, and amended it on May 4, 1995, and November 9, 1999. About 40 NTR criteria apply in California. U.S. EPA adopted the CTR on May 18, 2000. The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and incorporated the NTR criteria that applied in the state. U.S. EPA amended the CTR on February 13, 2001.

3.3.3. **State Implementation Policy.** On March 2, 2000, the State Water Board adopted the *Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California* (State Implementation Policy or SIP). The SIP establishes implementation provisions for priority pollutant criteria and objectives, and provisions for chronic toxicity control. 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 through 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. Requirements of this Order implement the SIP.

3.3.4. **Bacteria Objectives.** The State Water Board adopted the *Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California – Part 3, Bacteria Provisions and a Water Quality Standards Variance Policy* on August 7, 2018, and it became effective on March 22, 2019. This plan establishes enterococcus bacteria water quality objectives and related implementation provisions for discharges to marine and estuarine waters that support the water contact recreation beneficial use.

- 3.3.5. **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. The State Water Board adopted amendments to the plan on June 5, 2018, that became effective on March 11, 2019. This plan establishes sediment quality objectives and related implementation provisions for specifically defined sediments in most bays and estuaries.
- 3.3.6. **Antidegradation Policy.** Federal regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 131.12 require 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, *Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California*, which incorporates the federal antidegradation policy where the federal policy applies under federal law. Resolution No. 68-16 requires that existing water quality be maintained unless degradation is justified based on specific findings. The 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.
- 3.3.7. **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.
- 3.3.8. **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 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.
- 3.4. **Impaired Water Bodies on CWA section 303(d) List.** On April 6, 2018, U.S. EPA approved a revised list of impaired waters pursuant to CWA section 303(d), which requires identification of 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 nonpoint sources and are established to achieve water quality standards.

Lower San Francisco Bay is listed as impaired by chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, dioxin compounds (including 2,3,7,8-TCDD), furan compounds, invasive species, mercury, PCBs, dioxin-like PCBs, and trash. 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. NPDES Permit CA0038849 implements the mercury and PCBs TMDLs.

As shown in Fact Sheet section 4.3.3, the discharge is not a significant source of chlordane, DDT, and dieldrin because these pollutants have not been detected in the discharge. The discharge is not a source of invasive species because it is disinfected. The discharge is also not a source of trash because it is screened and treated to at least secondary treatment standards. The discharge is an insignificant source of dioxins and furans because concentrations of these pollutants in plant effluent are consistently below water quality objectives.

4. 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.

4.1. Discharge Prohibitions

4.1.1. Prohibitions in this Order

- 4.1.1.1. **Discharge Prohibition 3.1 (No discharge other than as described):** 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.
- 4.1.1.2. **Discharge Prohibition 3.2 (No bypass to waters of the United States):** This prohibition is based on 40 C.F.R. section 122.41(m) (see Attachment D section I.G).
- 4.1.1.3. **Discharge Prohibition 3.3 (No wetland influent flow above design capacity):** This Order prohibits wetland influent flows greater than the nitrification system's and treatment wetland's design treatment capacity of 0.95 MGD. Exceeding this flow could result in lower treatment reliability and greater potential to violate water quality requirements.

4.1.2. **Basin Plan Discharge Prohibition 1.** Basin Plan Table 4-1, Discharge Prohibition 1, prohibits discharges of wastewater that do not receive a minimum of 10:1 initial dilution or discharges into any nontidal water, dead-end slough, or similar confined waters and their tributaries. Discharge Point 002 is an outfall to shallow waters where a minimum initial dilution of 10:1 is not achieved. However, Basin Plan section 4.2 provides for exceptions 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 cleanup project.

The Basin Plan further states:

In reviewing requests for exceptions, the Water Board will consider the reliability of the discharger's system in preventing inadequately treated wastewater from being discharged to the receiving water and the environmental consequences of such discharges.

This Order grants an exception to Basin Plan Discharge Prohibition 1 for the following reasons:

- An inordinate burden would be placed on the Discharger relative to the beneficial uses protected to require the discharge to achieve 10:1 dilution. Achieving 10:1 dilution while maintaining the treatment wetland and its benefits (e.g., shoreline resiliency, creation of habitat, and improved treatment) would require the Discharger to construct a new deepwater outfall several miles offshore (the EBDA pipeline extends seven miles offshore), potentially disrupting sensitive habitat, or to install additional piping and pumping to route the wetland effluent back to the EBDA pipeline. Doing either of these tasks would be unreasonably costly for a discharge of 0.95 MGD.
- The Discharger will provide a level of environmental protection equivalent to adherence to the discharge prohibition because the effluent will receive polished secondary treatment, including nitrification, denitrification, and the removal of trace organic contaminants (e.g., pesticides and pharmaceuticals). The nitrification and denitrification will reduce ammonia concentrations by at least 75 percent and significantly reduce nitrogen loads, thereby reducing the potential for adverse nutrient impacts to Lower San Francisco Bay. Additionally, the plant can achieve more TSS removal than

the Secondary Treatment Standards (40 C.F.R. § 133) require. This Order contains ammonia and TSS effluent limits intended to ensure this level of performance (see Fact Sheet sections 4.2 and 4.3.3.3.5, below). When the treatment wetland is fully established, the Regional Water Board could consider additional effluent limitations during permit reissuance to ensure sufficient treatment performance.

4.2. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

4.2.1. 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 the secondary treatment standards at 40 C.F.R. section 133 as summarized below. Basin Plan Table 4-2 contains additional requirements for certain pollutants.

Table F-4. Secondary Treatment Standards

Parameter	Monthly Average	Weekly Average
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) ^[1,2]	30 mg/L	45 mg/L
Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD) ^[1,2]	25 mg/L	40 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids TSS ^[2]	30 mg/L	45 mg/L
pH	6.0 – 9.0 standard units	

Footnotes:

^[1] CBOD effluent limitations may be substituted for BOD limitations.

^[2] The monthly average percent removal, by concentration, is not to be less than 85 percent.

4.2.2. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

4.2.2.1. **CBOD and TSS.** The TSS effluent limitations, excluding the 85 percent removal requirement, are more stringent than the secondary treatment standards and similar to other shallow-water discharges that demonstrate a level of water quality protection equivalent to complying with Basin Plan Discharge Prohibition 1 (see Fact Sheet section 4.1, above). The TSS 85 percent removal requirement is based on the secondary treatment standards and Basin Plan Table 4-2. The CBOD effluent limitations and 85 percent removal requirement are also based on the secondary treatment standards and Basin Plan Table 4-2. These limitations are technologically feasible based on past treatment performance.

4.2.2.2. **pH.** The pH effluent limitations are based on the secondary treatment standards and Basin Plan Table 4-2.

- 4.2.2.3. **Total Residual Chlorine.** The total residual chlorine effluent limitation is based on Basin Plan Table 4-2. This technology-based effluent limit will be replaced by a water quality-based effluent limit (see Fact Sheet section 4.3.4.5) on the first day of the month following U.S. EPA approval of the chlorine water quality objectives set forth in Regional Water Board Resolution R2-2020-0031.

The Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP, Attachment E) provides an allowance for determining false positives when using continuous devices based on the fact that continuous instruments occasionally have anomalous spikes, and it is chemically improbable to have free chlorine in the presence of sodium bisulfite. The allowance for using only on-the-hour measurements for mandatory minimum penalty assessment purposes under Water Code section 13385.1 is based on a 2004 strategy developed between the Regional Water Board and the Bay Area Clean Water Agencies.

4.3. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations

4.3.1. Scope and Authority

CWA section 301(b) and 40 C.F.R. section 122.44(d) require permits to include limitations more stringent than federal technology-based requirements where necessary to achieve 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, water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) must be established using (1) U.S. EPA criteria guidance under CWA section 304(a), supplemented where necessary by other relevant information; (2) an indicator parameter for the pollutant of concern; or (3) a calculated numeric water quality criterion, such as a proposed state criterion or policy interpreting a narrative criterion, supplemented with relevant information. The process for determining reasonable potential and calculating WQBELs when necessary is intended to achieve applicable water quality objectives and criteria, and thereby protect designated beneficial uses of receiving waters.

4.3.2. Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

Discharge Point 002 discharges to Lower San Francisco Bay. Fact Sheet section 3.3.1 identifies the beneficial uses of Lower San Francisco Bay. Water quality criteria and objectives to protect these beneficial uses are described below.

- 4.3.2.1. **Basin Plan Objectives.** The Basin Plan specifies numerous water quality objectives, including numeric objectives for 10 priority pollutants, un-ionized

ammonia, total residual chlorine, and bacteria, and a narrative objective for toxicity.

- 4.3.2.1.1. **Un-ionized Ammonia.** Basin Plan section 3.3.20 contains water quality objectives for un-ionized ammonia of 0.025 mg/L as an annual median and 0.4 mg/L (as nitrogen) as a maximum for Lower San Francisco Bay. Sampling and laboratory methods are unavailable to analyze for un-ionized ammonia, but the fraction of total ammonia that exists in the un-ionized form can be calculated from the pH, salinity, and temperature of the receiving water as described in Fact Sheet section 4.3.3.3.2, below.
- 4.3.2.1.2. **Total Residual Chlorine.** On November 18, 2020, the Regional Water Board adopted Resolution R2-2020-0031 to amend the Basin Plan to eliminate the requirement for a technology-based effluent limit for chlorine of 0.0 mg/L, and to establish water quality objectives for chlorine and a process to implement the new objectives through water quality-based effluent limits. For marine and estuarine waters, the new objectives are 7.5 µg/L as a four-day average and 13 µg/L as a one-hour average (see Basin Plan section 3.3.23). U.S. EPA must approve the new objectives before they become effective.
- 4.3.2.1.3. **Total and Fecal Coliform Bacteria.** Basin Plan section 3.3.1 contains water quality objectives for total and fecal coliform bacteria to protect the shellfish harvesting beneficial use.
- 4.3.2.1.4. **Toxicity.** The narrative toxicity objective (Basin Plan section 3.3.18) 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.... Attainment of this objective will be determined by analyses of indicator organisms, species diversity, population density, growth anomalies, or toxicity tests...or other methods selected by the Water Board.”
- 4.3.2.2. **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 Lower San Francisco Bay because it is not a source of drinking water.
- 4.3.2.3. **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 Lower San Francisco Bay.
- 4.3.2.4. **Bacteria Objectives.** The *Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California – Part 3, Bacteria*

Provisions and a Water Quality Standards Variance Policy establishes enterococcus bacteria water quality objectives to limit cases of gastrointestinal illness from water contact recreation. The enterococcus bacteria objectives apply to marine and estuarine waters.

- 4.3.2.5. **Sediment Quality Objectives.** The *Water Quality Control Plan for Enclosed Bays and Estuaries – Part 1, Sediment Quality* contains the following narrative water quality objectives:
- 4.3.2.5.1. “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.
- 4.3.2.5.2. “Pollutants shall not be present in sediments at levels that will bioaccumulate in aquatic life to levels that are harmful to human health in bays and estuaries of California.” This objective is to be implemented by a three-tiered procedure based on pollutant concentrations in sediment and fish tissue.
- 4.3.2.5.3. “Pollutants shall not be present in sediment at levels that alone or in combination are toxic to wildlife and resident finfish by direct exposure or bioaccumulate in aquatic life at levels that are harmful to wildlife or resident finfish by indirect exposure in bays and estuaries of California.” This objective is to be implemented on a case-by-case basis, based upon an ecological risk assessment.
- 4.3.2.6. **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 water with salinities in 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 criteria (the latter calculated based on ambient hardness) for each substance.

The receiving water for the treatment wetland’s discharge to Lower San Francisco Bay is marine based on salinity data collected through the RMP at the Yerba Buena sampling station (BC10) between 1993 and 2017. During

that period, the average salinity was 26 ppt, with a range from 12 to 36 ppt. Because the salinity was greater than 10 ppt in 100 percent of the samples, the reasonable potential analysis and effluent limitations in this Order are based on saltwater water quality objectives.

4.3.2.7. **Metals Translators.** Regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 122.45(c), require effluent limitations for metals to be expressed as total recoverable metal. 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, total 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.

CTR default translators were used for all metals other than copper and nickel. Basin Plan Table 7.2.1-2 sets forth site-specific copper translators. Although these translators were developed for deepwater discharges, they likely better represent discharge location conditions than the default CTR translators because the discharge location is within the same waterbody for which the deepwater translators were derived (Lower San Francisco Bay). The Clean Estuary Partnership’s *North of Dumbarton Bridge Copper and Nickel Development and Selection of Final Translators* (March 2005) contains similar translators for nickel. The site-specific copper and nickel translators are listed below.

Table F-5. Site-Specific Translators

Parameter	Chronic Translator	Acute Translator
Copper	0.73	0.87
Nickel	0.65	0.85

4.3.3. **Reasonable Potential Analysis**

4.3.3.1. **Available Information.** The reasonable potential analysis for this Order is based on plant effluent data (representing discharge to the EBDA pipeline) the Discharger collected from January 2017 through June 2021 and ambient background data summarized in the RMP’s *San Francisco Bay California Toxics Rule Priority Pollutant Ambient Water Monitoring Report* (2017), which includes data collected through the RMP at the Yerba Buena RMP station (BC10) from 1993 through 2017, supplemented by additional Bay Area Clean Water Agencies data from *San Francisco Bay Ambient Water Monitoring Interim Report* (2003) and *Ambient Water Monitoring: Final CTR Sampling Update* (2004). The reasonable potential analysis is a conservative

evaluation because it relies on effluent data prior to undergoing nitrification, denitrification, and photolysis that the Facility's nitrification system and treatment wetland will provide.

SIP section 1.4.3 requires that background water quality data be representative of the ambient receiving water that will mix with the discharge. RMP monitoring station BC10, relative to other RMP stations, fits SIP guidance for establishing priority pollutant and ammonia background conditions at Discharge Point 002.

This Order does not contain WQBELs for constituents that do not demonstrate reasonable potential; however, the MRP still requires monitoring for those pollutants. If concentrations are found to have increased significantly, Provision 6.3.2 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.

4.3.3.2. **Priority Pollutants.** SIP section 1.3 sets forth the methodology used to assess whether priority pollutants have reasonable potential to exceed CTR and NTR water quality objectives. SIP section 1.3 applies to priority pollutants. 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:

- **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).
- **Trigger 2** is activated if the ambient background concentration observed in the receiving water is greater than the lowest applicable water quality objective ($B >$ water quality objective) and the pollutant is detected in any effluent sample.
- **Trigger 3** is activated if a review of other information indicates that a WQBEL is needed to protect beneficial uses.

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, no, or unknown) for each pollutant. Based on this analysis, copper and cyanide exhibit reasonable potential by Trigger 1. Additionally, Basin Plan sections 7.2.1.2 and 4.7.2.2 require copper and

cyanide WQBELs for all individual NPDES permits for municipal wastewater treatment facilities.

Table F-6. Reasonable Potential Analysis for Priority Pollutants

CTR No.	Pollutant	C or Governing Criterion or Objective (µg/L)	MEC or Minimum DL (µg/L) ^{[1][2]}	B or Minimum DL (µg/L) ^{[1][2]}	RPA Result ^[3]
1	Antimony	4,300	0.60	1.8	No
2	Arsenic	36	1.4	2.5	No
3	Beryllium	No Criterion	<0.09	0.22	No
4	Cadmium	9.36	0.11	0.13	No
5a	Chromium (III) ^[4]	No Criterion	3.1	4.4	No
5b	Chromium (VI)	50	3.1	4.4	No
6	Copper	8.2	18	2.5	Yes
7	Lead	8.5	0.45	0.80	No
8	Mercury ^[5]	-	-	-	-
9	Nickel	13	4	3.7	No
10	Selenium	5.0	<1.0	0.39	No
11	Silver	2.2	0.18	0.052	No
12	Thallium	6.3	<0.05	0.023	No
13	Zinc	86	48	5.1	No
14	Cyanide	2.9	3.4	0.52	Yes
15	Asbestos (fibers/L) ^[6]	-	-	-	U
16	2,3,7,8-TCDD	1.4 x 10 ⁻⁸	<7.0 x 10 ⁻⁷	<2.7 x 10 ⁻⁸	U
17	Acrolein	780	<0.94	<0.50	No
18	Acrylonitrile	0.66	<0.39	0.030	U
19	Benzene	71	<0.10	<0.050	No
20	Bromoform	360	<0.18	<0.15	No
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	4.4	<0.14	0.060	No
22	Chlorobenzene	21,000	<0.12	<0.18	No
23	Chlorodibromomethane	34	<0.13	<0.05	No
24	Chloroethane	No Criterion	<0.18	<0.38	U
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	No Criterion	<0.25	<0.28	U
26	Chloroform	No Criterion	1.9	<0.19	U
27	Dichlorobromomethane	46	<0.20	<0.050	No
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	No Criterion	<0.13	<0.050	No
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	99	<0.14	0.040	No
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene	3.2	<0.19	<0.21	U
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	39	<0.13	<0.050	No
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene	1,700	<0.13	<0.16	No
33	Ethylbenzene	29,000	<0.13	<0.26	No
34	Methyl Bromide	4,000	<0.23	<0.30	No
35	Methyl Chloride	No Criterion	<0.20	<0.30	U
36	Methylene Chloride	1,600	<0.24	22	No

CTR No.	Pollutant	C or Governing Criterion or Objective (µg/L)	MEC or Minimum DL (µg/L) ^{[1][2]}	B or Minimum DL (µg/L) ^{[1][2]}	RPA Result ^[3]
37	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	11	<0.12	<0.050	No
38	Tetrachloroethylene	8.9	<0.18	<0.050	No
39	Toluene	200,000	-	<0.19	U
40	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	140,000	<0.19	<0.22	No
41	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	No Criterion	<0.16	<0.19	No
42	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	42	<0.20	<0.050	No
43	Trichloroethylene	81	<0.16	<0.20	No
44	Vinyl Chloride	525	<0.090	<0.25	No
45	2-Chlorophenol	400	<0.18	<0.70	No
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	790	<0.17	<0.90	No
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	2,300	<0.11	<0.80	No
48	2-Methyl- 4,6-Dinitrophenol	765	<0.92	<0.60	No
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	14,000	<0.61	<0.70	No
50	2-Nitrophenol	No Criterion	<0.83	<0.80	U
51	4-Nitrophenol	No Criterion	<0.10	<0.50	U
52	3-Methyl 4-Chlorophenol	No Criterion	<0.19	<0.80	U
53	Pentachlorophenol	7.9	<1.8	<0.60	No
54	Phenol	4,600,000	0.35	<0.50	No
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	6.5	<0.80	<0.97	No
56	Acenaphthene	2,700	<0.020	0.0020	No
57	Acenaphthylene	No Criterion	<0.020	0.0010	U
58	Anthracene	110,000	<0.010	0.0010	No
59	Benzidine	0.00054	<1.6	<0.00030	U
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene	0.049	<0.010	0.0050	No
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	0.049	<0.010	0.0020	No
62	Benzo(b)Fluoranthene	0.049	<0.010	0.0050	No
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	No Criterion	<0.010	0.0030	U
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	0.049	<0.010	0.0020	No
65	Bis(2-Chloroethoxy)Methane	No Criterion	<0.39	<0.30	U
66	Bis(2-Chloroethyl)Ether	1.4	<0.16	<0.30	No
67	Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)Ether	170,000	<0.12	<0.60	No
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	5.9	<3.5	<0.50	No
69	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	No Criterion	<0.13	<0.23	U
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	5,200	<0.090	<0.50	No
71	2-Chloronaphthalene	4,300	<0.090	<0.30	No
72	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	No Criterion	<0.11	<0.30	U
73	Chrysene	0.049	<0.010	0.0020	No
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	0.049	<0.010	0.0010	No
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	17,000	<0.13	<0.27	No
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	2,600	<0.17	<0.18	No
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	2,600	<0.15	<0.18	No

CTR No.	Pollutant	C or Governing Criterion or Objective (µg/L)	MEC or Minimum DL (µg/L) ^{[1][2]}	B or Minimum DL (µg/L) ^{[1][2]}	RPA Result ^[3]
78	3,3 Dichlorobenzidine	0.077	<0.25	<0.00020	U
79	Diethyl Phthalate	120,000	0.11	<0.20	No
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	2,900,000	<0.11	<0.20	No
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	12,000	<0.080	<0.50	No
82	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	9.1	<0.12	<0.27	U
83	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	No Criterion	<0.14	<0.29	U
84	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	No Criterion	<0.090	<0.38	U
85	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	0.54	-	0.0040	U
86	Fluoranthene	370	<0.010	0.011	No
87	Fluorene	14,000	<0.020	0.002	No
88	Hexachlorobenzene	0.00077	<0.11	0.000020	U
89	Hexachlorobutadiene	50	<0.090	<0.30	No
90	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	17,000	<0.18	<0.30	No
91	Hexachloroethane	8.9	<0.010	<0.20	No
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	0.049	<0.010	0.0040	No
93	Isophorone	600	<0.13	<0.30	No
94	Naphthalene	No Criterion	<0.020	0.0090	U
95	Nitrobenzene	1,900	<0.11	<0.25	No
96	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	8.1	<0.18	<0.30	No
97	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	1.4	<0.080	<0.00020	No
98	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	16	<0.090	<0.0010	No
99	Phenanthrene	No Criterion	<0.010	0.0060	U
100	Pyrene	11,000	<0.010	0.019	No
101	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	No Criterion	<0.12	<0.30	No
102	Aldrin	0.00014	<0.015	<0.0000085	U
103	Alpha-BHC	0.013	<0.020	0.00050	No
104	Beta-BHC	0.046	<0.020	0.00040	No
105	Gamma-BHC	0.063	<0.015	0.0010	No
106	Delta-BHC	No Criterion	<0.020	0.00010	U
107	Chlordane	0.00059	<0.10	0.00014	U
108	4,4'-DDT	0.00059	<0.020	0.00020	U
109	4,4'-DDE	0.00059	<0.020	0.0010	U
110	4,4'-DDD	0.00084	<0.015	0.00030	U
111	Dieldrin	0.00014	<0.020	0.00030	U
112	Alpha-Endosulfan	0.0087	<0.020	0.00010	No
113	beta-Endosulfan	0.0087	<0.020	0.00010	No
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	240	<0.015	0.00010	No
115	Endrin	0.0023	<0.015	0.000040	No
116	Endrin Aldehyde	0.81	<0.020	<0.0050	No
117	Heptachlor	0.00021	<0.020	0.000020	U
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	0.00011	<0.020	0.00010	U

CTR No.	Pollutant	C or Governing Criterion or Objective (µg/L)	MEC or Minimum DL (µg/L) ^{[1][2]}	B or Minimum DL (µg/L) ^{[1][2]}	RPA Result ^[3]
119-125	PCBs sum ^[5]	-	-	-	-
126	Toxaphene	0.00020	<1.0	<0.00000082	U

Footnotes:

- ^[1] The MEC 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 (MDL).
- ^[2] The MEC or ambient background concentration is "Unavailable" when there are no monitoring data for the constituent.
- ^[3] RPA Results = Yes, if MEC ≥ WQC, B > WQC and MEC is detected, or Trigger 3
 = No, if MEC and B are < WQC or all effluent data are undetected
 = Unknown (U) if no criteria have been promulgated or data are insufficient.
- ^[4] The maximum effluent and ambient background concentrations are the total chromium concentration. The chromium (III) concentrations are unknown but less than these values.
- ^[5] SIP section 1.3 excludes from its reasonable potential analysis procedure priority pollutants for which a TMDL has been developed. TMDLs have been developed for mercury and PCBs in San Francisco Bay. Mercury and PCBs from wastewater discharges are regulated by NPDES Permit No. CA0038849, which implements the San Francisco Bay Mercury and PCBs TMDLs.
- ^[6] Asbestos sampling is only required for discharges to waters with the municipal or domestic supply (MUN) beneficial use. Lower San Francisco Bay does not have the MUN beneficial use.

4.3.3.3. Ammonia

4.3.3.3.1. **Methodology.** Ammonia is a toxic pollutant but not a priority pollutant as defined by the CTR; therefore, the procedure outlined in *the Technical Support Document for Water Quality-based Toxics Control* (Technical Support Document) (EPA/505/2-90-001, March 1991) was used to determine if ammonia in the discharge has reasonable potential to cause a water quality objective to be exceeded in the receiving water. According to the Technical Support Document, the reasonable potential analyses can be performed based on the receiving water concentrations projected using effluent data or measured receiving water concentrations. Both values may be compared directly to the Basin Plan un-ionized ammonia objectives (see Fact Sheet section 4.3.2.1.1). Measured receiving water concentrations do not yet reflect the discharge, so receiving water concentrations must be projected using effluent data to perform the reasonable potential analysis.

The following steps summarize the process for determining reasonable potential for a pollutant using the Technical Support Document method:

- **Step 1.** Determine the total number of samples (n) and the maximum effluent concentration (MEC) in the dataset.
- **Step 2.** Determine the coefficient of variation (CV). For a data set where n < 10, the CV is estimated to equal 0.6. For a dataset where

$n \geq 10$, the CV is calculated as the standard deviation divided by the mean.

- **Step 3.** Determine a ratio (R) for projecting the upper bound concentration based on a selected confidence interval (e.g., 95th or 99th percentile) and assuming a lognormal distribution as follows:

Calculate the percentile (P_n) represented by the MEC in the data set of n samples based on the selected confidence level.

$$P_n = (1 - \text{confidence interval})^{1/n}$$

Calculate the concentration-multiplying factors (C_P) for the MEC percentile (P_n) and the chosen upper bound percentile ($P_{\text{upper bound}}$), typically the 99th percentile, using the following equation:

$$C_P = \exp(Z_P\sigma - 0.5\sigma^2)$$

Where: $\sigma^2 = \ln(\text{CV}^2 + 1)$

P is the percentile (either P_n or the selected $P_{\text{upper bound}}$)

Z_p is the standard normal distribution value for the percentile P (available from statistical references)

Finally, calculate R as:

$$R = C_{\text{upper bound}} / C_{P_n}$$

- **Step 4.** Calculate the projected maximum receiving water concentration (RWC) as follows:

$$\text{RWC} = (\text{MEC} \times R) / \text{dilution ratio}$$

The dilution ratio can be defined as:

$$\text{Dilution ratio} = (D + [1 \text{ part effluent}]) / (1 \text{ part effluent})$$

Where D is the parts receiving water available to dilute 1 part effluent

Therefore:

$$\text{RWC} = (\text{MEC} \times R) / (D + 1)$$

- **Step 5.** Compare the RWC to the most stringent water quality objective for the pollutant. There is reasonable potential if the RWC is greater than or equal to the lowest applicable water quality objective.

- 4.3.3.3.2. **Data Translation.** Effluent data are available for total ammonia, but not un-ionized ammonia because (1) sampling and laboratory methods are unavailable to analyze for un-ionized ammonia, and (2) the fraction of total ammonia that exists in the toxic un-ionized form depends on pH, salinity, and temperature of the receiving water. Total ammonia concentrations (as nitrogen) were translated into un-ionized ammonia concentrations for comparison with the Basin Plan un-ionized ammonia objectives (see Fact Sheet section 4.3.2.1.1) based on the following equations (U.S. EPA, 1989, Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Ammonia (Saltwater)–1989, EPA Publication 440/5-88-004, 1989):

$$\text{Fraction of un-ionized ammonia} = (1 + 10^{[pK - pH]})^{-1}$$

Where, for salinity less than 1 ppt:

$$pK = 0.09018 + 2729.92/T$$

T = temperature in Kelvin

Where, for salinity greater than 10 ppt:

$$pK = 9.245 + 0.116*(I) + 0.0324*(298-T) + 0.0415*(P)/T$$

I = molal ionic strength of saltwater = $19.9273*(S)/(1000-1.005109*S)$
S = salinity (parts per thousand)
T = temperature in Kelvin
P = pressure (one atmosphere)

- 4.3.3.3.3. **Dilution Credit.** For the purpose of this analysis, no dilution was assumed for ammonia (i.e., D=0) and the receiving water concentration was assumed to be the same as the projected upper bound concentration, i.e., $RWC = MEC \times R$ (see Step 4 in Fact Sheet section 4.3.3.3.1., above).
- 4.3.3.3.4. **Analysis.** Total ammonia effluent data (representing plant discharges to the EBDA pipeline) collected from February 2017 through May 2021 were used to evaluate reasonable potential for ammonia. These data were adjusted to account for a projected minimum 75 percent nitrification efficiency from the Facility's nitrification system. The adjusted total ammonia data were then translated to un-ionized ammonia values. Most effluent pH and temperature data did not coincide with the total ammonia data to translate the data; therefore, for total ammonia data without coincident pH data, the pH result for the sample collected closest to the date of the total ammonia sample was used. For temperature, the highest temperature of 27.5 degrees Celsius was paired with the total ammonia data because this results in the highest (i.e., most conservative) un-ionized ammonia estimate.

Based on the data set of n = 60 with a calculated un-ionized ammonia MEC of 0.16 mg/L, P_n at a 95% confidence interval is 0.95, indicating that

the MEC represents the 95th percentile of all ammonia effluent data. With the upper bound set at the 99th percentile, R is 0.97 (C_{Pn} is 1.2 and Copper bound is 1.2) and the projected RWC is 0.16 mg/L, which less than the Basin Plan's acute un-ionized ammonia water quality objective of 0.4 mg/L. Therefore, there is no reasonable potential for ammonia based on effluent data as compared to the acute objective.

The highest running annual median of the effluent data was calculated and compared with the annual median objective, which is expressed as an annual median. No projection is needed to establish the central tendency of the data. The maximum annual median, 0.094 mg/L, is greater than the annual median objective of 0.025 mg/L. Therefore, there is reasonable potential for ammonia based on effluent data as compared to the chronic objective.

- 4.3.3.3.5. **Conclusion.** There is reasonable potential for ammonia based on the Discharger's adjusted effluent data as compared to the chronic objective. Therefore, WQBELs are necessary.
- 4.3.3.4. **Total Residual Chlorine.** Basin Plan Table 4-2 requires a total residual chlorine effluent limitation for all treatment facilities with the potential to discharge chlorine. Following U.S. EPA approval of the chlorine water quality objectives set forth in Regional Water Board Resolution R2-2020-0031, a water quality-based effluent limitation for total residual chlorine will be required because the Facility disinfects its effluent with chlorine and, without sufficient dichlorination, the discharge could contain chlorine above the new water quality objective
- 4.3.3.5. **Enterococcus Bacteria.** The *Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California – Part 3, Bacteria Provisions and a Water Quality Standards Variance Policy* requires *Enterococcus* bacteria effluent limitations for discharges to marine and estuarine receiving waters that support the water contact recreation (REC1) beneficial use.
- 4.3.3.6. **Total and Fecal Coliform Bacteria.** Basin Plan Table 4-2A requires total or fecal coliform effluent limitations for waters that support the shellfish harvesting beneficial use unless shellfish harvesting is not within the immediate vicinity of the discharge. The area surrounding the outfall is comprised primarily of tidal mudflats with no rocky substrate conducive to shellfish habitat. Additionally, a field survey and subsequent Biological Assessment report (April 2020), prepared by LSA, found no shellfish beds within the vicinity of the outfall. Therefore, there is no reasonable potential for the discharge to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the total and fecal coliform bacteria objectives.

- 4.3.3.7. **Acute Toxicity.** Basin Plan section 4.5.5.3.1 requires acute toxicity monitoring and limitations, implying there is reasonable potential for the discharge to cause or contribute to exceedances of the acute toxicity water quality objective.
- 4.3.3.8. **Chronic Toxicity.** There is likely no reasonable potential for the discharge to contribute to an exceedance of the chronic toxicity water quality objective because the discharge volume will be relatively small and effluent will be treated to a higher standard than secondary treatment standards through treatment wetland polishing. Moreover, in accordance with NPDES Permit CA0037869, chronic toxicity is indirectly limited as part of the Discharger's requirements for discharges to the EBDA Common Outfall.
- 4.3.3.9. **Sediment Quality.** Pollutants in some receiving water sediments may be present in quantities that alone or in combination are toxic to benthic communities. 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 Regional Monitoring Program, which routinely monitors San Francisco Bay sediment and seeks to identify stressors responsible for degraded sediment quality.
- 4.3.4. **Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations**

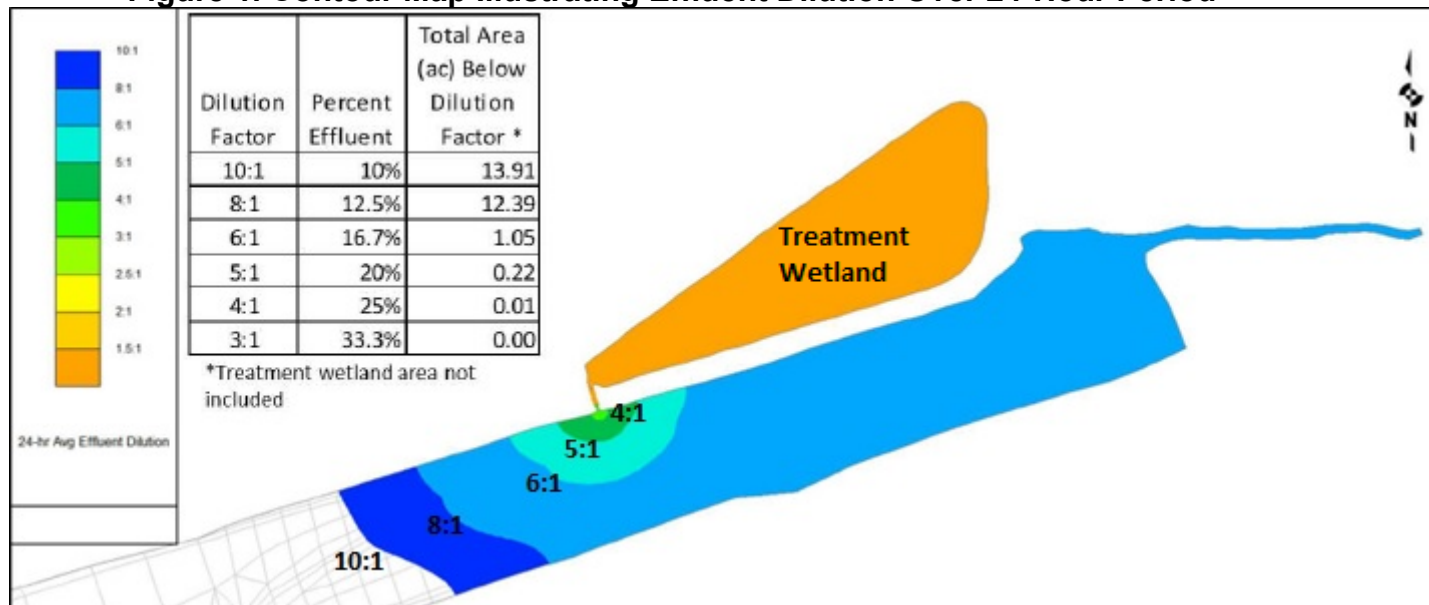
WQBELs were developed for the pollutants determined to have reasonable potential to cause or contribute to exceedances of water quality objectives. With the exception of acute toxicity, total residual chlorine, fecal coliform bacteria, and *Enterococcus* bacteria, the WQBEL calculations are based on the procedures in SIP section 1.4.

- 4.3.4.1. **WQBEL Expression.** NPDES regulations at 40 C.F.R. section 122.45(d) require that permit limits for publicly-owned treatment works be expressed as average weekly and average monthly limits, unless impracticable. This Order contains daily limits instead of weekly limits because daily limits better protect against acute water quality effects and are necessary to prevent fish kills or mortality to aquatic organisms. Weekly limits could allow acute and chronic toxicity to occur over shorter periods (acute and chronic aquatic life criteria are typically expressed as one-hour and four-day averages).
- 4.3.4.2. **Mixing Zones and Dilution Credits.** The Basin Plan and SIP allow mixing zones and dilution credits under certain circumstances. This Order satisfies Basin Plan section 4.6.1.2 conditions for granting dilution credits for shallow-water discharges. NPDES Permit CA0037869 satisfies requirements for pollution prevention and pretreatment programs by requiring such programs.

The Discharger’s dilution study, *Dilution Analysis of San Leandro Water Pollution Control Plant Proposed Discharge to South San Francisco Bay via Treatment Wetland* (June 2020), estimates mixing at Discharge Point 002 using the RMA Bay-Delta model to trace a discharge of 1.0 MGD over an acute (24-hour) and chronic (96-hour) period. Bay conditions were simulated using historical boundary conditions near the outfall over the period of January through December 2011 to determine the acute and chronic periods with the least dilution. To account for the most conservative dilution conditions, this Order bases dilution credits off of the acute averaging period with the least amount of dilution modeled.

The dilution study estimates that the discharge would receive a minimum dilution of 4:1 (four parts receiving water for every one part effluent) very close to the outfall (see Figure 1, below). A minimum dilution of 6:1 would be achieved within about 250 feet of the outfall.

Figure 1. Contour Map Illustrating Effluent Dilution Over 24-Hour Period



This order establishes mixing zones corresponding to dilution credits of 2:1 (D=1) for copper and cyanide. These mixing zones are smaller than the area depicted in Figure 1 corresponding to 4:1 dilution. This order also establishes a mixing zone corresponding to a dilution credit of 6:1 (D=5) for ammonia. The dilution study estimates that this mixing zone corresponds to an area of about 1 acre.

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

- 4.3.4.2.1. **Compromise the integrity of the water body.** The mixing zones would not compromise the integrity of the receiving waters because they are

small relative to the size of the Lower San Francisco Bay. The mixing zones would be less than 0.001 percent of Lower San Francisco Bay.

- 4.3.4.2.2. **Cause acutely toxic conditions to aquatic life passing through the mixing zones.** Acutely toxic conditions to aquatic life will not exist inside the mixing zones. It is unlikely that aquatic organisms passing through the mixing zones would be exposed more than one hour to acutely toxic conditions due to the mixing zone sizes; additionally, the mixing zones would not block the entirety of the slough that immediately receives the discharge.
- 4.3.4.2.3. **Restrict the passage of aquatic life.** The mixing zones would not interfere with the movement of aquatic species or restrict the passage of aquatic life because of their relatively small size compared to Lower San Francisco Bay. The mixing zones would be less than 0.001 percent of Lower San Francisco Bay and would not block the slough that immediately receives the discharge. Moreover, Lower San Francisco Bay is not a river or stream through which organisms must pass through.
- 4.3.4.2.4. **Adversely impact biologically sensitive or critical habitats, including, but not limited to, habitats of species under federal or State endangered species laws.** The area surrounding the outfall consists primarily of intertidal mudflats that do not provide critical habitat to federal or state-listed sensitive species.
- 4.3.4.2.5. **Produce undesirable or nuisance aquatic life.** The mixing zones would not produce undesirable or nuisance aquatic life because the discharge will undergo nitrification and denitrification, which will significantly reduce nitrogen loads that could potentially stimulate algal growth. Additionally, this Order imposes receiving water limitations that prohibit bottom deposits or aquatic growths to the extent that such deposits or growths cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.
- 4.3.4.2.6. **Result in floating debris, oil, or scum.** The mixing zones would not result in floating debris, oil, or scum because the treatment plant is equipped with scum baffles to collect and dispose of oils, grease, debris, and scum. In addition, section 5.1.1 of this Order imposes receiving water limitations that prohibit floating debris, oil, or scum at any place and at any time.
- 4.3.4.2.7. **Produce objectionable color, odor, taste, or turbidity.** The mixing zones would not produce objectionable color, odor, taste, or turbidity because the effluent receives polished secondary treatment and is disinfected prior to discharge. Polished secondary treatment generally addresses objectionable odor, taste, and turbidity through the biological degradation of organic compounds and clarification. In addition, sections

5.1.6 and 5.1.7 of this Order prohibit alteration of color or turbidity beyond natural background levels.

4.3.4.2.8. **Cause objectionable bottom deposits.** The mixing zones would not cause objectionable bottom deposits because the effluent receives polished secondary treatment, which biologically degrades and removes suspended particles that could contribute to receiving water bottom deposits. Moreover, section 5.1.4 of this Order prohibits bottom deposits or aquatic growths to the extent that such deposits or growths cause nuisance or adversely affect beneficial uses.

4.3.4.2.9. **Cause nuisance.** Water Code section 13050(m) defines “nuisance” to mean anything that meets all three of the following criteria:

- Is injurious to health, or is indecent or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property;
- Affects at the same time an entire community or neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons, although the extent of the annoyance or damage inflicted upon individuals may be unequal; and
- Occurs during, or as a result of, the treatment or disposal of wastes.

Section 5.1 of this Order prohibits discharges from causing a nuisance. Furthermore, the Discharger conducts regular effluent monitoring that includes standard observations to confirm that nuisance conditions are not present.

4.3.4.2.10. **Dominate the receiving water body or overlap a mixing zone from a different outfall.** The mixing zones would not dominate the receiving water body because they represent less than 0.001 percent of Lower San Francisco Bay. Additionally, they would not overlap any other mixing zone because the Regional Water Board has not established any other mixing zone nearby.

4.3.4.2.11. **Be located at or near any drinking water intake.** The mixing zones are in marine waters and not located at or near any drinking water intake.

SIP section 1.4.2.2 requires that mixing zones be as small as practicable. The Discharger modeled mixing zones corresponding to dilution credits as large as 14 acres corresponding to a 10:1 dilution ratio. However, historic and projected monitoring data show that the Discharger can comply with smaller mixing zones corresponding to dilution ratios of 2:1 (for copper and cyanide) and 6:1 (for ammonia); therefore, these mixing zones are as small as practicable, consistent with SIP section 1.4.2.2.B.

4.3.4.3. **WQBEL Calculations.** The following table shows the copper, cyanide, and ammonia WQBEL calculations. WQBELs are calculated in accordance with SIP section 1.4.

Table F-7. WQBEL Calculations

Pollutant	Copper	Cyanide	Total Ammonia (acute)	Total Ammonia (chronic)
Units	µg/L	µg/L	mg/L	mg/L
Basis and Criteria type	Basin Plan and CTR Aquatic Life	Basin Plan and CTR Aquatic Life	Basin Plan Aquatic Live	Basin Plan Aquatic Live
Aquatic Life Criteria - Acute	-	-	12	-
Aquatic Life Criteria - Chronic	-	-	-	1.3
Site-Specific Objective Criteria - Acute	9.4	9.4	-	-
Site-Specific Objective Criteria - Chronic	6.0	2.9	-	-
Water Effects Ratio (WER)	1	1	1	1
Lowest WQO	6.0	2.9	12	1.3
Site Specific Translator - MDEL	0.87	-	-	-
Site Specific Translator - AMEL	0.73	-	-	-
Dilution Factor (D)	1	1	5	5
No. of samples per month	4	4	4	30 ^[1]
Aquatic life criteria analysis required? (Y/N)	Y	Y	Y	Y
HH criteria analysis required? (Y/N)	N	Y	N	N
Applicable Acute WQO	10.8	9.4	12	-
Applicable Chronic WQO	8.2	2.9	-	1.3
HH Criteria	-	220,000	-	-
Background (Maximum Conc. for Aquatic Life Calc.)	2.5	0.52	0.43	0.12
Background (Average Conc. for Human Health Calc.)	-	0.39	-	-
Is the pollutant on the 303d list and/or bioaccumulative (Y/N)?	N	N	N	N
ECA Acute	19	18	70	-
ECA Chronic	14	5.3	-	12
ECA HH	-	440,000	-	-
No. of data points <10 or at least 80% of data reported non-detect? (Y/N)	N	Y	N	N
Avg of effluent data points	5.5	1.3	8.3	8.3
Std Dev of effluent data points	2.3	1.0	1.9	1.9
CV Calculated	0.42	0.79	0.23	0.23
CV (Selected) - Final	0.42	0.60	0.23	0.23
ECA Acute Mult99	0.42	0.32	0.61	-
ECA Chronic Mult99	0.63	0.53	-	0.97

Pollutant	Copper	Cyanide	Total Ammonia (acute)	Total Ammonia (chronic)
LTA Acute	8.5	5.9	42	-
LTA Chronic	7.4	2.8	-	7.0
Minimum of LTAs	7.4	2.8	42	7.0
AMEL Mult95	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.1
MDEL Mult99	2.4	3.1	1.7	1.7
AMEL (Aquatic Life)	11	4.3	59	8.7
MDEL (Aquatic Life)	19	8.7	81	13
MDEL/AMEL Multiplier	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.5
AMEL (Human Health)	-	440,000	-	-
MDEL (Human Health)	-	880,000	-	-
Minimum of AMEL for Aq. Life vs HH	11	4.3	51	7.5
Minimum of MDEL for Aq. Life vs HH	19	8.7	70	12
Previous Order Limit - AMEL	-	-	-	-
Previous Order Limit - MDEL	-	-	-	-
Final Limit - AMEL	11	4.3	[2]	7.5
Final Limit - MDEL	19	8.7	[2]	12

Footnotes:

[1] Statistical adjustments were made to the total ammonia WQBEL calculations. The SIP assumes a 4-day average concentration and a monthly sampling frequency of 4 days per month to calculate effluent limitations based on chronic criteria, but the Basin Plan chronic water quality objective for un-ionized ammonia is based on an annual median instead of the typical 4-day average. Therefore, a 365-day average and a monitoring frequency of 30 days per month (the maximum daily sampling frequency in a month since the averaging period for the chronic criteria is longer than 30 days) were used. These statistical adjustments are supported by U.S. EPA's *Water Quality Criteria; Notice of Availability; 1999 Update of Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Ammonia* (64 Fed. Reg. 71974-71980, December 22, 1999).

[2] The final total ammonia WQBELs are based on the chronic water quality objective because they result in lower effluent concentrations.

4.3.4.4. **Acute Toxicity.** This Order includes acute toxicity effluent limitations based on Basin Plan Table 4-3. Based on Basin Plan section 3.3.20, if the Discharger can demonstrate that ammonia causes acute toxicity in excess of the acute toxicity limitations in this Order, and that the ammonia in the discharge complies with the ammonia effluent limitations in this Order, then such toxicity does not constitute a violation of the effluent limitations for whole effluent acute toxicity.

4.3.4.5. **Total Residual Chlorine.** The total residual chlorine effluent limitation is based on Basin Plan Table 4-2.

4.3.4.6. **Enterococcus Bacteria.** The enterococcus effluent limitations are based on the *Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California – Part 3, Bacteria Provisions and a Water Quality Standards Variance Policy*, which requires these limitations for discharges to receiving waters with the water contact recreation beneficial use.

4.4. Discharge Requirement Considerations

- 4.4.1. **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 order. This Order is a new NPDES permit; therefore, there is no backsliding.
- 4.4.2. **Antidegradation.** This Order complies with the antidegradation provisions of 40 C.F.R. section 131.12 (federal policy) and State Water Board Resolution 68-16 (state policy). Permitted discharges must be consistent with these policies. This Order does not decrease the quality nor increase the quantity of the Discharger's discharges to Lower San Francisco Bay. However, it does shift some flows to a different location in Lower San Francisco Bay, about seven miles inland from the EBDA deepwater outfall. It also requires additional treatment, thereby reducing overall pollutant loads to San Francisco Bay.

This Order authorizes discharge to from the Discharger's treatment wetland to Lower San Francisco Bay. Consistent with APU 90-004, this discharge warrants a simple antidegradation analysis because there will not be any observable reduction in water quality, nor will the discharge result in any long-term deleterious effects. The discharge will not degrade existing Lower San Francisco Bay water quality for the following reasons:

- 4.4.2.1. **Discharge will not be new.** The discharge will not be new to Lower San Francisco Bay. Rather, a portion of the discharge (at most 0.95 MGD) will be relocated within Lower San Francisco Bay. Therefore, pollutant loads to Lower San Francisco Bay will not increase.
- 4.4.2.2. **Discharge will be higher quality.** The quality of the discharge will be higher than the current quality of the discharge through the EBDA Common Outfall because it will undergo polished secondary treatment, including nitrification, denitrification, and the removal of trace organic contaminants (e.g., pesticides and pharmaceuticals). This Order also requires the discharge to comply with more stringent CBOD and TSS effluent limitations. Provision 6.3.4.1 of this Order requires the Discharger to document and certify that the nitrification system and treatment wetland will operate as designed, and to submit an updated Operations and Maintenance Manual and Contingency Plan to ensure the discharge quality remains consistent with this Order.
- 4.4.2.3. **Discharge will be small.** The discharge will be relatively small — at most up to 0.95 MGD. The small discharge will not degrade water quality due to its relatively high quality and minimal influence on the shallow water near the outfall as shown in Figure 1.

For these reasons, this discharge will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial uses of Lower San Francisco Bay and will result in water quality consistent with the federal and state antidegradation policies.

- 4.4.3. **Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants.** This Order contains both technology-based and water quality-based effluent limitations for individual pollutants. The technology-based 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 also applicable water quality standards pursuant to 40 C.F.R. section 131.21(c)(2).

5. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

The receiving water limitations in sections 5.1 and 5.2 of the Order are based on Basin Plan narrative and numeric water quality objectives. The receiving water limitation in section 5.3 of the Order requires compliance with federal and state water quality standards in accordance with the CWA and regulations adopted thereunder.

6. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

6.1. 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 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 provisions in Attachment D. This Order omits the 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.

6.2. Monitoring and Reporting Provisions

CWA section 308 and 40 C.F.R. sections 122.41(h), 122.41(j)-(l), 122.44(i), and 122.48 require that NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Regional Water Board to establish monitoring, inspection, entry, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. The MRP establishes monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements that implement federal and state requirements. For more information, see Fact Sheet section 7.

6.3. Special Provisions

6.3.1. 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.

6.3.2. Effluent Characterization Study and Report

This Order does not include WQBELs for pollutants that do not demonstrate reasonable potential, but this provision requires the Discharger to evaluate monitoring data to verify that the reasonable potential analysis conclusions of this Order remain valid. This requirement is authorized pursuant to 40 C.F.R. section 122.41(h) and Water Code section 13383, 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.

6.3.3. Pollutant Minimization Program

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

6.3.4. Other Special Provisions

6.3.4.1. Commencement of Wetland Discharge. This provision is based on 40 C.F.R. section 122.41(l). It specifies conditions that must be met before

the Discharger begins discharging from the treatment wetland outfall at Discharge Point 002. It is necessary so the Regional Water Board knows when discharges commence and to ensure that the new nitrification system and treatment wetland are constructed appropriately and can operate in compliance with this Order.

6.3.4.2. **Startup Operations Plan.** The option to submit a startup operations plan is based on Water Code section 13385(j)(1)(D), which exempts the Discharger from mandatory minimum penalties for violations within a defined startup adjustment and testing period under specific conditions. This option is necessary if the Discharger wants to demonstrate that it adequately satisfied the conditions necessary for exemption from mandatory minimum penalties associated with any potential violations during the treatment wetland's startup period. Pursuant to Water Code section 13385(j)(1)(D), the Discharger is exempt from mandatory minimum penalties for violations within the defined startup adjustment and testing period if the Discharger can demonstrate the following:

- Compliance with its operation plan;
- Violations resulted from the operation of the new or upgraded wastewater treatment units; and
- Violations could not have been reasonably avoided.

7. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements in the MRP.

7.1 Monitoring Requirements Rationale

7.1.1. **Plant Influent Monitoring.** Treatment plant influent CBOD and TSS monitoring is to evaluate compliance with this Order's 85 percent removal requirements.

7.1.2. **Internal Monitoring.** Wetland influent flow monitoring is necessary to evaluate compliance with Discharge Prohibition 3.3, which prohibits flows greater than 0.95 MGD from entering the wetland. Plant effluent and wetland influent monitoring is necessary to evaluate compliance with effluent limitations for ammonia, CBOD, TSS, and enterococcus bacteria at a point representative of treatment that is outside the influence of external factors beyond the Discharger's control (e.g., wildlife that will reside in the treatment wetland).

7.1.3. **Wetland Effluent Monitoring.** Effluent flow monitoring is necessary to understand Facility operations. Monitoring for other parameters is necessary to evaluate compliance with this Order's effluent limitations, collect data on the

treatment wetland’s treatment efficiency, and conduct future reasonable potential analyses.

7.1.4. Toxicity Monitoring. Acute toxicity tests are necessary to evaluate compliance with this Order’s acute toxicity effluent limitations.

Although this Order finds no reasonable potential for chronic toxicity, the requirement to conduct a chronic toxicity species sensitivity screening is necessary to verify the reasonable potential finding by evaluating chronic toxicity consistent with new toxicity regulations, such the Toxicity Provisions the State Water Board adopted October 5, 2021, once they take effect. Submitting the species sensitivity screening with the application for permit reissuance will provide time for the Discharger to establish and stabilize the parameters of the treatment wetland, and ensure that the selection of a most sensitive test species reflects expected treatment after start-up conditions.

7.1.5. Other Monitoring Requirements. Pursuant to CWA section 308, U.S. EPA requires some dischargers to participate in a Discharge Monitoring Report-Quality Assurance (DMR-QA) Study Program that evaluates the analytical abilities of laboratories that perform or support NPDES permit-required monitoring. The program applies to discharger laboratories and contract laboratories and evaluates each laboratory’s ability to analyze wastewater samples to produce quality data that ensure the integrity of the NPDES program. There are two options to comply: (1) the Discharger may obtain and analyze DMR-QA samples, or (2) pursuant to a waiver U.S. EPA issued to the State Water Board, the Discharger may submit results from the most recent Water Pollution Performance Evaluation Study. MRP section 1.4 requires the Discharger to ensure that the results of the DMR-QA Study or most recent Water Pollution Performance Evaluation Study are submitted to the State Water Board, which forwards the results to U.S. EPA.

7.2. Monitoring Requirements Summary. The table below summarizes routine monitoring requirements. This table is for informational purposes only. The actual requirements are specified in the MRP and elsewhere in this Order. In addition to undertaking the monitoring below, the Discharger must conduct receiving water monitoring by continuing to participate in the Regional Monitoring Program.

Table F-8. Monitoring Requirements Summary

Parameter ^[1]	Plant Influent INF-002B ^[2]	Plant Effluent EFF-002B ^[2]	Wetland Influent INF-002W ^[2]	Wetland Effluent EFF-002W ^[2]
Flow	-	-	Continuous/D	Continuous/D
CBOD	1/Week	-	1/Week	-
TSS	1/Week	-	1/Week	-
Enterococcus Bacteria	-	1/Week	-	-
pH	-	1/Week	-	1/Quarter

Parameter ^[1]	Plant Influent INF-002B ^[2]	Plant Effluent EFF-002B ^[2]	Wetland Influent INF-002W ^[2]	Wetland Effluent EFF-002W ^[2]
Temperature		-	-	1/Quarter
Ammonia, Total	-	-	1/Month	1/Month
Nitrate-Nitrite	-	-	-	1/Month
Total Inorganic Nitrogen	-	-	-	1/Month
Acute Toxicity	-	-	1/Quarter	-
Chlorine, Total Residual	-	-	Continuous/D	-
Copper, Total Recoverable	-	-	-	1/Month
Cyanide, Total	-	-	-	1/Month
Priority Pollutants	-	-	-	Once

Footnotes:

^[1] The Discharger must also comply with the monitoring requirements in the Mercury and PCBs Watershed Permit (NPDES Permit CA0038849) and the Nutrients Watershed Permit (NPDES Permit CA0038873).

^[2] The MRP defines these sampling frequencies.

8. 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.

8.1. 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. The public had access to the agenda and any changes in dates and locations through the [Regional Water Board's website](http://waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay) (waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay).

8.2. Written Comments. Interested persons were invited to submit written comments concerning the tentative WDRs as explained through the notification process. Comments were to be submitted either in person, by e-mail, or by mail to the Executive Office at the Regional Water Board at 1515 Clay Street, Suite 1400, Oakland, California 94612, to the attention of James Parrish.

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 January 10, 2022.

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

Date: February 9, 2022
 Time: 9:00 a.m.

Contact: James Parrish, (510) 622-2381, James.Parrish@waterboards.ca.gov

Interested persons were provided notice of the hearing and information on how to participate. 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.

If the date or venue of any public hearing changes, the changes will be reflected in the most current agenda posted on the [Regional Water Board's website](http://waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay) (waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay).

- 8.4. Reconsideration of Waste Discharge Requirements.** Any person aggrieved by this Regional Water Board action may petition the State Water Board to review the action in accordance with Water Code section 13320 and California Code of Regulations, title 23, sections 2050. The State Water Board must receive the petition at the following address within 30 calendar days of the date of Regional Water Board action:

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

A petition may also be filed by email at waterqualitypetitions@waterboards.ca.gov.

For instructions on how to file a water quality petition for review, see the [Water Board's petition instructions](http://waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality/wqpetition_instr.shtml) (waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality/wqpetition_instr.shtml).

- 8.5. Information and Copying.** Supporting documents and comments received are on file. To review these documents, contact Melinda Wong the Regional Water Board's custodian of records by calling (510) 622-2300 or emailing Melinda.Wong@waterboards.ca.gov. Document copying may be arranged.
- 8.6. 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.
- 8.7. Additional Information.** Requests for additional information or questions regarding this Order should be directed to James Parrish, (510) 622-2381, James.Parrish@waterboards.ca.gov.

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

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

APPLICABILITY

This document supplements the requirements of Federal Standard Provisions (Attachment D). For clarity, these provisions are arranged using the same headings as those used in Attachment D.

1. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

1.1. Duty to Comply – Not Supplemented

1.2. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense – Not Supplemented

1.3. Duty to Mitigate – Supplement to Attachment D, Provision 1.3.

1.3.1. Contingency Plan. The Discharger shall maintain a Contingency Plan as prudent in accordance with current 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 (see Provision 1.3.2, below) into one document. In accordance with Regional Water Board Resolution No. 74-10, discharge in violation of the permit where the Discharger has failed to develop and implement a Contingency Plan as described below may 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, provide for the following:

- 1.3.1.1. Sufficient personnel for continued facility operation and maintenance during employee strikes or strikes against contractors providing services;
- 1.3.1.2. Maintenance of adequate chemicals or other supplies, and spare parts necessary for continued facility operations;
- 1.3.1.3. Emergency standby power;
- 1.3.1.4. Protection against vandalism;
- 1.3.1.5. Expedient action to repair failures of, or damage to, equipment, including any sewer lines;

- 1.3.1.6. Reporting of spills and discharges of untreated or inadequately treated wastes, including measures taken to clean up the effects of such discharges; and
- 1.3.1.7. Maintenance, replacement, and surveillance of physical condition of equipment and facilities, including any sewer lines.
- 1.3.2. **Spill Prevention Plan.** The Discharger shall maintain a Spill Prevention Plan to prevent accidental discharges and to minimize the effects of any such discharges. The Spill Prevention Plan shall do the following:
 - 1.3.2.1. Identify the possible sources of accidental discharge, untreated or partially-treated waste bypass, and polluted drainage;
 - 1.3.2.2. State when current facilities and procedures became operational and evaluate their effectiveness; and
 - 1.3.2.3. Predict the effectiveness of any proposed facilities and procedures and provide an implementation schedule with interim and final dates when the proposed facilities and procedures will be constructed, implemented, or operational.
- 1.4. **Proper Operation and Maintenance** – Supplement to Attachment D, Provision 1.4
 - 1.4.1. **Operation and Maintenance Manual.** The Discharger shall maintain an Operation and Maintenance 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 Operation and Maintenance Manual shall be kept updated to reflect significant changes in treatment facility equipment and operational practices. The Operation and Maintenance Manual shall be maintained in usable condition and be available for reference and use by all relevant personnel and Regional Water Board staff.
 - 1.4.2. **Wastewater Facilities Status Report.** The Discharger shall maintain a Wastewater Facilities Status Report and regularly review, revise, or update it, as necessary. 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.
 - 1.4.3. **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 Title 23, section 3680, of the California Code of Regulations.

1.5. Property Rights – Not Supplemented

1.6. Inspection and Entry – Not Supplemented

1.7. Bypass – Not Supplemented

1.8. Upset – Not Supplemented

1.9. Other – Addition to Attachment D

- 1.9.1. Neither the treatment nor the discharge of pollutants shall create pollution, contamination, or nuisance as defined by California Water Code section 13050.
- 1.9.2. Collection, treatment, storage, and disposal systems shall be operated in a manner that precludes public contact with wastewater. If public contact with wastewater could reasonably occur on public property, warning signs shall be posted.
- 1.9.3. If the Discharger submits a timely and complete Report of Waste Discharge for permit reissuance, this permit shall continue in force and effect until the permit is reissued or the Regional Water Board rescinds the permit.

2. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION – NOT SUPPLEMENTED

3. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

3.1. Sampling and Analyses – Supplement to Attachment D, Provisions 3.1 and 3.2

- 3.1.1. **Certified Laboratories.** Water and waste analyses shall be performed by a laboratory certified for these analyses in accordance with California Water Code section 13176.
- 3.1.2. **Minimum Levels.** For the 126 priority pollutants, the Discharger should use the analytical methods listed in Table B unless the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP, Attachment E) requires a particular method or minimum level (ML). All monitoring instruments and equipment shall be properly calibrated and maintained to ensure accuracy of measurements.
- 3.1.3. **Monitoring Frequency.** The MRP specifies the minimum sampling and analysis schedule.
 - 3.1.3.1. **Sample Collection Timing**
 - 3.1.3.1.1. The Discharger shall collect influent samples on varying days selected at random and shall not include any plant recirculation or other sidestream

wastes, unless otherwise stipulated in the MRP. The Executive Officer may approve an alternative influent sampling plan if it is representative of plant influent and complies with all other permit requirements.

- 3.1.3.1.2. The Discharger shall collect effluent samples on days coincident with influent sampling, unless otherwise stipulated by the MRP. If influent sampling is not required, the Discharger shall collect effluent samples on varying days selected at random, unless otherwise stipulated in the MRP. The Executive Officer may approve an alternative effluent sampling plan if it is representative of plant discharge and in compliance with all other permit requirements.
- 3.1.3.1.3. The Discharger shall collect effluent grab samples during periods of daytime maximum peak flows (or peak flows through secondary treatment units for facilities that recycle effluent).
- 3.1.3.1.4. Effluent sampling for conventional pollutants shall occur on at least one day of any multiple-day bioassay the MRP requires. During the course of the bioassay, on at least one day, the Discharger shall collect and retain samples of the discharge. In the event that a bioassay result does not comply with effluent limitations, the Discharger shall analyze the retained samples for pollutants that could be toxic to aquatic life and for which it has effluent limitations.
 - 3.1.3.1.4.1. The Discharger shall perform bioassays on final effluent samples; when chlorine is used for disinfection, bioassays shall be performed on effluent after chlorination and dechlorination; and
 - 3.1.3.1.4.2. The Discharger shall analyze for total ammonia nitrogen and calculate the amount of un-ionized ammonia whenever test results fail to meet effluent limitations.

3.1.3.2. **Conditions Triggering Accelerated Monitoring**

- 3.1.3.2.1. **Average Monthly Effluent Limitation Exceedance.** If the results from two consecutive samples of a constituent monitored in a particular month exceed the average monthly effluent limitation for any parameter (or if the required sampling frequency is once per month or less and the monthly sample exceeds the average monthly effluent limitation), 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 complies with the average monthly effluent limitation.
- 3.1.3.2.2. **Maximum Daily Effluent Limitation Exceedance.** If a sample result exceeds a maximum daily effluent limitation, the Discharger shall, within 24 hours after the result is received, increase its sampling frequency to

daily until the results from two samples collected on consecutive days show compliance with the maximum daily effluent limitation.

- 3.1.3.2.3. **Acute Toxicity.** If final or intermediate results of an acute bioassay indicate a violation or threatened violation (e.g., the percentage of surviving test organisms of any single acute bioassay is less than 70 percent), the Discharger shall initiate a new test as soon as practical or as described in applicable State Water Board plan provisions that become effective after adoption of these Regional Standard Provisions. The Discharger shall investigate the cause of the mortalities and report its findings in the next self-monitoring report.
- 3.1.3.2.4. **Chlorine.** 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 limitation is achieved, unless the Discharger monitors chlorine residual continuously. In such cases, the Discharger shall continue to conduct continuous monitoring.
- 3.1.3.2.5. **Bypass.** Except as indicated below, if a Discharger bypasses any portion of its treatment facility, it shall monitor flows and collect samples at affected discharge points and analyze samples for all constituents with effluent limitations on a daily basis for the duration of the bypass. The Discharger need not accelerate chronic toxicity monitoring. The Discharger also need not collect and analyze samples for mercury, dioxin-TEQ, and PCBs after the first day of the bypass. The Discharger may satisfy the accelerated acute toxicity monitoring requirement by conducting a flow-through test or static renewal test that captures the duration of the bypass (regardless of the method specified in the MRP). If bypassing disinfection units only, the Discharger shall only monitor bacteria indicators daily.
- 3.1.3.2.5.1. **Bypass for Essential Maintenance.** If a Discharger bypasses a treatment unit for essential maintenance pursuant to Attachment D section 1.7.2, the Executive Officer may reduce the accelerated monitoring requirements above if the Discharger (i) monitors effluent at affected discharge points on the first day of the bypass for all constituents with effluent limitations, except chronic toxicity; and (ii) identifies and implements measures to ensure that the bypass will continue to comply with effluent limitations.
- 3.1.3.2.5.2. **Approved Wet Weather Bypasses.** If a Discharger bypasses a treatment unit or permitted outfall during wet weather with Executive Officer approval pursuant to Attachment D section 1.7.4, the Discharger shall monitor flows and collect and retain samples for affected

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

3.2. Standard Observations – Addition to Attachment D

- 3.2.1. **Receiving Water Observations.** The following requirements only apply when the MRP requires standard observations of receiving waters. Standard observations shall include the following:
- 3.2.1.1. **Floating and Suspended Materials (e.g., oil, grease, algae, and other macroscopic particulate matter)** — presence or absence, source, and size of affected area.
 - 3.2.1.2. **Discoloration and Turbidity** — color, source, and size of affected area.
 - 3.2.1.3. **Odor** — presence or absence, characterization, source, and distance of travel.
 - 3.2.1.4. **Beneficial Water Use** — estimated number of water-associated waterfowl or wildlife, fisherpeople, and other recreational activities.
 - 3.2.1.5. **Hydrographic Condition** — time and height of high and low tides (corrected to nearest National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration location for the sampling date and time).
 - 3.2.1.6. **Weather Conditions** — wind direction, air temperature, and total precipitation during five days prior to observation.
- 3.2.2. **Wastewater Effluent Observations.** The following requirements only apply when the MRP requires standard observations of wastewater effluent. Standard observations shall include the following:
- 3.2.2.1. **Floating and Suspended Material of Wastewater Origin** (e.g., oil, grease, algae, and other macroscopic particulate matter) — presence or absence.
 - 3.2.2.2. **Odor** — presence or absence, characterization, source, distance of travel, and wind direction.

3.2.3. **Beach and Shoreline Observations.** The following requirements only apply when the MRP requires standard observations of beaches or shorelines. Standard observations shall include the following:

3.2.3.1. **Material of Wastewater Origin** — presence or absence, description of material, estimated size of affected area, and source.

3.2.3.2. **Beneficial Use** — estimate of number of people participating in recreational water contact, non-water contact, and fishing activities.

3.2.4. **Waste Treatment and/or Disposal Facility Periphery Observations.** The following requirements only apply when the MRP requires standard observations of the periphery of waste treatment or disposal facilities. Standard observations shall include the following:

3.2.4.1. **Odor** — presence or absence, characterization, source, and distance of travel.

3.2.4.2. **Weather Conditions** — wind direction and estimated velocity.

4. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

4.1. Records to be Maintained – Supplement to Attachment D, Provision 4.1

The Discharger shall maintain records in a manner and at a location (e.g., the wastewater treatment plant or the Discharger's offices) such that the records are accessible to Regional Water Board staff. The minimum retention period specified in Attachment D, Provision IV, shall be extended during the course of any unresolved litigation regarding permit-related discharges, or when requested by Regional Water Board or U.S. EPA, Region IX, staff.

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

4.2. Records of Monitoring – Supplement to Attachment D, Provision 4.2

Monitoring records shall include the following:

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

4.2.2. **Disinfection Process.** For the disinfection process, records shall include the following:

4.2.2.1. For bacteriological analyses:

4.2.2.1.1. Wastewater flow rate at the time of sample collection; and

- 4.2.2.1.2. Required statistical parameters for cumulative bacterial values (e.g., moving median or geometric mean for the number of samples or sampling period identified in the MRP).
- 4.2.2.2. For the chlorination process (when chlorine is used for disinfection), at least daily average values for the following:
 - 4.2.2.2.1. Chlorine residual of treated wastewater as it enters the chlorine contact basin (mg/L);
 - 4.2.2.2.2. Chlorine dosage (kg/day); and
 - 4.2.2.2.3. Dechlorination chemical dosage (kg/day).
- 4.2.3. **Wastewater Treatment Process Solids.** For each treatment unit process that involves solids removal from the wastewater stream, records shall include the following:
 - 4.2.3.1. 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
 - 4.2.3.2. Final disposition of such solids (e.g., landfill, other subsequent treatment unit).
- 4.2.4. **Treatment Process Bypasses.** For all treatment process bypasses, including wet weather blending, records shall include the following:
 - 4.2.4.1. Chronological log of treatment process bypasses;
 - 4.2.4.2. Identification of treatment processes bypassed;
 - 4.2.4.3. Beginning and ending dates and times of bypasses;
 - 4.2.4.4. Bypass durations;
 - 4.2.4.5. Estimated bypass volumes; and
 - 4.2.4.6. Description of, or reference to other reports describing, the bypasses, their cause, the corrective actions taken (except for wet weather blending explicitly approved within the permit and in compliance with any related permit conditions), and any additional monitoring conducted.
- 4.2.5. **Treatment Plant Overflows.** The Discharger shall retain a chronological log of overflows at the treatment plant, including the headworks and all units and appurtenances downstream, and records supporting the information provided in accordance with Provision 5.5.2, below.

4.3. Claims of Confidentiality – Not Supplemented

5. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

5.1. Duty to Provide Information – Not Supplemented

5.2. Signatory and Certification Requirements – Not Supplemented

5.3. Monitoring Reports – Supplement to Attachment D, Provision 5.3

5.3.1. Self-Monitoring Reports. For each reporting period established in the MRP, the Discharger shall submit a self-monitoring report to the Regional Water Board in accordance with the requirements listed in the MRP and below:

5.3.1.1. Transmittal Letter. Each self-monitoring report shall be submitted with a transmittal letter that includes the following:

- 5.3.1.1.1. Identification of all violations of effluent limitations or other waste discharge requirements found during the reporting period;
- 5.3.1.1.2. Details regarding the violations, such as parameters, magnitude, test results, frequency, and dates;
- 5.3.1.1.3. Causes of the violations;
- 5.3.1.1.4. Corrective actions taken or planned to resolve violations and prevent recurrences, and dates or time schedules for implementation (the Discharger may refer to previously submitted reports that address the corrective actions);
- 5.3.1.1.5. Explanation for any data invalidation. Data should not be submitted in a self-monitoring report if it does not meet quality assurance/quality control standards. However, if the Discharger wishes to invalidate a measurement after submitting it in a self-monitoring report, the Discharger 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. The formal 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), and a discussion of the corrective actions taken or planned (with a time schedule for completion) to prevent recurrence of the sampling or measurement problem;
- 5.3.1.1.6. Description of blending, if any. If the Discharger blends, it shall describe the duration of blending events and certify whether the blending complied with all conditions for blending;

- 5.3.1.1.7. Description of other bypasses, if any. If the Discharger bypasses any treatment units (other than blending), it shall describe the duration of the bypasses and effluent quality during those times; and
- 5.3.1.1.8. Signature. The transmittal letter shall be signed in accordance with Attachment D, Provision 5.2.
- 5.3.1.2. **Compliance Evaluation Summary.** Each self-monitoring report shall include a compliance evaluation summary that addresses each parameter for which the permit specifies effluent limitations, the number of samples taken during the monitoring period, and the number of samples that exceed the effluent limitations.
- 5.3.1.3. **More Frequent Monitoring.** If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the MRP, the Discharger shall include the results of such monitoring in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the self-monitoring report.
- 5.3.1.4. **Analysis Results**
- 5.3.1.4.1. **Tabulation.** Each self-monitoring report shall include tabulations of all required analyses and observations, including parameters, dates, times, sample stations, types of samples, test results, method detection limits, method minimum levels, and method reporting levels (if applicable), signed by the laboratory director or other responsible official.
- 5.3.1.4.2. **Multiple Samples.** Unless the MRP specifies otherwise, when determining compliance with effluent limitations (other than instantaneous effluent limitations) and more than one sample result is available, the Discharger shall compute the arithmetic mean. If the data set contains one or more results that are “Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ) or “Not Detected” (ND), the Discharger shall instead compute the median in accordance with the following procedure:
- 5.3.1.4.2.1. 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.
- 5.3.1.4.2.2. The median of the data set shall be determined. If the data set has an odd number of data points, the median is the middle value. If the data set has an even number of data points, the median is the average of the two values around the middle, unless one or both of these values is ND or DNQ, in which case the median shall be the lower of the two results (where DNQ is lower than a quantified value and ND is lower than DNQ).

5.3.1.4.3. **Duplicate Samples.** The Discharger shall report the average of duplicate sample analyses when reporting for a single sample result (or the median if one or more of the duplicates is DNQ or ND [see Provision 5.3.1.4.2, above]). For bacteria indicators, the Discharger shall report the geometric mean of the duplicate analyses.

5.3.1.4.4. **Dioxin-TEQ.** The Discharger shall report for each dioxin and furan congener the analytical results of effluent monitoring, including the 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 (MLs) to zero. The Discharger shall calculate and report dioxin-TEQ using the following formula, where the MLs, toxicity equivalency factors (TEFs), and bioaccumulation equivalency factors (BEFs) are as provided in Table A:

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

where: C_x = measured or estimated concentration of congener x
 TEF_x = toxicity equivalency factor for congener x
 BEF_x = bioaccumulation equivalency factor for congener x

Table A
Minimum Levels, Toxicity Equivalency Factors,
and Bioaccumulation Equivalency Factors

Dioxin or Furan Congener	Minimum Level (pg/L)	2005 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	0.0003	0.01
2,3,7,8-TCDF	10	0.1	0.8
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF	50	0.03	0.2
2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	50	0.3	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	0.0003	0.02

- 5.3.1.5. **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 may require additional time to complete analytical processes and report results. In these cases, the Discharger shall describe the circumstances in the self-monitoring report and include the data for these parameters and relevant discussions of any violations in the next self-monitoring report due after the results are available.
- 5.3.1.6. **Annual Self-Monitoring Reports.** By the date specified in the MRP, the Discharger shall submit an annual self-monitoring report covering the previous calendar year. The report shall contain the following:
- 5.3.1.6.1. Comprehensive discussion of treatment plant performance, including documentation of any blending or other bypass events, 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 the performance and reliability of wastewater collection, treatment, or disposal practices;
 - 5.3.1.6.2. List of approved analyses, including the following:
 - 5.3.1.6.2.1. List of analyses for which the Discharger is certified;
 - 5.3.1.6.2.2. List of analyses performed for the Discharger by a separate certified laboratory (copies of reports signed by the laboratory director of that laboratory need not be submitted but shall be retained onsite); and
 - 5.3.1.6.2.3. List of “waived” analyses, as approved;
 - 5.3.1.6.3. Plan view drawing or map showing the Discharger’s facility, flow routing, and sampling and observation station locations; and
 - 5.3.1.6.4. Results of facility report reviews. The Discharger shall regularly review, revise, and update, as necessary, the Operation and Maintenance Manual, Contingency Plan, Spill Prevention Plan, and Wastewater Facilities Status Report so these documents remain useful and relevant to current practices. At a minimum, reviews shall be conducted annually. The Discharger shall describe or summarize its review and evaluation procedures, recommended or planned actions, and estimated time schedule for implementing these actions. The Discharger shall complete changes to these documents to ensure that they remain up-to-date.

5.4. Compliance Schedules – Not supplemented

5.5. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting – Supplement to Attachment D, Provision 5.5

5.5.1. Oil or Other Hazardous Material Spills

- 5.5.1.1. Within 24 hours of becoming aware of a spill of oil or other hazardous material not contained onsite and completely cleaned up, the Discharger shall report as follows:
- 5.5.1.1.1. If the spill exceeds reportable quantities for hazardous materials listed in 40 C.F.R. part 302. The Discharger shall call the California Office of Emergency Services (800 852-7550).
 - 5.5.1.1.2. If the spill does not exceed reportable quantities for hazardous materials listed in 40 C.F.R., part 302, the Discharger shall call the Regional Water Board (510-622-2369).
- 5.5.1.2. The Discharger shall submit a written report to the Regional Water Board within five working days following either of the above telephone notifications unless directed otherwise by Regional Water Board staff. A report submitted electronically is acceptable. The written report shall include the following:
- 5.5.1.2.1. Date and time of spill, and duration if known;
 - 5.5.1.2.2. Location of spill (street address or description of location);
 - 5.5.1.2.3. Nature of material spilled;
 - 5.5.1.2.4. Quantity of material spilled;
 - 5.5.1.2.5. Receiving water body affected, if any;
 - 5.5.1.2.6. Cause of spill;
 - 5.5.1.2.7. Estimated size of affected area;
 - 5.5.1.2.8. Observed impacts to receiving waters (e.g., oil sheen, fish kill, water discoloration);
 - 5.5.1.2.9. Corrective actions taken to contain, minimize, or clean up the spill;
 - 5.5.1.2.10. Future corrective actions planned to prevent recurrence, and implementation schedule; and
 - 5.5.1.2.11. Persons or agencies notified.

5.5.2. **Unauthorized Municipal Wastewater Treatment Plant Discharges**¹

5.5.2.1. **Two-Hour Notification.** For any unauthorized discharge that enters a drainage channel or surface water, the Discharger shall, as soon as possible, but not later than two hours after becoming aware of the discharge, notify the California Office of Emergency Services (800-852-7550) and the local health officer or director of environmental health with jurisdiction over the affected water body. Notification shall include the following:

- 5.5.2.1.1. Incident description and cause;
- 5.5.2.1.2. Location of threatened or involved waterways or storm drains;
- 5.5.2.1.3. Date and time that the unauthorized discharge started;
- 5.5.2.1.4. Estimated quantity and duration of the unauthorized discharge (to the extent known), and estimated amount recovered;
- 5.5.2.1.5. Level of treatment prior to discharge (e.g., raw wastewater, primary-treated wastewater, or undisinfected secondary-treated wastewater); and
- 5.5.2.1.6. Identity of person reporting the unauthorized discharge.

5.5.2.2. **Five-Day Written Report.** Within five business days following the two-hour notification, the Discharger shall submit a written report that includes, in addition to the information listed in Provision 5.5.2.1, above, the following:

- 5.5.2.2.1. Methods used to delineate the geographical extent of the unauthorized discharge within receiving waters;
- 5.5.2.2.2. Efforts implemented to minimize public exposure to the unauthorized discharge;
- 5.5.2.2.3. Visual observations of the impacts (if any) noted in the receiving waters (e.g., fish kill, discoloration of receiving water) and extent of sampling if conducted;

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.

- 5.5.2.2.4. Corrective measures taken to minimize the impact of the unauthorized discharge;
- 5.5.2.2.5. Measures to be taken to minimize the potential for a similar unauthorized discharge in the future;
- 5.5.2.2.6. Summary of Spill Prevention Plan or Operation and Maintenance Manual modifications to be made, if necessary, to minimize the potential for future unauthorized discharges; and
- 5.5.2.2.7. Quantity and duration of the unauthorized discharge, and the amount recovered.

5.6. Planned Changes – Not supplemented

5.7. Anticipated Noncompliance – Not supplemented

5.8. Other Noncompliance – Not supplemented

5.9. Other Information – Not supplemented

6. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT – NOT SUPPLEMENTED

7. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS – NOT SUPPLEMENTED

8. DEFINITIONS – ADDITION TO ATTACHMENT D

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

8.1. Arithmetic Calculations

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

$$\text{Geometric Mean} = \text{Anti log} (1/N \sum \text{Log } C_i)$$

or

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

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

- 8.1.2. **Mass Emission Rate.** The rate of discharge expressed in mass. The 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.

- 8.1.3. **Removal Efficiency.** 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):

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

- 8.2. **Blending** – the practice of bypassing biological treatment units and recombining the bypass wastewater with biologically-treated wastewater.
- 8.3. **Composite Sample** – 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 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 protocol.

- 8.4. Duplicate Sample** – a second sample taken from the same source and at the same time as an initial sample (such samples are typically analyzed identically to measure analytical variability).
- 8.5. Grab Sample** – an individual sample collected during a short period not exceeding 15 minutes. Grab samples represent only the condition that exists at the time the sample is collected.
- 8.6. Overflow** – the intentional or unintentional spilling or forcing out of untreated or partially-treated waste from a transport system (e.g., through manholes, at pump stations, or at collection points) upstream of the treatment plant headworks or from any part of a treatment plant.
- 8.7. Priority Pollutants** – those constituents referred to in 40 C.F.R. part 122 as promulgated in the Federal Register, Vol. 65, No. 97, Thursday, May 18, 2000, also known as the California Toxics Rule.
- 8.8. Untreated waste** – raw wastewater.

Table B
List of Monitoring Parameters, Analytical Methods, and Minimum Levels (µg/L)^[1]

CTR No.	Pollutant / Parameter	Analytical Method ^[2]	GC	GC MS	LC	Color	FAA	GFAA	ICP	ICP MS	SPGF AA	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 ^[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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CTR No.	Pollutant / Parameter	Analytical Method ^[2]	GC	GC MS	LC	Color	FAA	GFAA	ICP	ICP MS	SPGF AA	HYD RIDE	CVAA	DCP
21	Carbon Tetrachloride	601	0.5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Chlorobenzene	601	0.5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Chlorodibromomethane	601	0.5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Chloroethane	601	0.5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether	601	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Chloroform	601	0.5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	601	0.5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
76	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	601	0.5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
77	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	601	0.5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Dichlorobromomethane	601	0.5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	1,1-Dichloroethane	601	0.5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	1,2-Dichloroethane	601	0.5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	1,1-Dichloroethylene or 1,1-Dichloroethene	601	0.5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	1,2-Dichloropropane	601	0.5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	1,3-Dichloropropylene or 1,3-Dichloropropene	601	0.5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Methyl Bromide or Bromomethane	601	1.0	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CTR No.	Pollutant / Parameter	Analytical Method ^[2]	GC	GC MS	LC	Color	FAA	GFAA	ICP	ICP MS	SPGF AA	HYD RIDE	CVAA	DCP
46	2,4-Dichlorophenol	604	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	2,4-Dimethylphenol	604	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol or Dinitro-2-methylphenol	604	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	2,4-Dinitrophenol	604	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	2-Nitrophenol	604	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	4-Nitrophenol	604	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
52	3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	604	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
53	Pentachlorophenol	604	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
54	Phenol	604	1	1	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	604	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
56	Acenaphthene	610 HPLC	1	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	Acenaphthylene	610 HPLC	-	10	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	Anthracene	610 HPLC	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60	Benzo(a)Anthracene or 1,2 Benzanthracene	610 HPLC	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
61	Benzo(a)Pyrene	610 HPLC	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
62	Benzo(b) Fluoranthene or 3,4 Benzofluoranthene	610 HPLC	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
63	Benzo(ghi)Perylene	610 HPLC	-	5	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
64	Benzo(k)Fluoranthene	610 HPLC	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
74	Dibenzo(a,h)Anthracene	610 HPLC	-	10	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
86	Fluoranthene	610 HPLC	10	1	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
87	Fluorene	610 HPLC	-	10	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
92	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)Pyrene	610 HPLC	-	10	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100	Pyrene	610 HPLC	-	10	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
68	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	606 or 625	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	606 or 625	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
79	Diethyl Phthalate	606 or 625	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80	Dimethyl Phthalate	606 or 625	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
81	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	606 or 625	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CTR No.	Pollutant / Parameter	Analytical Method ^[2]	GC	GC MS	LC	Color	FAA	GFAA	ICP	ICP MS	SPGF AA	HYD RIDE	CVAA	DCP
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 ^[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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CTR No.	Pollutant / Parameter	Analytical Method ^[2]	GC	GC MS	LC	Color	FAA	GFAA	ICP	ICP MS	SPGF AA	HYD RIDE	CVAA	DCP
107	Chlordane	608	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
108	4,4'-DDT	608	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
109	4,4'-DDE	608	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110	4,4'-DDD	608	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
111	Dieldrin	608	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
112	Endosulfan (alpha)	608	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
113	Endosulfan (beta)	608	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
114	Endosulfan Sulfate	608	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
115	Endrin	608	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
116	Endrin Aldehyde	608	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
117	Heptachlor	608	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
118	Heptachlor Epoxide	608	0.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
119-125	PCBs: Aroclors 1016, 1221, 1232, 1242, 1248, 1254, 1260	608	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
126	Toxaphene	608	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Footnotes:

- ^[1] 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.
- ^[2] 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.
- ^[3] Analysis for total chromium may be substituted for analysis of chromium (III) and chromium (VI) if the concentration measured is below the lowest hexavalent chromium criterion (11 ug/l).
- ^[4] The Discharger shall use ultra-clean sampling (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 ug/l).
- ^[5] MUN = Municipal and Domestic Supply. This designation, if applicable, is in the Findings of the permit.
- ^[6] Determination of Asbestos Structures over 10 [micrometers] in Length in Drinking Water Using MCE Filters, U.S. EPA 600/R-94-134, June 1994.
- ^[7] Detected as azobenzene.