CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SANTA ANA REGION

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ORDER NO. R8-2026-0031
NPDES NO. CA0106348

WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE LOS ALAMITOS RACE COURSE, ORANGE COUNTY

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

Table 1. Discharger Information

Discharger	Los Alamitos Race Course
Name of Facility	Los Alamitos Race Course
Facility Address	4961 Katella Avenue
	Cypress, CA 90720
	Orange County

Table 2. Discharge Locations

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude (North)	Discharge Point Longitude (West)	Receiving Water
DP001	Stormwater runoff	33° 48’ 24” N	-118° 03’ 2” W	Storm drain tributary to San Gabriel River
DP003	Stormwater runoff	33° 48’ 19” N	-118° 02’ 33” W	Storm drain tributary to San Gabriel River
DP004	Stormwater runoff	33° 48’ 19” N	-118° 02’ 38” W	Storm drain tributary to San Gabriel River
DP005	Stormwater runoff	33° 48’ 32” N	-118° 03’ 16” W	Storm drain tributary to San Gabriel River

Table 3. Administrative Information

This Order was adopted on:	**October 23, 2026**
This Order shall become effective on:	**November 1, 2026**
This Order shall expire on:	**October 31, 2031**
The Discharger shall file a Report of Waste Discharge in accordance with title 23, California Code of Regulations, as an application for reissuance of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit no later than:	**180 days prior to the Order expiration date**
The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region have classified this discharge as follows:	**Minor**

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that this Order supersedes Order No. R8-2021-0019 except for enforcement purposes, and, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the California Water Code (commencing with Section 13000) and regulations adopted thereunder and the provisions of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and regulations and guidelines adopted thereunder, the Discharger shall comply with the requirements in this Order.

I, Eric T. Lindberg, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that this Order No. R8-2026-0031 with all attachments is a full, true, and correct copy of the Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region, on October 23, 2026.

Eric Lindberg
Digitally signed by Eric Lindberg
Date: 2026.10.29 10:41:43 -07'00'

Eric T. Lindberg, PG, CHG, Executive Officer

CONTENTS

I. Facility Information 5
II. Summary of Findings 5
A. Purpose of the Order 5
B. Legal Authorities 5
C. Background and Rationale for Requirements 6
D. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) 6
E. Technology-based Effluent Limitations (TBELs) 6
F. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs) and TMDLs 7
G. Water Quality Control Plans 7
H. National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR) 8
I. State Implementation Policy (SIP) 8
J. Alaska Rule 8
K. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants (Not Applicable) 8
L. Antidegradation Policy 8
M. Anti-Backsliding Requirements 8
N. Endangered Species Act 9
O. Monitoring and Reporting 9
P. Standard and Special Provisions 9
Q. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) 9
R. Notification of Interested Parties 9
S. Environmental Justice and Tribal Impact Consideration (Assembly Bill 2108) 10
T. Consideration of Public Comment 10
III. Discharge Prohibitions 10
IV. Effluent Limitations and Discharge Specifications 11
A. Effluent Limitations 11
B. Best Management Practices (BMPs) and Pollution Prevention 12
C. Land Discharge Specifications 13
D. Recycling Specifications – Not Applicable 13
V. Receiving Water Limitations 13
A. Surface Water Limitations – Not Applicable 13
B. Groundwater Limitations – Not Applicable 13
VI. Legal Authority/ Enforcement 13
VII. Provisions 14
A. Standard Provisions 14
B. Special Provisions 14
1. Reopener Provisions 14
2. Special Studies, Technical Reports, and Additional Monitoring Requirements 15
3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention 15
4. Compliance Status 15
VIII. Compliance Determination 15

TABLES

Table 1. Discharger Information 1
Table 2. Discharge Locations 1
Table 3. Administrative Information 2

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A – Definitions A-1
Attachment B – Map B-1

Attachment C – Discharge schematic C-1
Attachment D – Standard Provisions D-1
Attachment E – Monitoring and Reporting Program E-1
Attachment F – Fact Sheet F-1
Attachment G – Minimum Levels G-1
Attachment H – Analytical Methods H-1
Attachment I – Nutrient Management Plan..... I-1
Attachment J – Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) J-1
Attachment K – Required Minimum and Other Source-Specific Operational Best Management Practices (BMPS) K-1

I. FACILITY INFORMATION

Information describing the Los Alamitos Race Course (LARC, Discharger, or Facility) and its discharge facilities are summarized in Table 1 and in sections I and II of the Fact Sheet (Attachment F). Section I of the Fact Sheet also includes information regarding LARC's permit application.

II. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Santa Ana Region (Santa Ana Water Board), finds the following:

A. Purpose of the Order

The purpose of this Order is to regulate discharges from the facility to waters of the United States, including stormwater runoff from non-production areas and, where authorized, process wastewater from the production area.

Discharges of process wastewater from the production area are prohibited except in the event of an overflow resulting from a rainfall event that exceeds the design capacity of a facility that is properly designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to contain all process-generated wastewater plus runoff from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event, consistent with 40 CFR § 412.13.

B. Legal Authorities

This Order is issued pursuant to section 402 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and implementing regulations adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and chapter 5.5, division 7 of the California Water Code (Water Code), commencing with section 13370. This Order serves as a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for point source discharges from this facility. This Order also serves as waste discharge requirements (WDRs) pursuant to CWC division 7, chapter 4, article 4, commencing with section 13260.

The facility is regulated as a Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO) pursuant to 40 CFR § 122.23. Regulations governing discharges from CAFOs are contained in title 27, division 2 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), which became effective on July 18, 1997. Chapter 7, subchapter 2, article 1 contains applicable requirements for CAFOs.

USEPA has promulgated effluent limitation guidelines (ELGs) and standards for CAFOs at 40 CFR part 412. In accordance with 40 CFR § 412.13, the discharge of process wastewater from CAFO production areas is prohibited except where such wastewater is discharged from a facility designed, constructed, and operated to contain all process-generated wastewater plus runoff from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event. All dry-weather discharges from CAFO production areas to waters of the United States are prohibited. Additional discussion is provided in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F).

On November 16, 1990, USEPA promulgated Phase I stormwater regulations (40 CFR parts 122, 123, and 124) in compliance with CWA section 402(p). These regulations require dischargers associated with industrial activity to implement best available

technology (BAT) and best conventional pollutant control technology (BCT) to reduce or prevent pollutants in stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges, and to include any additional requirements necessary to meet water quality standards.

The State Water Resources Control Board has adopted a statewide Industrial General Stormwater Permit (IGP) (Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ, NPDES No. CAS000001), which regulates stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities, including feedlots. Because stormwater discharges from this facility are regulated under this individual NPDES permit, separate coverage under the Industrial General Permit is not required.

Effluent limitations and standards established pursuant to CWA sections 301, 302, 303(d), 304, 306, and 403, as applicable, are incorporated into this Order to ensure that discharges do not cause or contribute to exceedances of applicable water quality standards.

C. Background and Rationale for Requirements

The Santa Ana Water Board developed the requirements in this Order based on information contained in the Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) and supporting materials, data and information generated through monitoring and reporting programs, and other information available to the Santa Ana Water Board.

The Fact Sheet (Attachment F) provides additional background information and the rationale for the requirements contained in this Order and is incorporated herein by reference. Attachments A through E and G through K are also incorporated into this Order.

D. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Pursuant to CWC section 13389, adoption of this Order to issue an NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of CEQA (Public Resources Code, Division 13, Chapter 3).

E. Technology-based Effluent Limitations (TBELs)

Section 301(b) of the CWA and USEPA regulations at 40 CFR § 122.44 require that permits include effluent limitations based on applicable technology-based requirements, and any more stringent limitations necessary to meet applicable water quality standards.

The discharge authorized by this Order is subject to minimum federal technology-based requirements based on applicable ELGs and standards for CAFOs set forth in 40 CFR part 412. Where ELGs do not address specific pollutants or discharge conditions, technology-based effluent limitations are established using best professional judgment in accordance with 40 CFR § 125.3.

A detailed discussion of the development of TBELs is provided in the Fact Sheet.

F. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs) and TMDLs

Section 301(b) of the CWA and 40 CFR § 122.44(d) require that permits include water quality-based effluent limitations (WQBELs) as necessary to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality objectives and to protect the beneficial uses of receiving waters. Where numeric criteria have not been established, 40 CFR § 122.44(d)(1)(vii) allows the use of USEPA water quality criteria developed pursuant to CWA section 304(a), State policies interpreting narrative objectives, or other relevant information, including indicator parameters.

In accordance with 40 CFR § 122.44(k), best management practices (BMPs) may be used to control or abate the discharge of pollutants when numeric effluent limitations are infeasible or where such practices are necessary to achieve effluent limitations and water quality standards.

Federal regulations at 40 CFR § 122.44(d)(1)(vii)(B) require that effluent limitations be consistent with the assumptions and requirements of any applicable wasteload allocation (WLA) established in a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) approved by USEPA.

USEPA established a Metals and Selenium TMDL for the San Gabriel River on March 26, 2007. The Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (Los Angeles Water Board) adopted an implementation plan for this TMDL (Resolution No. R13-004). The TMDL implementation framework includes a dry-weather, concentration-based copper WLA of 18 µg/L applicable to certain discharges to the San Gabriel River Estuary and Reach 1. However, this Order prohibits non-stormwater discharges. Because dry-weather discharges are prohibited, the dry-weather copper WLA and associated implementation requirements are not applicable to this facility.

The TMDL also establishes allocations for metals and selenium applicable to discharges to other reaches of the San Gabriel River and its tributaries. Because stormwater discharges from the facility are limited to San Gabriel River Reach 1, those allocations are not applicable to this facility.

The Los Angeles Water Board has also adopted a TMDL for indicator bacteria in the San Gabriel River, Estuary and Tributaries (Resolution No. R15-005). Although the TMDL does not establish WLAs for non-MS4 dischargers, monitoring for indicator bacteria is required to evaluate compliance with applicable water quality objectives and to assess potential impacts to receiving waters.

G. Water Quality Control Plans

The Water Quality Control Plan for the Santa Ana River Basin (Santa Ana Basin Plan) and the Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Region (Los Angeles Basin Plan) establish beneficial uses, water quality objectives, and implementation provisions applicable within the Santa Ana Region and Los Angeles Region, respectively. Requirements in this Order are consistent with and implement the applicable provisions

of these Basin Plans. Additional discussion is provided in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F).

H. National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR)

The NTR (40 CFR part 131) and the CTR (40 CFR § 131.38) establish numeric water quality criteria for priority toxic pollutants applicable to inland surface waters and enclosed bays and estuaries. These criteria are used, as appropriate, in the development of water quality-based effluent limitations in this Order. Additional discussion is provided in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F).

I. State Implementation Policy (SIP)

The State Water Resources Control Board's Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California (SIP) provides the procedures for translating applicable water quality criteria, including CTR criteria, into effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and compliance determinations. Additional discussion is provided in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F).

J. Alaska Rule

USEPA regulations at 40 CFR § 131.21 (commonly referred to as the Alaska Rule) specify when new and revised State and tribal water quality standards become effective for purposes of the CWA. Under this regulation, water quality standards submitted to USEPA after May 30, 2000 must be approved by USEPA before they are effective for CWA purposes. Standards submitted on or before May 30, 2000 may be used for CWA purposes regardless of whether USEPA has approved them.

Accordingly, this Order implements only those water quality standards that are effective for CWA purposes.

K. Stringency of Requirements for Individual Pollutants (Not Applicable)

L. Antidegradation Policy

The requirements in this Order are consistent with the State Water Resources Control Board's Antidegradation Policy (State Board Resolution No. 68-16) and applicable federal antidegradation requirements. This Order maintains and protects existing water quality and ensures that any permitted discharge will not result in degradation of water quality unless such degradation is consistent with maximum benefit to the people of the State and will not unreasonably affect present and anticipated beneficial uses. Additional discussion is provided in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F).

M. Anti-Backsliding Requirements

Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and 40 CFR § 122.44(l) prohibit the relaxation of effluent limitations in NPDES permits except under limited circumstances. This Order complies with applicable anti-backsliding requirements, as effluent limitations are retained or made more stringent as necessary to ensure compliance with applicable water quality standards. Additional discussion is provided in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F).

N. Endangered Species Act

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 sections 2050–2089.26) or the Federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. sections 1531–1544).

This Order requires compliance with effluent limitations, water quality objectives, and other requirements designed to protect the beneficial uses of waters of the State. The Discharger is responsible for compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, including those pertaining to threatened and endangered species.

O. Monitoring and Reporting

USEPA regulations at 40 CFR § 122.48 require that all NPDES permits specify requirements for the recording and reporting of monitoring results. CWC sections 13267 and 13383 authorize the Santa Ana Water Board to require technical reports and monitoring programs.

The Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) establishes the requirements necessary to implement applicable federal and State requirements.

P. Standard and Special Provisions

Standard provisions applicable to all NPDES permits, as specified in 40 CFR § 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits, as specified in 40 CFR § 122.42, are included in Attachment D. The Discharger shall comply with all applicable standard and additional conditions.

This Order also includes special provisions applicable to the Discharger. The rationale for these provisions is provided in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F).

Q. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

Pursuant to CWC section 13263.3(d), the Discharger is required to develop and implement a Pollution Prevention Plan herein after referred to a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The Santa Ana Water Board has determined that implementation of a SWPPP is necessary to reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges and to ensure compliance with applicable water quality objectives for Reach 1 of the San Gabriel River.

The SWPPP requirements and associated rationale are provided in Attachment J.

R. Notification of Interested Parties

The Santa Ana Water Board has notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe Waste Discharge Requirements for the discharge and has provided them with an opportunity to submit their written comments and

recommendations. Details of notification are provided in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F) of this Order.

S. Environmental Justice and Tribal Impact Consideration (Assembly Bill 2108)

Pursuant to Water Code section 13149.2, the Santa Ana Water Board has considered potential environmental justice, tribal impact, and racial equity considerations associated with the issuance of this Order. This Order is consistent with Assembly Bill 2108. Section VIII of the Fact Sheet (Attachment F) describes the actions taken to comply in detail.

T. Consideration of Public Comment

The Santa Ana Water Board, in a public meeting, heard and considered all comments pertaining to the discharge. Details of the Public Hearing are provided in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F).

III. DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

A. The discharge of wastewater at locations other than those authorized by this Order is prohibited.

B. The discharge of water, materials, thermal wastes, toxic wastes, deleterious substances, or wastes other than those authorized by this Order to the San Gabriel River or other waters of the State is prohibited.

C. The discharge of any substances in concentrations toxic to animal or plant life is prohibited.

D. The discharge of designated waste or hazardous waste, as defined in CWC section 13173 and title 23, California Code of Regulations, section 2521(a), respectively, is prohibited.

E. Production Area Discharge Prohibitions (as defined in 40 CFR 412.2(h))

Discharges of process wastewater from the production area are prohibited except as authorized under this Order and consistent with 40 CFR § 412.13.

1. Stormwater discharges: The discharge of process wastewater from the production area to waters of the United States is prohibited except in the event of an overflow resulting from a rainfall event that exceeds the design capacity of a facility that is properly designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to contain all process-generated wastewater plus runoff from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event, consistent with 40 CFR § 412.13. Such discharges shall not cause or contribute to exceedances of applicable water quality objectives in the receiving water.

2. Non-Stormwater discharges: Non-stormwater discharges from the production area are prohibited.

3. Dead animals shall not be disposed in any lagoon, sump, pond, liquid manure handling system, or process wastewater system, consistent with 40 CFR 412.37(a)(4). Any on-site disposal of dead animals is prohibited unless specifically authorized by the Executive Officer under applicable waste discharge requirements.

4. All animals at LARC shall be prohibited from coming into direct contact with waters of the U.S.

5. Disposal of manure to land within the LARC facility is prohibited.

6. The use of manure to construct containment structures or to repair, replace, improve or raise existing containment structures is prohibited.

7. Standing water in open animal confinement areas (including corrals), feed storage areas, and dry manure storage areas that persist for more than 24 hours following a storm event is prohibited.

F. Non-Production Area Discharge Prohibitions

Discharges from the non-production area are limited to stormwater and authorized non-stormwater discharges. All other non-stormwater discharges are prohibited.

1. Stormwater discharges shall not contain pollutants that cause or threaten to cause pollution, contamination, or nuisance as defined in Water Code section 13050.

IV. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

A. Effluent Limitations

1. Production Area Discharges

There shall be no discharge of manure, litter, or process wastewater from the production area to waters of the United States except as authorized under this Order and consistent with 40 CFR § 412.13.

Discharges from the production area are authorized only in the event of an overflow resulting from a rainfall event that exceeds the design capacity of a facility that is properly designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to contain all process-generated wastewater plus runoff from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event.

a. Any overflow shall consist only of process wastewater generated by the production area and shall comply with all applicable requirements of this Order.

b. The design storage volume of manure, litter, or process wastewater containment systems shall account for:
   i. all waste accumulated during the storage period;

ii. precipitation contaminated with animal wastes or wastes produced by tending the animals, less evaporation during the storage period;
iii. direct precipitation from a 25-year, 24-hour storm event;
iv. runoff from a 25-year, 24-hour storm event that has been contaminated with animal wastes or wastes produced by tending the animals;
v. residual solids after liquid removal;
vi. sufficient freeboard to maintain structural integrity; and
vii. for treatment lagoons, a minimum treatment volume.

2. Additional Discharge Conditions

Discharges from the Facility shall comply with the following conditions:

a. No chemical other than chlorine or a product previously disclosed to the Santa Ana Water Board shall be discharged unless prior written approval is obtained from the Executive Officer. Where approval is required, the Discharger shall provide the chemical name, general composition, anticipated use, expected discharge concentration, frequency of use, quantities to be used, and any other information requested by the Executive Officer before discharge occurs.

b. All dry-weather discharges from the Facility are prohibited unless specifically authorized by this Order.

B. Best Management Practices (BMPs) and Pollution Prevention

1. The Discharger shall develop and implement a Nutrient Management Plan (NMP) in accordance with 40 CFR § 122.42(e)(1).

   The NMP may be incorporated into the Discharger's SWPPP.

2. The Discharger shall maintain the SWPPP on site and make it available to the Executive Officer upon request, in accordance with 40 CFR § 122.42(e)(2).

3. Prior to the transfer of manure, litter, or process wastewater to other persons, the Discharger shall provide the recipient with the most current nutrient analysis, in accordance with 40 CFR § 122.42(e)(3). Records of such transfers shall be maintained for a minimum of five years and shall include the date of transfer, recipient name and address, and the approximate quantity transferred.

4. The Discharger shall update and continue to implement the SWPPP in accordance with this Order and 40 CFR § 122.42(e)(6).

5. The Discharger shall implement minimum and site-specific operational and structural BMPs, as specified in Attachment K.

6. The Discharger shall evaluate the effectiveness of implemented BMPs and ensure that all potential pollutant sources are adequately controlled. Where BMPs are determined

to be ineffective or insufficient, the Discharger shall revise or implement additional BMPs as necessary to reduce pollutant discharges.
If monitoring indicates the presence of pollutants not attributable to facility activities, the Discharger shall investigate potential sources and, as necessary, conduct additional monitoring to identify and control such sources.

7. In accordance with 40 CFR § 122.44(k), BMPs implemented through the SWPPP are used to control or abate the discharge of pollutants where numeric effluent limitations are infeasible or insufficient to achieve water quality objectives. The rationale for the use of BMPs is provided in the Fact Sheet.

C. Land Discharge Specifications

Land application of manure, litter, or process wastewater within the facility is prohibited under this Order.

If the Discharger proposes to land apply manure, litter, or process wastewater in the future, the Discharger shall submit a revised ROWD for review and approval by the Executive Officer. Any such proposal shall include an updated NMP in accordance with 40 CFR § 122.42(e) and shall be subject to applicable waste discharge requirements.

Additional discussion of the rationale and non-applicability of land discharge requirements is provided in the Fact Sheet.

D. Recycling Specifications – Not Applicable

This Order does not authorize the reclamation or reuse of wastewater. Additional discussion is provided in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F).

V. RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water Limitations – Not Applicable

See Section V.A of the Fact Sheet (Attachment F) regarding the removal of generalized receiving water limitations that were included in the prior order.

B. Groundwater Limitations – Not Applicable

The Order does not authorize discharges to groundwater. Additional discussion is provided in the Fact Sheet (Attachment F).

VI. LEGAL AUTHORITY/ ENFORCEMENT

The Discharger must secure and maintain legal authority adequate to control the discharge of stormwater runoff from any lessee pursuant to the requirements of this Order.

1. The Discharger must document the enforcement mechanisms used to implement the various program elements required by this Order to reduce and mitigate the potential discharge of pollutants.
2. The Discharger must maintain adequate legal authority to impose a series of effective, progressive sanctions to compel compliance with regulatory requirements related to the discharge of stormwater runoff.

VII. PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

1. This Order shall serve as an individual NPDES permit pursuant to CWA Section 402 or amendments thereto, which shall become effective upon its adoption provided the Regional Administrator of the USEPA has no objection. If the Regional Administrator objects to its issuance, the Order shall not serve as an individual NPDES permit until such objection is withdrawn.
2. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions as stated in 40 CFR 122.41 and included in Attachment D of this Order.
3. The Discharger shall comply with the Monitoring and Reporting Program (MRP), including any subsequent revisions, contained in Attachment E of this Order.
4. The Discharger shall comply with the lawful requirements of municipalities, counties, drainage districts, and other local agencies regarding discharges to storm drain systems or other conveyances under their jurisdiction.
5. The Discharger shall comply with all federal, state, county and local laws and regulations pertaining to the discharge of wastes from the facility.
6. The requirements prescribed herein do not authorize the commission of any act causing injury to the property of another, nor protect the discharger from liabilities under federal, state, or local laws, nor guarantee the discharger a capacity right in the receiving waters.
7. An authorization to discharge wastes under this Order is not transferable to any person without written authorization from the Executive Officer.
8. Compliance determination with the terms of this Order shall be based on, but not limited to, the following:
    a. Periodic inspections by Santa Ana Water Board staff;
    b. Evaluation of the annual report submitted according to the MRP; and
    c. Any other information deemed necessary by the Executive Officer.
9. Failure to comply with provisions or requirements of this Order, or violation of other applicable laws or regulations governing discharges from this facility, may subject the Discharger to administrative or civil liabilities, criminal penalties, and/or other enforcement remedies to ensure compliance. Additionally, certain violations may subject the Discharger to civil or criminal enforcement from appropriate local, state, or federal law enforcement entities

B. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

a. If more stringent applicable water quality standards are adopted or approved pursuant to section 303 of the CWA, this Order may be reopened and modified to incorporate such standards.

b. This Order may be reopened and modified to address changes in applicable state or federal laws, regulations, policies, or plans that affect the requirements for the discharge.

2. Special Studies, Technical Reports, and Additional Monitoring Requirements

Not applicable. No special studies or additional technical reports are required at this time. Additional discussion is provided in the Fact Sheet.

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

The Discharger shall operate and maintain a facility to contain all process-generated wastewaters plus the run-off from a 25-year, 24-hour duration rainfall event from the designated CAFO Production Area.

4. Compliance Status

The Santa Ana Water Board previously approved design and improvement plans for the facility's stormwater management system, including drainage improvements and structural BMPs. Improvements were completed in response to a Cleanup and Abatement Order (Order No. R8-2019-0037).

The Discharger's current ROWD does not propose modifications to the existing stormwater system. Accordingly, the Discharger shall comply with all requirements of this Order upon its effective date.

VIII. COMPLIANCE DETERMINATION

This Order shall serve as an individual NPDES permit and shall become effective upon adoption by the Santa Ana Water Board. The Discharger shall comply with all requirements of this Order upon its effective date.

This Order supersedes Order No. R8-2021-0019, except for purposes of enforcement of violations that occurred prior to the effective date of this Order.

Adoption of this Order does not preclude the Santa Ana Water Board from taking enforcement action for violations of the previous Order occurring before the effective date of this Order.

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ATTACHMENT A – DEFINITIONS

Animal Feeding Operation (AFO)
A lot or facility (other than aquatic animal production facility) where the following condition are met: 1) Animals have been, are, or will be stabled or confined and fed or maintained for a total of 45 days or more in any 12-month period, and; 2) Crops, vegetation, forage growth, or post-harvest residues are not sustained in the normal growing season over any portion of the lot or facility.

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

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

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

Bioaccumulative
Those substances taken up by an organism from its surrounding medium through gill membranes, epithelial tissue, or from food and subsequently concentrated and retained in the body of the organism.

Concentrated Animal Feeding Operation (CAFO)
An AFO that is defined as a Large CAFO or as a Medium CAFO in accordance to 40 CFR 122.23 (b)(2). An AFO may be designated as a CAFO, by the appropriate authority, if it is determined that the facility is a significant contributor of pollutants to water of the United States. For a complete definition or for more animal industries, see 40 CFR 122.23. Los Alamitos Race Course is considered a Large CAFO since it stables more than 500 horses.

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

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

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

Detected, but Not Quantified (DNQ)
DNQ are those sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL. Sample results reported as DNQ are estimated concentrations.

Dilution Credit
A numerical value associated with a mixing zone that accounts for the receiving water entrained into a discharge. A dilution credit may be used in the calculation of effluent limitations. It is calculated from the dilution ratio or determined through conducting a mixing zone study or modeling of the discharge and receiving water.

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

Effluent Limitation
Any numeric or narrative restriction imposed on quantities, discharge rates, and concentrations of pollutants that are discharged from point sources into waters of the United States, waters of the contiguous zone, or the ocean.

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.

Estimated Chemical Concentration
The estimated chemical concentration that results from the confirmed detection of the substance by the analytical method below the ML value.

Estuary
A region of interaction between rivers and near-shore ocean waters, where tidal action and river flow mix fresh and salt water. Such areas include bays, mouths of rivers, salt marshes, and lagoons. These brackish water ecosystems shelter and feed marine life, birds, and wildlife. Coastal lagoons and mouths of streams that are temporarily separated from the ocean by sandbars shall be considered estuaries. Estuarine waters shall be considered to extend from a bay or the open ocean to a point upstream where there is no significant mixing of fresh water and seawater. Estuaries do not include inland surface waters or ocean waters.

Infeasible

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

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

Median
The middle measurement in a set of data. The median of a set of data is found by first arranging the measurements in order of magnitude (either increasing or decreasing order). If the number of measurements (n) is odd, then the median = $X_{(n+1)/2}$. If n is even, then the median = ($X_{n/2}$ + $X_{(n/2)+1}$)/2 (i.e., the midpoint between the n/2 and n/2+1).

Method Detection Limit (MDL)
MDL is the minimum concentration of a substance that can be reported with 99 percent confidence that the measured concentration is distinguishable from method blank results, as defined in 40 CFR 136, Attachment B.

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

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

Not Detected (ND)
Sample results which are less than the laboratory's MDL.

Ocean Waters
The territorial marine waters of the State that are outside of enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal lagoons. Discharges to ocean waters are regulated in accordance with the State Water Board's California Ocean Plan.

Pollutant Minimization Program (PMP)
PMP means waste minimization and pollution prevention actions that include, but are not limited to, product substitution, waste stream recycling, alternative waste management methods, and education of the public and businesses. The goal of the PMP shall be to reduce all potential sources of a priority pollutant(s) through pollutant minimization (control) strategies, including pollution prevention measures as appropriate, to maintain the effluent concentration at or below the water quality-based effluent limitation. Pollution prevention measures may be particularly appropriate for persistent bioaccumulative priority pollutants where there is evidence that beneficial uses are being impacted. The Santa Ana Water Board may consider cost effectiveness when establishing the requirements of a PMP. The completion and implementation

of a Pollution Prevention Plan, if required pursuant to Water Code section 13263.3(d), shall be considered to fulfill the PMP requirements.

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

Process Wastewater
Water directly or indirectly used in the operation of the AFO for any or all of the following: spillage or overflow from animal or poultry watering systems; washing, cleaning, or flushing pens, barns, manure pits, or other AFO facilities; direct contact swimming, washing, or spray cooling of animals; or dust control. Process wastewater also includes any water which comes into contact with any raw materials, products, or byproducts including manure, litter, feed, milk, eggs or bedding.

Production Area
The portion of an AFO that includes the animal confinement area, the manure storage area, the raw materials storage area, and the waste containment areas. The animal confinement area includes but is not limited to open lots, housed lots, feedlots, confinement houses, stall barns, free stall barns, barnyards, medication pens, walkers, animal walkways, and stables. The manure storage area includes but is not limited to lagoons, runoff ponds, storage sheds, stockpiles, under house or pit storages, liquid impoundments, static piles, and composting piles. The raw materials storage area includes but is not limited to feed silos, silage bunkers, and bedding materials. The waste containment area includes but is not limited to settling basins, and areas within berms and diversions which separate uncontaminated stormwater. Also included in the definition of production area is any area used in the storage, handling, treatment, or disposal of mortalities.

Reporting Year
Defined as July 1st of the previous year up to June 30th of the current year (e.g. July 1, 2020 through June 30, 2021).

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

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

where:
x is the observed value;
μ is the arithmetic mean of the observed values; and
n is the number of samples.

Stormwater
Stormwater runoff, snowmelt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage, as defined in 40 CFR section 122.26(b)(13) and California Water Code section 10561.5(b). This term refers to precipitation-generated runoff from the facility's property boundaries that does not come into direct contact with animals, manure, litter, process wastewater, feed, or raw materials.

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ATTACHMENT B – MAP

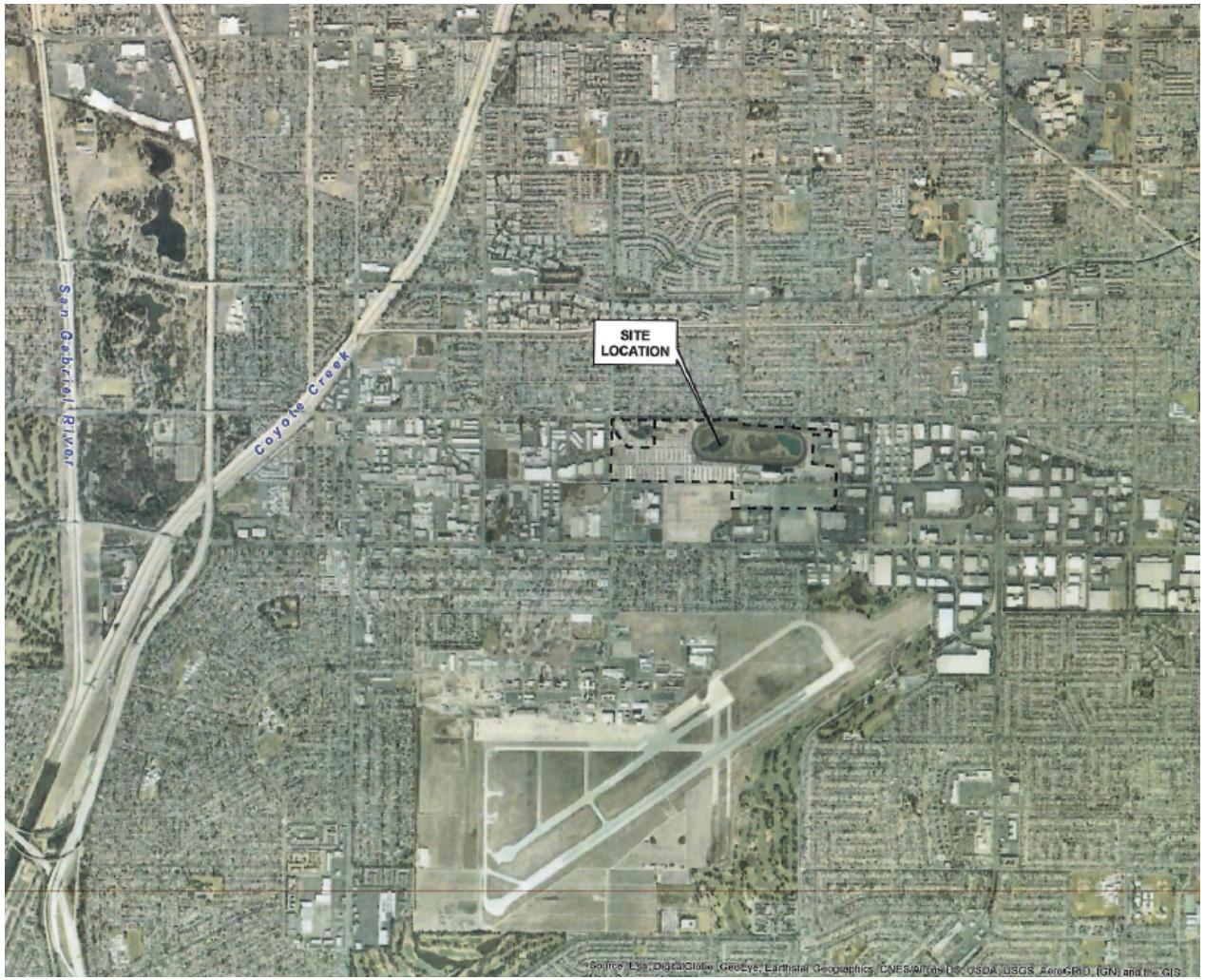


Figure B-1: Site Location of the Los Alamitos Race Course

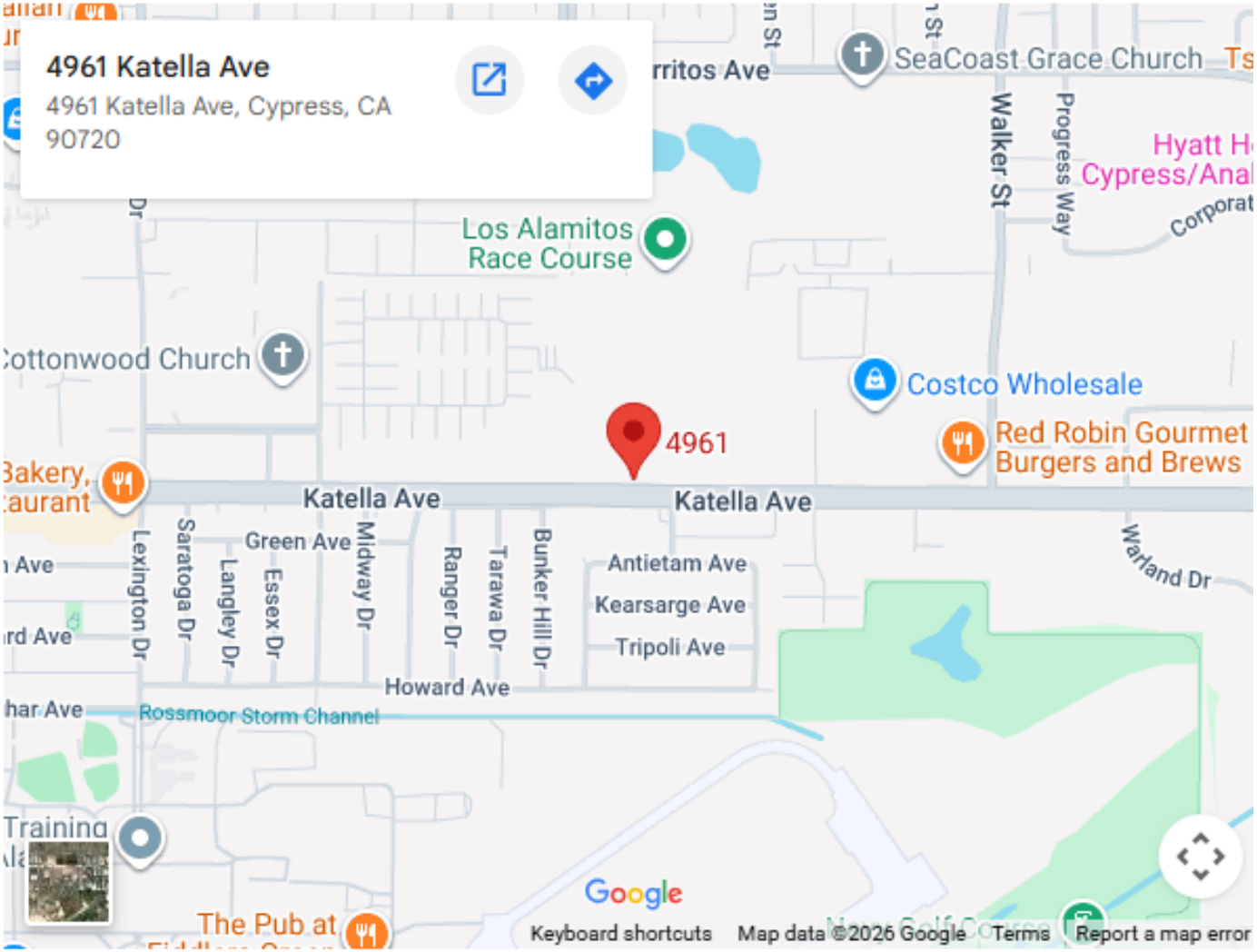


Figure B-2: Site Location of the Los Alamitos Race Course on Google Map

ATTACHMENT C – DISCHARGE SCHEMATIC

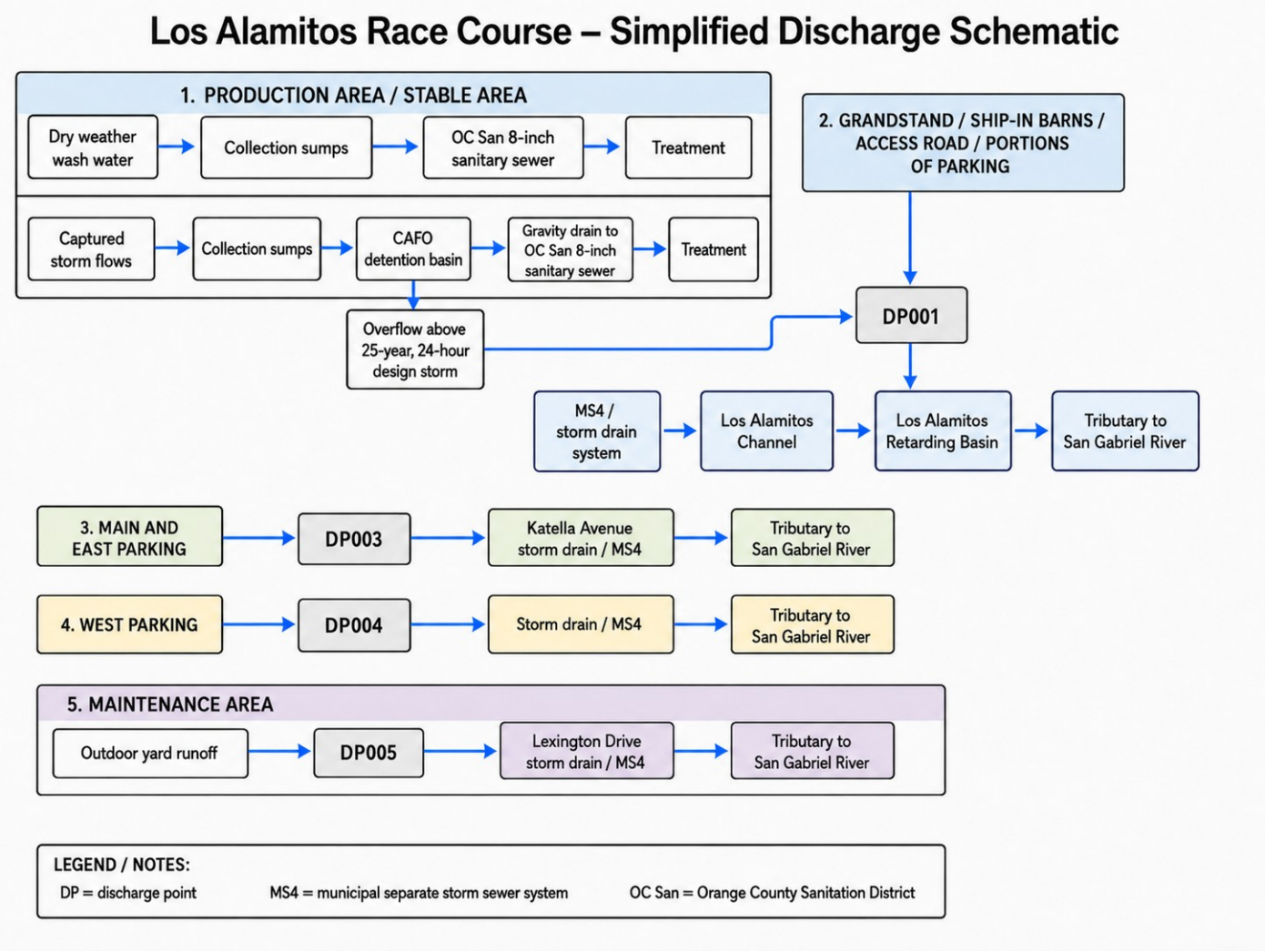


Figure C-1: Simplified Discharge Schematic

ATTACHMENT D – STANDARD PROVISIONS

Table of Contents

I. Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance D-2
A. Duty to Comply D-2
B. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense D-2
C. Duty to Mitigate D-2
D. Proper Operation and Maintenance D-2
E. Property Rights D-2
F. Inspection and Entry D-2
G. Bypass D-3
H. Upset D-4
II. Standard Provisions – Permit Action D-5
A. General D-5
B. Duty to Reapply D-5
C. Transfers D-5
III. Standard Provisions – Monitoring D-5
IV. Standard Provisions – Records D-6
V. Standard Provisions – Reporting D-6
A. Duty to Provide Information D-7
B. Signatory and Certification Requirements D-7
C. Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs) D-8
D. Compliance Schedules D-8
E. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting D-8
F. Planned Changes D-9
G. Anticipated Noncompliance D-9
H. Other Noncompliance D-9
I. Other Information D-9
VI. Standard Provisions – Enforcement D-10
VII. Additional Provisions – Notification Levels D-10
A. Non-Municipal Facilities D-10

I. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT COMPLIANCE

A. Duty to Comply

1. The Discharger must comply with all of the terms, requirements, and conditions of this Order. Any noncompliance constitutes a violation of the CWA and the CWC and is grounds for enforcement action; permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; denial of a permit renewal application; or a combination thereof. (40 CFR § 122.41(a); Wat. Code, §§ 13261, 13263, 13265, 13268, 13000, 13001, 13304, 13350, 13385.)
2. The Discharger shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the CWA for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if this Order has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement. (40 CFR § 122.41(a)(1).)

B. Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for 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 CFR § 122.41(c).)

C. 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 CFR § 122.41(d).)

D. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The Discharger shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the Discharger to achieve compliance with the conditions of this Order. Proper operation and maintenance also include 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 CFR § 122.41(e).)

E. Property Rights

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

F. Inspection and Entry

The Discharger shall allow the Santa Ana Water Board, State Water Board, USEPA, and/or their authorized representatives (including an authorized contractor acting as their representative), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents, as may

be required by law, to (33 U.S.C. § 1318(a)(B); 40 CFR § 122.41(i); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383):

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

G. Bypass

1. Definitions
   a. “Bypass” means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility. (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(1)(i).)
   b. “Severe property damage” means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities, which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources that can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production. (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(1)(ii).)
2. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The Discharger may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause exceedances of effluent limitations, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3, I.G.4, and I.G.5 below. (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(2).)
3. Prohibition of bypass. Bypass is prohibited, and the Santa Ana Water Board may take enforcement action against a Discharger for bypass, unless (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(i)):
   a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(A));
   b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass that occurred during

normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(B)); and

c. The Discharger submitted notice to the Santa Ana Water Board as required under Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.5 below. (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(i)(C).)

4. The Santa Ana Water Board may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Santa Ana Water Board determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.G.3 above. (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(4)(ii).)

5. Notice

a. Anticipated bypass. If the Discharger knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least 10 days before the date of the bypass. The notice shall be submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board electronically. Notices shall comply with 40 CFR part 3, 40 CFR section 122.22, and 40 CFR part 127. (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(3)(i).)

b. Unanticipated bypass. The Discharger shall submit a notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Standard Provisions - Reporting V.E below (24-hour notice). The notice shall be submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board electronically. Notices shall comply with 40 CFR part 3, 40 CFR section 122.22, and 40 CFR part 127. (40 CFR § 122.41(m)(3)(ii).)

H. Upset

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

1. Effect of an upset: An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology-based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Standard Provisions – Permit Compliance I.H.2 below are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review. (40 CFR § 122.41(n)(2).)

2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset: A Discharger who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence that (40 CFR § 122.41(n)(3)):

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

b. The permitted facility was, at the time, being properly operated (40 CFR § 122.41(n)(3)(ii));

c. The Discharger submitted notice of the upset as required in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.E.2.b below (24-hour notice) (40 CFR § 122.41(n)(3)(iii)); and

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

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

II. STANDARD PROVISIONS – PERMIT ACTION

A. General

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

B. Duty to Reapply

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

C. Transfers

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

III. STANDARD PROVISIONS – MONITORING

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

2. Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR part 136 for the analyses of pollutants unless another method is required under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N. Monitoring must be conducted according to sufficiently sensitive test methods approved under 40 CFR part 136 for the analysis of pollutants or pollutant parameters or as required under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N. For the purposes of this paragraph, a method is sufficiently sensitive when:

   a. 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

b. The method has the lowest ML of the analytical methods approved under 40 CFR part 136 or required under 40 CFR 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 CFR part 136 or otherwise required under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N, monitoring must be conducted according to a test procedure specified in this Order for such pollutants or pollutant parameters. (40 CFR §§ 122.21(e)(3), 122.41(j)(4), 122.44(i)(1)(iv).)

3. All sampling results, including any samples collected more frequently than the frequency specified in this Order, shall be uploaded into the State Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS) Program website (http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/ciwqs/) within 30 days of receipt of laboratory results.

IV. STANDARD PROVISIONS – RECORDS

1. Except for records of monitoring information required by this Order related to the Discharger's process water and manure disposal activities, which shall be retained for a period of at least five (5) years (or longer as required by 40 CFR part 503), the Discharger shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this Order, and records of all data used to complete the application for this Order, for a period of at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Santa Ana Water Board Executive Officer at any time. (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(2).)
2. Records of monitoring information shall include:
   a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(i));
   b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(ii));
   c. The date(s) analyses were performed (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(iii));
   d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(iv));
   e. The analytical techniques or methods used (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(v)); and
   f. The results of such analyses. (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(3)(vi).)
3. Claims of confidentiality for the following information will be denied (40 CFR § 122.7(b)):
   a. The name and address of any permit applicant or Discharger (40 CFR § 122.7(b)(1)); and
   b. Permit applications and attachments, permits and effluent data. (40 CFR § 122.7(b)(2).)

V. STANDARD PROVISIONS – REPORTING

A. Duty to Provide Information

The Discharger shall furnish to the Santa Ana Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA within a reasonable time, any information which the Santa Ana Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this Order or to determine compliance with this Order. Upon request, the Discharger shall also furnish to the Santa Ana Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA copies of records required to be kept by this Order. (40 CFR § 122.41(h); Wat. Code, §§ 13267, 13383.)

B. Signatory and Certification Requirements

1. All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board, State Water Board, and/or USEPA shall be signed and certified in accordance with Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2, V.B.3, V.B.4, V.B.5, and V.B.6 below. (40 CFR § 122.41(k).)
2. All permit applications shall be signed by either a general partner or the proprietor, respectively. (40 CFR § 122.22(a)(2).).
3. All reports required by this Order and other information requested by the Santa Ana Water Board, State Water Board, or USEPA shall be signed by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above, or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
    a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described in Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 above (40 CFR § 122.22(b)(1));
    b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.) (40 CFR § 122.22(b)(2)); and
    c. The written authorization is submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board and State Water Board. (40 CFR § 122.22(b)(3).)
4. If an authorization under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.3 above must be submitted to the Santa Ana Water Board and State Water Board prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications, to be signed by an authorized representative. (40 CFR § 122.22(c).)
5. Any person signing a document under Standard Provisions – Reporting V.B.2 or V.B.3 above shall make the following certification:

    “I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those

persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations." (40 CFR § 122.22(d).)

6. Any person providing the electronic signature for documents described in Standard Provisions – Reporting sections V.B.1, V.B.2, or V.B.3 that are submitted electronically shall meet all relevant requirements of Standard Provisions – Reporting section V.B, and shall ensure that all relevant requirements of 40 CFR part 3 (Cross-Media Electronic Reporting) and 40 CFR part 127 (NPDES Electronic Reporting Requirements) are met for that submission. (40 CFR § 122.22(e).)

C. Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs)

1. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified in the Monitoring and Reporting Program (Attachment E) in this Order. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4).)
2. Monitoring results shall be submitted electronically using the State Water Resources Control Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS), or other system specified by the Water Boards, in accordance with applicable federal and state requirements, including 40 CFR part 3, 40 CFR § 122.22, and 40 CFR part 127. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)(i).)
3. If the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this Order using test procedures approved under 40 CFR part 136, or another method required for an industry-specific waste stream under 40 CFR chapter 1, subchapter N, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the electronic SMR (eSMR) or reporting form specified by the Santa Ana Water Board or State Water Board within 30 days of receipt of laboratory results. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)(ii).)
4. Calculations for all limitations, which require averaging of measurements, shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified in this Order. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(4)(iii).)

D. Compliance Schedules

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

E. Twenty-Four Hour Reporting

1. The Discharger shall report any noncompliance which 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 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. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(i).)

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

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

    b. Any upset that exceeds any effluent limitation in this Order. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(ii)(B).)

    c. The Santa Ana 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 CFR § 122.41(l)(6)(iii).)

F. Planned Changes

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

1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in section 122.29(b) (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(1)(i)); or
2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants that are not subject to effluent limitations in this Order. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(1)(ii)); or
3. The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the Discharger's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan. (40 CFR 122.41(l)(1)(iii).)

G. Anticipated Noncompliance

The Discharger shall give advance notice to the Santa Ana Water Board of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity that may result in noncompliance with this Order’s requirements. (40 CFR § 122.41(l)(2).)

H. Other Noncompliance

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

I. Other Information

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

VI. STANDARD PROVISIONS – ENFORCEMENT

The Santa Ana Water Board is authorized to enforce the terms of this permit under several provisions of the CWC, including, but not limited to, sections 13268,13350, 13385, 13386, and 13387.

VII. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS – NOTIFICATION LEVELS

A. Non-Municipal Facilities

1. The Discharger shall notify the Santa Ana Water Board as soon as it knows or has reason to believe (40 CFR § 122.42(a)) that any activity has occurred or will occur which 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 CFR 122.42(a)(1)):
   a. 100 micrograms per liter (µg/L) (40 CFR § 122.42(a)(1)(i));
   b. 200 µg/L for acrolein and acrylonitrile; 500 µg/L for 2,4-dinitrophenol and 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony (40 CFR § 122.42(a)(1)(ii));
   c. Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the ROWD (40 CFR § 122.42(a)(1)(iii)); or
   d. The level established by the Santa Ana Water Board in accordance with Section 122.44(f). (40 CFR 122.42(a)(1)(iv)).

2. The Discharger shall notify the Santa Ana Water Board as soon as it knows or has reason to believe (40 CFR § 122.42(a)) that any activity has occurred or will occur which 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 CFR 122.42(a)(2)):
   a. 500 µg/L (40 CFR122.42(a)(2)(i));
   b. 1 milligram per liter (mg/L) for antimony (40 CFR122.42(a)(2)(ii));
   c. Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the ROWD (40 CFR122.42(a)(2)(iii)); or,
   d. The level established by the Santa Ana Water Board in accordance with Section 122.44(f). (40 CFR 122.42(a)(2)(iv).)

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ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Table of Contents

I. General Monitoring Provisions E-2
A. Sampling and Sample Preservation E-2
B. Pre-Storm and Storm Event Inspections E-2
C. Laboratory Certification E-2
D. Reporting Additional Monitoring Results E-3
E. Record Retention E-3
F. Non-compliance Explanation E-3
II. Monitoring Locations E-3
III. Influent Monitoring Requirements E-4
IV. Effluent Monitoring Requirements E-4
V. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements – Not applicable E-6
VI. Land Discharge Monitoring Requirements – Not applicable E-6
VII. Recycling Monitoring Requirements – Not applicable E-6
VIII. Receiving Water Monitoring Requirements – Not Applicable E-6
IX. Other Monitoring Requirements – Not Applicable E-6
X. Reporting Requirements E-7
A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements E-7
B. Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs) E-8
C. Discharge Monitoring Reports – Not Applicable E-9
D. Other Reports – Not Applicable E-9

TABLES

Table E-1 Monitoring Station Locations E-3
Table E-2 Effluent Monitoring for all Discharge Points (DP001, DP003, DP004, DP005) E-5

ATTACHMENT E – MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM (MRP)

Section 308 of the federal CWA and sections 122.41(h), (j)-(l), 122.44(i), and 122.48 of title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) require that all National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. Water Code sections 13267 and 13383 also authorize the Santa Ana Water Board to establish monitoring, inspection, entry, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements. This MRP establishes monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping requirements pursuant to the authority of these federal and California laws and regulations.

This Order requires Los Alamitos Race Course to develop and implement a monitoring program. Monitoring is defined as visual observations, sampling, and analysis. The monitoring data will be used to determine:

1. Whether the BMPs addressing pollutants are effective towards complying with the effluent and receiving water limitations of this Order.

2. The presence of pollutants in stormwater discharges that may trigger the implementation of additional revisions for BMPs, SWPPP, or both.

I. GENERAL MONITORING PROVISIONS

A. Sampling and Sample Preservation

All sampling and sample preservation shall be in accordance with 40 CFR 136 *"Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants,"* or other methods approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

B. Pre-Storm and Storm Event Inspections

All containment structures, including but not limited to berms (asphalt, dirt, or other materials), and production/wastewater conveyance and distribution systems (e.g., pumps, pipes, valves, and other mechanical devices), shall be inspected:

1. at least once per month during dry-weather conditions;
2. within 48 hours prior to a forecasted storm event with a 50 percent or greater probability of precipitation, as predicted by the National Weather Service (weather.gov); and
3. daily during storm events.

Inspection records shall be maintained on-site and submitted with the annual report.

C. Laboratory Certification

All laboratory analyses shall be conducted by a laboratory certified by the State Water Resources Control Board's Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP), in accordance with CWC section 13176. Laboratories shall include appropriate quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) procedures and documentation with analytical results.

D. Reporting Additional Monitoring Results

Whenever the Discharger monitors any pollutant more frequently than is required by this Order, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of data submitted pursuant to this Order.

E. Record Retention

All monitoring data, including calibration and maintenance records, shall be retained for a minimum of five (5) years from the date of the sample, measurement, or report. Records shall be made available to the Santa Ana Water Board, State Water Board, and USEPA, or their authorized representatives, upon request. (40 CFR § 122.41(j)(2).)

F. Non-compliance Explanation

For any monitoring result that indicates noncompliance with this Order, the monitoring report shall include a description of the cause of noncompliance, the actions taken or proposed to achieve compliance, and an estimate of the time required to achieve compliance. The Discharger shall notify the Santa Ana Water Board by letter when compliance with the time schedule has been achieved.

II. MONITORING LOCATIONS

1. The Discharger shall establish and maintain the following monitoring locations to demonstrate compliance with the effluent limitations, discharge specifications, and other requirements in this Order.
2. The Discharger shall collect effluent samples from non-production areas at locations representative of discharges prior to the effluent entering the storm drain. Monitoring locations are identified in Table E-1.

Table E-1 Monitoring Station Locations

Discharge Point Name	Monitoring Location Name	Monitoring Location Description	Latitude	Longitude
Stormwater Runoff Monitoring Locations				
DP001	DP001	Western terminus of the drainage swale, south of the production area	33° 48’ 24” N	-118° 03’ 2” W
DP002	Not required	Monitoring is not required		
DP003	DP003	Storm drain inlet located at the southern area of the eastern parking area	33° 48’ 19” N	-118° 02’ 33” W
DP004	DP004	Storm drain inlet located at the southern area of the western parking area	33° 48’ 19” N	-118° 02’ 38” W
DP005	DP005	Stormwater sheet flow from the driveway located at the northwestern maintenance area	33° 48’ 32” N	-118° 03’ 16” W

3. In cases where allowable discharges from CAFO production areas occur (i.e., (a) stormwater not commingled with process wastewater or (b) process wastewater only in instances where a rainfall event causes an overflow of process wastewater from a facility designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to contain all process wastewater plus the runoff from a 25-year, 24-hour duration rainfall event), the Discharger must collect effluent samples from production areas prior to the effluent entering the storm drain.
4. Additional or alternative monitoring locations shall be subject to approval by the Executive Officer.

III. INFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Not Applicable. This Order does not require influent monitoring.

IV. EFFLUENT MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. The Discharger shall collect grab samples from at least two qualifying storm events in each half of the reporting year (July 1 through December 31 and January 1 through June 30) that result in a discharge from at least one discharge point. A qualifying storm event shall be preceded by at least 48 hours without discharge.

   Grab samples shall be collected within four hours of:

   a. the commencement of discharge; or
   b. the start of facility operations if the discharge begins during non-operational hours (e.g., nighttime).

   If it is not feasible to collect samples within the first four hours, the Discharger shall document the reasons in the monitoring report.
2. The Discharger shall monitor and analyze effluent from the facility at all Discharge Points as follows:

Table E-2 Effluent Monitoring for all Discharge Points (DP001, DP003, DP004, DP005)

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency
Flow	gallons/day	Data[1]	Once per qualifying storm event[2]
Temperature	Degrees, Fahrenheit	Grab	Once per qualifying storm event[2]
pH	pH units	Grab	Once per qualifying storm event[2]
BOD_5 at 20°C [3]	mg/L	Grab	Once per qualifying storm event[2]
Oil and Grease	mg/L	Grab	Once per qualifying storm event[2]
E. Coli	MPN/100 mL	Grab	Once per qualifying storm event[2]
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	Grab	Once per qualifying storm event[2]
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	Grab	Once per qualifying storm event[2]
Nitrate + Nitrite as N	mg/L	Grab	Once per qualifying storm event[2]
Ammonia	mg/L	Grab	Once per qualifying storm event[2]
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen	mg/L	Grab	Once per qualifying storm event[2]
Total Phosphorus	mg/L	Grab	Once per qualifying storm event[2]
Total Zinc	mg/L	Grab	Once per qualifying storm event[2]
Total Lead	mg/L	Grab	Once per qualifying storm event[2]
Total Aluminum	mg/L	Grab	Once per qualifying storm event[2]
Total Iron	mg/L	Grab	Once per qualifying storm event[2]

1 For DP003, DP004, and DP005, flow may be calculated utilizing available rainfall data and hydrological conditions.

2 During periods of stormwater discharge, samples shall be collected during the first 4 hours of the discharge. For discharges from production areas, each separate overflow of stormwater shall be sampled.

3 5-day biochemical oxygen demand at 20 °C.

3. The Discharger shall inspect all outfalls at least once per month during dry-weather conditions to determine whether unauthorized non-stormwater discharges are occurring.

4. The Discharger shall inspect all stormwater diversion devices, runoff diversion structures, and conveyance systems on a monthly basis to ensure proper operation. Any deficiencies shall be corrected as soon as practicable.

5. The Discharger shall maintain a clearly visible depth marker indicating the minimum capacity required to contain the runoff and direct precipitation from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event.

6. The Discharger shall maintain a permanent log of all inspections conducted pursuant to this Order and records of waste bedding material transported off-site.

7. The Discharger shall document any overflows, spills, or leaks that occur during the reporting period and may contribute to stormwater runoff. Where such events occur, the Discharger shall include relevant information in the monitoring report and, as appropriate, evaluate whether additional monitoring is necessary.

8. The Discharger shall maintain records of the following:
   a. Facility inspections;
   b. Corrective actions taken;
   c. Mortalities and their management (mortalities must be handled in such a way as to prevent the discharge of pollutants to surface water);
   d. Date, time, and estimated volume of any overflow;
   e. Manure or litter transfers (date, recipient, quantity); and
   f. Transfers of process wastewater (date, quantity) to a local sewer authority.
9. The Discharger shall notify the Santa Ana Water Board in writing of any proposed changes to sampling locations or analytical methods.
10. Samples shall be analyzed within the holding times specified in 40 CFR part 136. Proper chain of custody procedures shall be followed, and QA/QC data shall be maintained and made available upon request.
11. Sampling shall be conducted within the applicable reporting periods (Attachment E, section X.A.2), and results shall be included in the annual report.
12. Proper chain of custody procedures shall be followed for all samples collected pursuant to this Order. Chain-of-custody documentation shall include, at a minimum, sample identification, date and time of sample collection, the name of the person who collected the sample, and documentation of sample transfer and receipt.
13. Analytical records associated with samples collected pursuant to this Order shall include, as applicable, the date of analysis, the name of the person or laboratory performing the analysis, analytical methods used, method detection limits and/or reporting limits, applicable QA/QC data, and current laboratory certification information. Such records shall be maintained and made available to the Santa Ana Water Board upon request.
14. Effluent monitoring samples shall be collected when sampling locations can be safely accessed.

V. WHOLE EFFLUENT TOXICITY TESTING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

This Order does not require whole effluent toxicity testing.

VI. LAND DISCHARGE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

This Order does not authorize land discharge of wastewater.

VII. RECYCLING MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

This Discharger does not produce recycled water.

VIII. RECEIVING WATER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

This Order does not require receiving water monitoring for this facility.

IX. OTHER MONITORING REQUIREMENTS – NOT APPLICABLE

This Order does not require receiving water monitoring for this facility.

X. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. General Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

1. The Discharger shall comply with all Standard Provisions (Attachment D) related to monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping.
2. The reporting period is July 1 through June 30. By August 1 of each year, the Discharger shall submit an annual report for the prior reporting year.
3. Per 40 CFR 122.42(e)(4), the facility must electronically submit an annual report to include:
   a. The number of horses, whether in open confinement or housed under roof;
   b. Estimated total amount of manure, litter, and process wastewater generated by the CAFO in the previous 12 months (tons, gallons, or both);
   c. Estimated total amount of manure, litter, and process wastewater transferred to other person by the CAFO in the previous 12 months (tons, gallons, or both);
   d. Summary of all manure, litter and process wastewater discharges from the production area that have occurred in the previous 12 months, including, for each discharge, the date of discovery, duration of discharge, and approximate volume;
   e. A certification stating that manure has not been land applied on the facility; and
   f. All visual inspection reports.
4. The annual report shall contain a separate section titled “Summary of Non-Compliance” which discusses the compliance record and corrective actions taken or planned that may be needed to bring the discharge into full compliance with waste discharge requirements. This Section shall clearly list all non-compliance (if any) with waste discharge requirements, as well as any excursions of effluent limitations of other requirements of this Order.
5. The Discharger shall inform the Santa Ana Water Board a minimum of 90 days prior to any proposed construction activity that may affect compliance with this Order.
6. The Discharger shall notify the Santa Ana Water Board within 24 hours of any unauthorized discharge of waste. Notification shall be made as soon as practicable, followed by a written report within 10 working days of the discharge. The written report shall contain:
   a. The approximate date and time of the discharge;
   b. The estimated flow rate and duration of the discharge;
   c. The specific type and source of the waste discharges (e.g., overflow from holding pond, rainfall runoff from manure storage areas, etc.); and,
   d. A time schedule and a plan to implement necessary corrective actions to prevent the recurrence of the discharge.

7. The Discharger shall immediately notify the Santa Ana Water Board and the United States Environmental Protection Agency upon becoming aware of any discharge authorized by this Order that has caused, or may reasonably be expected to cause, adverse conditions in receiving waters, beaches, or shorelines. Notification shall be made as soon as practicable, followed by written confirmation within five working days of the occurrence.
8. The Discharger shall submit a ROWD to the Santa Ana Water Board at least 180 days prior to any material change in the character, location, or volume of the discharge.
9. The Discharger shall notify the Executive Officer in writing no later than six months prior to planned discharge of any chemical, other than chlorine
10. All reports shall be signed by a responsible officer or duly authorized representative and submitted under penalty of perjury.

B. Self-Monitoring Reports (SMRs)

1. The Discharger shall electronically submit monitoring results (SMRs) using the State Water Board's California Integrated Water Quality System (CIWQS). The CIWQS website will provide additional information for electronic SMR (eSMR) submittal in the event there will be a planned service interruption for electronic submittal.
2. The Discharger shall submit annual monitoring results by August 1 of each year for the preceding reporting period (July 1 through June 30 as stated in Section X.A.2 of this Order). The annual report shall include all monitoring results required by this MRP.
3. The Discharger shall report with each sample result, the applicable Minimum Level (ML) and the current Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure in 40 CFR 136.
4. All sampling results, including any samples collected more frequently than the frequency specified in this Order, shall be uploaded into CIWQS within 30 days of receipt of laboratory results.
5. The Discharger shall report the results of analytical determinations for the presence of chemical constituents in a sample using the following reporting protocols:
    a. Sample results greater than or equal to their respective ML shall be reported as measured by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample).
    b. Sample results less than the ML, 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.
    c. For the purposes of data collection, the laboratory shall write the estimated chemical concentration next to DNQ. The laboratory may, if such information is available, include numerical estimates of the data quality for the reported result. Numerical estimates of data quality may be percent accuracy (± a

percentage of the reported value), numerical ranges (low to high), or any other means considered appropriate by the laboratory.

d. Sample results less than the laboratory's MDL shall be reported as "Not Detected," or ND.

e. Dischargers are to instruct laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the ML value (or its equivalent if there is differential treatment of samples relative to calibration standards) is the lowest calibration standard. At no time is the Discharger to use analytical data derived from extrapolation beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve.

C. Discharge Monitoring Reports – Not Applicable

D. Other Reports – Not Applicable

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ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

Table of Contents

I. Permit Information F-3
II. Facility Description F-4
A. Description of Facility and Discharge F-4
B. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters F-6
C. Compliance Summary F-7
III. Applicable Plans, Policies, and Regulations F-7
A. Legal Authorities F-7
B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) F-7
C. State and Federal Laws, Regulations, Policies, and Plans F-7
D. Impaired Water Bodies on the CWA section 303(d) List F-10
E. Other Plans, Policies and Regulations F-11
IV. Rationale For Effluent Limitations and Discharge Specifications F-11
A. Discharge Prohibitions F-11
B. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations F-12
1. Scope and Authority F-12
2. Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations F-12
C. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs) and TMDLs F-12
1. Scope and Authority F-12
2. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives F-13
D. Effluent Limitations F-13
E. Land Discharge Specifications F-14
F. Reclamation Specifications – Not Applicable F-14
V. Rationale for Receiving Water Limitations F-14
A. Surface Water F-14
B. Groundwater F-15
VI. Rationale for Provisions F-15
A. Standard Provisions F-15
B. Special Provisions F-15
1. Reopener Provisions F-15
2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements F-16
3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention F-16
VII. Rationale for Monitoring and Reporting Requirements F-16
A. Influent Monitoring F-16
B. Effluent Monitoring F-16
C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements – Not Applicable F-16
D. Receiving Water Monitoring – Not Applicable F-16
E. Other Monitoring Requirements – Not Applicable F-17
VIII. Public Participation F-17
A. Notification of Interested Parties F-17
B. Outreach and AB 2108 ..... F-17
C. Written Comments F-18
D. Public Hearing F-18
E. Waste Discharge Requirements Petitions F-19
F. Information and Copying F-19
G. Register of Interested Persons F-19
H. Additional Information F-19

TABLES

Table F-1. Facility Information F-3
Table F-2. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters F-6
Table F-3. Los Angeles Basin Plan Beneficial Uses F-8
Table F-4. Receiving Water 303(d) Listings F-11

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ATTACHMENT F – FACT SHEET

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

This Order has been prepared under a standardized format to accommodate a broad range of discharge requirements for Dischargers in California. Only those sections or subsections of this Order that are specifically identified as "not applicable" have been determined not to apply to this Discharger. Sections or subsections of this Order not specifically identified as "not applicable" are fully applicable to this Discharger.

I. PERMIT INFORMATION

The following table summarizes administrative information related to the facility.

Table F-1. Facility Information

WDID	8 301432001
Discharger	Los Alamitos Race Course
Name of Facility	Los Alamitos Race Course
Facility Address	4961 Katella Avenue
	Cypress, CA 90720
	Orange County
Facility Contact, Title and Phone	Frank Sherren, Facility Manager, (714) 820-2715
Authorized Person to Sign and Submit Reports	Frank Sherren, Facility Manager, (714) 820-2715
Mailing Address	Same as Facility Address
Billing Address	Same as Facility Address
Type of Facility	Horse Stabling, Training, and Racing
Major or Minor Facility	Minor
Pretreatment Program	Not applicable
Recycling Requirements	Not applicable
Facility Permitted Flow	Not applicable
Facility Design Flow	Not applicable
Watershed	Santa Gabriel River Watershed
Receiving Water	Multiple discharge points. See Section II of this Fact Sheet

A. Los Alamitos Race Course (LARC, Discharger, or Facility) is a horse stabling, training, and racing facility located in the City of Cypress, Orange County, California. The Facility is regulated as a CAFO for purposes of this Order. For the purposes of this Order, references to the "discharger" or "permittee" in applicable federal and state laws, regulations, plans, or policy are held to be equivalent to references to the Discharger herein.

B. Wastes discharged from LARC were previously regulated by Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) under Order No. R8-2021-0019, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. CA0106348, which was adopted on July 30, 2021 and became effective on August 1, 2021. Order No. R8-2021-0019 will expire on July 31, 2026 and will not be continued after adoption of this Order. Attachment B provides a map of the area around the Facility. Attachment C provides a flow schematic of the Facility.

C. The Discharger filed a report of waste discharge and submitted application materials for renewal and reissuance of its WDRs and NPDES permit. The application package was deemed incomplete on March 3, 2026, and revised application materials were subsequently submitted in April 2026. The application was deemed complete on June 15, 2026.

D. Regulations at 40 CFR section 122.46 limit the duration of NPDES permits to a fixed term not to exceed five years. Accordingly, this Order is issued for a limited term consistent with federal NPDES requirements. However, pursuant to 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 federal NPDES requirements for continuation of expired permits (See also 40 CFR § 122.6(d)).

II. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The Los Alamitos Race Course (LARC) operates a 138-acre horse stabling, training, and racing facility located at 4961 Katella Avenue in Cypress, California. The facility includes a racetrack, grandstand, landscaped areas, horse stables, a maintenance area, and parking lots. Based on the facility information in the prior permit record, the facility includes approximately 40 barns and about 34 acres of horse confinement area.

Pursuant to the definitions in 40 CFR section 122.23 and the ELGs and standards for concentrated animal feeding operations established in 40 CFR part 412, LARC is subject to the regulatory requirements applicable to CAFOs. The facility is also regulated as a confined animal facility under title 27 of the California Code of Regulations because horses are confined and not maintained on pasture or rangeland. Based on the latest submitted USEPA Form 2B dated April 07, 2026, LARC stables approximately 1,450 horses, all housed under roof. Because more than 500 horses are confined for 45 days or more in a 12-month period, LARC is classified as a Large CAFO.

The Santa Ana Water Board and USEPA have classified LARC as a minor discharge.

A. Description of Facility and Discharge

1. Production Area

   The production area, as defined in 40 CFR sections 122.23 and 412.2, includes the animal confinement area, manure storage area, raw materials storage area, and waste containment areas. Process wastewater includes water directly or indirectly used in the management of horses, as well as water or precipitation that comes into contact with manure, litter, feed, bedding, or other raw materials, products, or byproducts associated with facility operations. The stable area produces approximately 40,000 gallons per day of process wastewater. Manure is collected and removed from the facility on a daily

basis. Any manure present during a rain event is covered to minimize contact with stormwater.

Wash water in the production area is captured by a series of drain inlets and conveyed to collection sumps and pump stations. During dry-weather, eligible captured flows are conveyed to the Orange County Sanitation District (OCSan) sanitary sewer system. During wet weather, captured flows from the production area are directed to the detention basin within the stable area. The detention basin subsequently drains by gravity to OCSan via an approved 8-inch sanitary sewer line. LARC typically generates approximately 20,000 to 60,000 gallons per day of wastewater from the production area.

Construction of a lined detention basin was completed in 2012. The basin is designed to contain production-area wash water and runoff from a 25-year, 24-hour storm event generated within the production area. The detention basin and associated pumping system are intended to manage production-area flows and help maintain available storage capacity during storm events.

Manure from horses contains high concentrations of salts (total dissolved solids, including constituents such as sodium and chloride). Manure from horses contains salts, nutrients, organic matter, suspended solids, and pathogens, all of which may affect water quality if discharged.

Improper handling, storage, or discharge of manure and process wastewater may degrade surface water and groundwater quality if not properly managed. Pollutants of concern include ammonia, nutrients, organic matter, suspended solids, and pathogens, which may contribute to toxicity, oxygen depletion, excessive algal growth, sediment-related impacts, and public health concerns.

Potential Pollutants from the Production Area: Nutrients, Dissolved Oxygen (DO), Pathogens, and Total Suspended Solids (TSS)

Nutrients and DO: Manure and process wastewater may contain nitrogen, phosphorus, and organic matter. If discharged to surface waters, these constituents can contribute to excessive algal growth, oxygen depletion, and aquatic life impacts.

Pathogens: Animal waste may contain pathogens. Indicator bacteria such as E. coli are monitored to evaluate the potential presence of pathogen-related impacts to receiving waters.

TSS: Solids in runoff may increase turbidity, deposit sediment, and transport attached pollutants to receiving waters.

Detention Basin

Construction of a lined detention basin was completed in 2012. The basin is designed to contain production area wash water and runoff from a 25-year, 24-hour storm event generated within the production area. To help maintain available storage capacity, Orange County Sanitation District approved an 8-inch sanitary sewer connection to convey basin flows for treatment.

2. Non-production areas

Non-production areas include the racetrack, grandstands, maintenance yard, and parking lots. Stormwater and irrigation runoff are the only wastewaters discharged off-

site from these areas. Because of the proximity of these areas to CAFO operations, stormwater from non-production areas may still contain pollutants associated with manure and related facility activities.

B. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

Discharge Point 001 (DP001) is located at the western terminus of the drainage swale south of the production area. DP001 receives runoff from portions of the parking area, grandstand area, access road, ship-in barns. DP001 may also receive overflow from the detention basin during storm events exceeding a 25-year, 24-hour storm. Based on the prior permit records and prior application materials, runoff from this area has historically been described as entering the downstream drainage and municipal storm drain system associated with the Los Alamitos Channel and ultimately the San Gabriel River watershed.

The production-area capture and sanitary sewer conveyance system described in section II.A.1 above is separate from the downstream storm drain pathway associated with DP001, except when detention basin overflow from storms larger than the design storm reaches DP001.

DP002 was eliminated as a monitoring location under Order No. R8-2021-0019 to reduce redundancy because runoff from the main parking area is represented by other discharge points.

DP003 conveys runoff from the main and eastern parking lots in a southerly direction toward Katella Avenue.

DP004 conveys sheet flow from the western parking lot through several storm drains toward Katella Avenue.

DP005 collects stormwater runoff from the northwestern maintenance area.

LARC is within the jurisdiction of the Santa Ana Water Board. Discharges authorized by this Order occur through municipal storm drain conveyances and therefore constitute indirect discharge to downstream surface waters. Stormwater from the Facility is conveyed through the MS4s to Los Alamitos Channel, which flows to the Los Alamitos Retarding Basin and ultimately to the San Gabriel River system. The San Gabriel River and its tributary system are within the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles Water Board.

Table F-2. Discharge Points and Receiving Waters

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude (North)	Discharge Point Longitude (West)	Receiving Water
DP001	Stormwater runoff	33° 48’ 24” N	-118° 03’ 2” W	Storm drain tributary to San Gabriel River
DP003	Stormwater runoff	33° 48’ 19” N	-118° 02’ 33” W	Storm drain tributary to San Gabriel River
DP004	Stormwater runoff	33° 48’ 19” N	-118° 02’ 38” W	Storm drain tributary to San Gabriel River

Discharge Point	Effluent Description	Discharge Point Latitude (North)	Discharge Point Longitude (West)	Receiving Water
DP005	Stormwater runoff	33° 48’ 32” N	-118° 03’ 16” W	Storm drain tributary to San Gabriel River

C. Compliance Summary

Available CIWQS records and annual reporting materials reviewed as part of this permit reissuance indicate that LARC submitted annual monitoring and reporting materials for the 2022–2023 reporting year under Order No. R8-2021-0019. The annual report states that no manure or litter discharged from the site during the reporting period, and that process wastewater was discharged to the Orange County Sanitation District sanitary sewer rather than to the storm sewer system.

The annual eSMR for the 2024–2025 reporting year identifies no self-determined violations. The eSMR for the same reporting period reflects a no-discharge entry for DP-001.

The 2022–2023 annual report also states that the facility collected samples from two qualifying storm events during the reporting year, but notes that a potential qualifying storm event on January 14, 2023 may not have been sampled because trained staff were not on site. The report states that additional staff would be trained to improve redundancy for future sample collection.

Based on the records reviewed for this permit reissuance, there is no documented formal enforcement history in the administrative record for the current permit term.

III. APPLICABLE PLANS, POLICIES, AND REGULATIONS

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

A. Legal Authorities

This Order is issued pursuant to section 402 of the CWA, regulations adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and chapter 5.5 of division 7 of the CWC, commencing with section 13370. This Order serves as an NPDES permit for point source discharges from the Facility to surface waters. This Order also serves as waste discharge requirements (WDRs) pursuant to article 4 of chapter 4 of division 7 of the CWC, commencing with section 13260.

B. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

Pursuant to CWC section 13389, adoption of this NPDES permit is exempt from the provisions of CEQA, including Public Resources Code sections 21100 through 21177.

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

1. Water Quality Control Plans.

While the LARC facility is within the jurisdiction of the Santa Ana Water Board, stormwater is ultimately discharged to the San Gabriel River via the MS4s of the cities

of Cypress and Los Alamitos. The San Gabriel River itself is within the jurisdiction of the Los Angeles Water Board. Therefore, both Los Angeles Water Quality Control Plan (Los Angeles Basin Plan) and Water Quality Control Plan for Santa Ana River Basin (Santa Ana Basin Plan) are applicable, and each designates water quality standards that are set forth in this Order.

The Los Angeles Region Basin Plan for the Coastal Watersheds of Los Angeles and Ventura Counties (Los Angeles Basin Plan) was adopted on June 13, 1994 and amended by Regional Board Resolution No. 97-02 on January 27, 1997. In Resolution No. R20-004, the Los Angeles Water Board conducted its 2020–2022 triennial review and identified priority Basin Planning projects, including possible updates to metals, ammonia, toxicity, temperature, tribal beneficial uses, and Salt and Nutrient Management Plan implementation, confirming that the Los Angeles Basin Plan is periodically reviewed and updated through a formal public process. In November 2023, the Los Angeles Water Board adopted Resolution No. R 23-006 amending the Basin Plan to incorporate a site-specific chloride objective for Reach 6 of the Los Angeles River. That amendment illustrates that the Los Angeles Basin Plan includes both generally applicable objectives and site-specific objectives adopted through formal Basin Plan amendment procedures, supported by technical analysis and applicable Water Code findings.

The Santa Ana Water Board adopted a Water Quality Control Plan for the Santa Ana River Basin (Basin Plan) that became effective on January 24, 1995 that designates beneficial uses, establishes water quality objectives (WQOs), and contains implementation programs and policies to achieve those objectives for all waters addressed through the plan. The Basin Plan was updated in February 2008, June 2011, and February 2016. On December 10, 2021, in Resolution No. R8-2021-0025, the Santa Ana Water Board amended Santa Ana Basin Plan Chapter 5 to revise and update the Total Dissolved Solids / Nitrogen (TDS/N) Management Program, including updated wasteload allocation provisions, permitting clarifications, and monitoring program updates. This amendment illustrates that the Santa Ana Basin Plan includes actively maintained implementation provisions supported by technical analysis, antidegradation review, environmental review, and public process.

Beneficial uses applicable to the San Gabriel River are listed in Table F-3:

Table F-3. Los Angeles Basin Plan Beneficial Uses

Discharge Point	Receiving Water Name	Beneficial Use(s)
DP001 DP003 DP004 DP005	Reach 1 - San Gabriel River (Firestone Blvd. – Estuary)	Existing: Contact (REC-1) and Non-contact (REC-2) Water Recreation Potential: Municipal and Domestic Water Supply (MUN), Warm Freshwater Habitat (WARM), Wildlife Habitat (WILD)

2. **National Toxics Rule (NTR) and California Toxics Rule (CTR).** USEPA adopted the NTR on December 22, 1992, and later amended it on May 4, 1995 and November 9, 1999. About forty criteria in the NTR applied in California. On May 18, 2000, USEPA adopted the CTR. The CTR promulgated new toxics criteria for California and, in

addition, incorporated the previously adopted NTR criteria that were applicable in the state. The CTR was amended on February 13, 2001 and December 17, 2024. These rules contain federal water quality criteria for priority pollutants.

3. **State Implementation Policy (SIP).** On March 2, 2000, the State Water Board adopted the SIP which became effective on April 28, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated for California by the USEPA through the NTR and to the priority pollutant objectives established by the Santa Ana Water Board in the Basin Plan. The SIP became effective on May 18, 2000, with respect to the priority pollutant criteria promulgated by the USEPA through the CTR. The State Water Board adopted amendments to the SIP on February 24, 2005, that became effective on July 13, 2005. The SIP establishes implementation provisions for priority pollutant criteria and objectives and provisions for chronic toxicity control. Requirements of this Order implement the SIP.

4. **Alaska Rule.** Federal regulations in 40 CFR section 131.21 specify when new and revised state and tribal water quality standards become effective for CWA purposes. Under these regulations, EPA approval is required before certain new or revised state or tribal water quality standards may be used for CWA purposes. This Order relies on applicable water quality standards that are effective for CWA purposes.

5. **Antidegradation Policy.** Federal regulation 40 CFR 131.12 requires that the state water quality standards include an antidegradation policy consistent with the federal policy. The State Water Board established California's antidegradation policy in State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16 (*"Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California"*). Resolution No. 68-16 is deemed to incorporate 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.

   This Order renews an existing NPDES permit for an existing facility and does not authorize any new discharges, increased mass loading, or less stringent treatment or control requirements than the prior Order. The discharge authorized by this Order remains limited to storm-related overflow conditions from the production area and stormwater runoff from non-production areas, subject to the requirements and prohibitions of this Order.

   The Santa Ana Water Board has no reason to believe that issuance of this Order will lower existing water quality. Accordingly, the requirements of this Order are consistent with the antidegradation provisions of 40 CFR section 131.12 and State Water Board Resolution No. 68-16.

6. **Anti-Backsliding Requirements.** Sections 402(o) and 303(d)(4) of the CWA and federal regulations at 40 CFR section 122.44(l) restrict backsliding in NPDES permits. These anti-backsliding provisions require that effluent limitations in a reissued permit must be as stringent as those in the previous permit, unless an applicable statutory or regulatory exception applies. The requirements of this Order are at least as stringent as those in the previous Order and are consistent with applicable anti-backsliding requirements.

As discussed below in Fact Sheet section V.A, this Order removes the generalized receiving water limitations that were included in the previous orders. The removal of these requirements, as a matter of federal law, is consistent with the U.S. Supreme Court's holding in City of and County of San Francisco, California v. Environmental Protection Agency (2025) 145 S.Ct. 704. However, as discussed in Fact Sheet section V.A, the Santa Ana Water Board has determined that the requirements in this Order are sufficient to ensure that the discharge complies with Clean Water Act section 301(b)(1)(C). As a result, the removal of the receiving water limitations does not authorize the additional discharge of pollutants or authorize the violation of water quality standards. This Order does not, therefore, authorize either backsliding or further degradation of water quality

7. **Endangered Species Act Requirements.** This Order does not authorize any act that results in the taking of a threatened or endangered species or any act that is now prohibited, or becomes prohibited in the future, under either the California Endangered Species Act (Fish and Game Code, §§ 2050 to 2097) or the Federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. §§ 1531 to 1544). This Order requires compliance with effluent limits, receiving water limits, and other requirements to protect the beneficial uses of waters of the state, including protecting rare, threatened, or endangered species. The Discharger is responsible for meeting all requirements of the applicable Endangered Species Act.

8. **Stormwater Requirements.** Section 402(p) of the CWA and federal stormwater regulations establish requirements for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities. In California, the State Water Board's Industrial General Permit, Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ, as amended, regulates stormwater discharges associated with industrial activities under a statewide general permit framework. Although LARC is regulated under this individual NPDES permit rather than the Industrial General Permit, this Order incorporates stormwater control, monitoring, and BMP concepts consistent with applicable stormwater regulatory requirements, as appropriate.

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

Section 303(d) of the CWA requires states to identify water bodies where water quality standards are not expected to be met after technology-based effluent limitations have been implemented for point sources. For all 303(d)-listed water bodies and pollutants, the Santa Ana Water Board has developed and/or plans to develop total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) that specify waste load allocations (WLA) for point sources and load allocations (LA) for non-point sources. These allocations form the basis, in part, for limitations in waste discharge requirements.

LARC is located within the San Gabriel River watershed. Portions of the downstream San Gabriel River system, including the San Gabriel River Estuary, have been identified on California's CWA section 303(d) list of impaired water bodies. Based on the Los Angeles Water Board's Integrated Report materials, the San Gabriel River Estuary has been listed for pollutants including chlordane, chlorine, copper, indicator bacteria, nickel, dissolved oxygen, and dioxin. The San Gabriel River Reach 1 (Estuary to Firestone) has been listed for pollutants for indicator bacteria, oil and grease, and pH. Where relevant to the discharge pathways addressed in this Order, these impairments were considered in developing the requirements of this Order.

The 303(d) listings for the receiving waters are presented in Table F-4.

Table F-4. Receiving Water 303(d) Listings

Receiving Water Name	Impairment
San Gabriel River Reach 1 (Estuary to Firestone)	Indicator bacteria Oil and grease pH

E. Other Plans, Policies and Regulations

Discharges from confined animal facilities are also subject to title 27 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), which establishes minimum standards for discharges of animal waste to protect surface water and groundwater. Under title 27, a confined animal facility includes places where domestic animals, including horses, are enclosed and fed by means other than grazing. Because horses at LARC are confined and do not graze, the facility is also regulated as a confined animal facility under title 27. Provided the Discharger operates the facility in compliance with this Order, the facility will generally be deemed in compliance with applicable title 27 requirements, except to the extent specific title 27 provisions impose separate design or operational requirements.

Federal regulations at 40 CFR section 122.23 define an animal feeding operation (AFO) and establish when an AFO is regulated as a CAFO. LARC is regulated as a Large CAFO because more than 500 horses are confined for 45 days or more in a 12-month period. USEPA's effluent limitation guidelines and standards for CAFOs are contained in 40 CFR part 412. Under 40 CFR section 412.13, process wastewater from the production area may be discharged only when rainfall causes an overflow from a facility designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to contain all process-generated wastewater plus the runoff from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event.

IV. RATIONALE FOR EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

The CWA requires point source dischargers to control the discharge of conventional, non-conventional, and toxic pollutants to waters of the United States. Such controls are implemented through effluent limitations and other requirements in NPDES permits. The two principal bases for effluent limitations are 40 CFR section 122.44(a), which requires permits to include applicable technology-based limitations and standards, and 40 CFR section 122.44(d), which requires permits to include water quality-based effluent limitations as necessary to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality criteria and protect beneficial uses of the receiving waters.

A. Discharge Prohibitions

LARC is prohibited from discharging wastewater at a location different from, or of a different character than, that described in this Order. LARC may not discharge designated waste, hazardous waste, or any substance in concentrations toxic to animal or plant life.

Direct or indirect discharge of process wastewater from the production area to surface waters is prohibited, except: (1) when a rainfall event causes an overflow of process wastewater from a facility designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to contain all process-generated wastewaters plus the runoff from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event at the location of the point source, consistent with 40 CFR section 412.13; and (2) when it does not cause the receiving water to exceed water quality objectives as specified in the Basin Plan.

LARC may not dispose of manure or dead animals on-site except as authorized by this Order or otherwise approved by the Santa Ana Water Board.

All dry-weather discharges from the facility are prohibited.

B. Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

1. Scope and Authority

Section 301(b) of the CWA and implementing USEPA permit regulations at 40 CFR section 122.44 require that NPDES permits include applicable technology-based requirements at a minimum, as well as any more stringent limitations necessary to meet water quality standards. USEPA's effluent limitation guidelines and standards for CAFOs are set forth in 40 CFR part 412. Where ELGs do not apply to a particular discharge or pollutant, CWA section 402(a)(1) and 40 CFR section 125.3 authorize the use of best professional judgment to establish technology-based requirements on a case-by-case basis.

For purposes of this Order, the portions of LARC regulated as a CAFO are those areas that constitute the production area, as defined in 40 CFR section 412.2(h). Under 40 CFR section 412.13, process wastewater from the production area may be discharged only when rainfall causes an overflow from a facility designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to contain all process-generated wastewater plus the runoff from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event. Accordingly, this Order prohibits discharges from the production area except as authorized consistent with 40 CFR section 412.13.

LARC is required to submit, with each annual report, a certification that manure, litter, or process wastewater has not been land applied at the facility during the reporting year.

There are no specific ELGs applicable to stormwater discharges from non-production areas of the facility. Accordingly, this Order requires implementation of site-specific BMPs through the SWPPP to minimize pollutants in stormwater runoff from non-production areas. These BMP-based requirements function as the technology-based control measures for those discharges, as appropriate under the CWA and 40 CFR section 122.44(k).

2. Applicable Technology-Based Effluent Limitations

Technology-based effluent limitations and related discharge specifications applicable to this Order are discussed in Section IV.D, Effluent Limitations, below.

C. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limitations (WQBELs) and TMDLs

1. Scope and Authority

CWA Section 301(b) and 40 CFR 122.44(d) require that permits include WQBELs to attain and maintain applicable numeric and narrative water quality criteria to protect the beneficial uses of the receiving waters. Where numeric water quality criteria have not been established, 40 CFR 122.44(d) specifies that WQBELs may be established using USEPA criteria guidance under CWA Section 304(a), proposed State criteria, a State policy interpreting narrative criteria supplemented with other relevant information, or an indicator parameter. 40 CFR 122.44(k)(3) allows the use of BMPs to control or abate the discharge of pollutants when numeric effluent limitations are infeasible or when practices

are reasonably necessary to achieve effluent limitations and standards or to carry out the purposes and intent of the CWA.

Federal regulations [40 CFR 122.44(d)(1)(vii)(B)] require inclusion of effluent limits that are consistent with the assumptions and requirements of any available wasteload allocation for the discharge prepared by the State and approved by USEPA. Currently, the Los Angeles Water Board has established Metals and Selenium TMDLs for the San Gabriel River (Resolution No. R06-014), which include a dry-weather copper wasteload allocation of 18 µg/L for stormwater permittees discharging to the San Gabriel River Estuary and San Gabriel River, Reach 1. However, pursuant to Section III of this Order (Discharge Prohibitions), non-stormwater discharges are prohibited. Therefore, since dry-weather discharges are prohibited by this Order, the dry-weather copper wasteload allocation and any associated implementation requirements are not applicable to the Discharger. The TMDL also specifies metals and selenium allocations for dry and/or wet-weather conditions applicable to discharges to San Jose Creek and San Gabriel River, Reach 2. Because stormwater from the Facility is directed to San Gabriel River - Reach 1, those wasteload allocations and associated implementation requirements are not applicable to the Discharger.

The Los Angeles Water Board also adopted a TMDL for indicator bacteria in the San Gabriel River, Estuary, and Tributaries (Resolution No. R15-005), which is incorporated into the Basin Plan and remains in effect. Although Resolution No. R15-005 does not assign WLAs specifically to non-MS4 dischargers, the Discharger shall continue to comply with applicable Basin Plan water quality objectives for indicator bacteria and to conduct monitoring for all applicable bacteria water quality objectives as required by this permit and any applicable SWPPP or other Board-approved control measures.

2. Applicable Beneficial Uses and Water Quality Criteria and Objectives

a. The Basin Plan. Beneficial uses applicable to the receiving waters addressed by this Order are identified in the applicable Basin Plans. This Order includes narrative and numeric requirements, as applicable, to protect those beneficial uses and to attain and maintain applicable water quality objectives. Where numeric criteria are not available, narrative objectives and indicator parameters may be used to support water quality-based requirements.

b. NTR, CTR and SIP. The NTR, CTR, and SIP establish numeric criteria and implementation provisions for toxic pollutants, where applicable. This Order considers those requirements to the extent relevant to the discharge authorized by this Order.

D. Effluent Limitations

Discharges from the Facility shall comply with the following effluent limitations and conditions:

1. There shall be no discharge of manure, litter, or process wastewater from the production area to waters of the United States, except when a rainfall event causes an overflow of process wastewater from a facility designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to contain all process-generated wastewaters plus the runoff from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event at the location of the point source, consistent with 40 CFR section 412.13(b).

2. The design storage volume of any manure or process wastewater containment facility shall reflect all wastes accumulated during the storage period; normal precipitation less evaporation during the storage period; direct precipitation from a 25-year, 24-hour storm event; runoff from a 25-year, 24-hour storm event; residual solids after liquid removal; necessary freeboard to maintain structural integrity; and, for treatment lagoons, a minimum treatment volume.
3. No chemical other than chlorine or a product previously disclosed to the Santa Ana Water Board shall be discharged unless prior written approval is obtained from the Executive Officer.
4. All dry-weather discharges from the Facility are prohibited.
5. LARC shall update and continue to implement its SWPPP and shall implement the minimum and other source-specific operational BMPs and structural source control BMPs specified in this Order and its attachments. Where numeric effluent limitations are infeasible or additional controls are necessary, these BMP requirements serve as enforceable discharge specifications consistent with 40 CFR section 122.44(k).

E. Land Discharge Specifications

LARC does not propose to land apply manure, litter, or process wastewater.

If LARC proposes future land application of manure, litter, or process wastewater, the NMP shall be updated within the SWPPP, consistent with 40 CFR section 122.42(e)(6), and implemented in accordance with Attachment I. If a separate NMP is prepared, it shall be made available for public review before Executive Officer consideration.

F. Reclamation Specifications – Not Applicable

V. RATIONALE FOR RECEIVING WATER LIMITATIONS

A. Surface Water

This Order removes the generalized receiving water limitations contained in section V.A of the previous order. Those limitations served as backstops for unanticipated circumstances or changes to effluent quality that could affect water quality. The receiving water limitations made the Discharger responsible for the quality of the receiving water without specifying requirements (e.g., effluent limitations) or other actions the Discharger must take that apply at or before the discharge point. The Santa Ana Water Board removed the receiving water limitations to be consistent with the U.S. Supreme Court's holding in *City of and County of San Francisco, California v. Environmental Protection Agency* (2025) 145 S.Ct. 704, which held that NPDES permits issued by the U.S. EPA may not include end-result requirements under the CWA. End-result requirements are provisions that do not spell out what the Discharger must do or refrain from doing; rather, they make the Discharger responsible for the water quality of the body of water into which it discharges pollutants.

Section III.F of the Order maintains, as a matter of state law, the requirement that the discharge shall not create nuisance as defined by Water Code section 13050. The board has maintained this requirement as a state law requirement to implement Water Code section 13263, which identifies the need to prevent nuisance as a basis for issuing waste discharge requirements. The U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *City of and County of San*

Francisco, California v. Environmental Protection Agency (2025) 145 S.Ct. 704 did not interpret the Water Code. Further, there is no provision of the Water Code analogous to the NPDES permit shield that was the basis of the U.S. Supreme Court's decision. Likewise, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act has consistently recognized the ability of the Water Boards to regulate to prevent nuisance and the Porter-Cologne Act does not share the legislative history of the federal Clean Water Act. This order therefore maintains the existing nuisance language to continue nuisance protections as a matter of state law.

The board has reviewed the remaining permit requirements and concluded that the discharger's compliance with remaining permit requirements will ensure that the discharge satisfies the requirements of Clean Water Act section 301(b)(1)(C) that the permit include any more stringent limitation, including those necessary to meet water quality standards. If unanticipated circumstances or changes to effluent quality occur during the permit term, the board may reopen the permit to include any limitations necessary to protect water quality.

Discharges authorized by this Order shall not cause degradation of surface waters, create nuisance conditions, adversely affect beneficial uses, or violate applicable water quality standards. If more stringent water quality standards are promulgated or approved pursuant to CWA Section 303, or amendments thereto, the Santa Ana Water Board may reopen this Order to revise or modify the effluent limitations as appropriate.

B. Groundwater

Not applicable at this time. However, this Order may be reopened if it is found that the effluent and recycled water limitations are not protective of underlying groundwater.

VI. RATIONALE FOR PROVISIONS

A. Standard Provisions

Standard Provisions, which apply to all NPDES permits in accordance with 40 CFR 122.41, and additional conditions applicable to specified categories of permits in accordance with 40 CFR 122.42, are provided in Attachment D. The Discharger must comply with all standard provisions and with those additional conditions that are applicable under section 122.42.

Sections 122.41(a)(1) and (b) through (n) of 40 CFR establish conditions that apply to all state-issued NPDES permits. These conditions must be incorporated into the permits either expressly or by reference. If incorporated by reference, a specific citation to the regulations must be included in the Order. Section 123.25(a)(12) of 40 CFR allows the state to omit or modify conditions to impose more stringent requirements. In accordance with 40 CFR 123.25, this Order omits federal conditions that address enforcement authority specified in 40 CFR 122.41(j)(5) and (k)(2) because the enforcement authority under the Water Code is more stringent. In lieu of these conditions, this Order incorporates by reference Water Code section 13387(e).

B. Special Provisions

1. Reopener Provisions

The reopener provisions are based on 40 CFR part 123. The Santa Ana Water Board may reopen the permit to modify permit conditions and requirements. Causes for

modifications include the promulgation of new regulations, modification in sludge use or disposal practices, or adoption of new regulations by the State Water Board or Santa Ana Water Board, including revisions to the Basin Plan.

2. Special Studies and Additional Monitoring Requirements

Not applicable.

3. Best Management Practices and Pollution Prevention

The Discharger shall operate and maintain a detention basin designed to contain all process-generated wastewater plus runoff from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event, consistent with this Order and 40 CFR section 412.13(b).

VII. RATIONALE FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Federal regulations at 40 CFR section 122.48 require that NPDES permits specify monitoring and reporting requirements. CWC sections 13267 and 13383 authorize the Santa Ana Water Board to require technical and monitoring reports. In addition, 40 CFR section 122.42(e)(4) requires CAFO permittees to comply with applicable annual reporting requirements. The MRP, Attachment E of this Order, establishes the monitoring and reporting requirements necessary to implement applicable federal and state requirements. The following provides the rationale for the monitoring and reporting requirements contained in the MRP for this facility.

A. Influent Monitoring

Not applicable

B. Effluent Monitoring

To evaluate compliance with permit limitations and requirements, the Discharger is required to sample and analyze discharges to surface waters for pollutants of concern that may be present in runoff from the facility.

This Order prohibits discharges of process wastewater from the production area except when rainfall causes an overflow from a facility designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to contain all process-generated wastewater plus runoff from a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event, consistent with 40 CFR section 412.13. If any process wastewater is discharged during the term of this Order, the Discharger shall record the date, approximate time, duration, and estimated volume of the discharge, and shall collect and analyze samples of the discharge for the constituents specified in the MRP.

The Discharger is also required to inspect on-site stormwater control systems, outfalls, and other relevant drainage features in accordance with the MRP to evaluate BMP implementation, identify potential unauthorized discharges, and support timely corrective actions.

All sampling results, including samples collected more frequently than the minimum frequency specified in this Order, shall be uploaded to the State Water Board's CIWQS database within 30 days of receipt of laboratory results.

C. Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Requirements – Not Applicable

D. Receiving Water Monitoring – Not Applicable

E. Other Monitoring Requirements – Not Applicable

VIII. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The Santa Ana Water Board has considered the issuance of WDRs that will serve as an NPDES permit for the Los Alamitos Race Course. As a step in the WDR adoption process in accordance with 40 CFR 124.10, the Santa Ana Water Board staff has developed tentative WDRs for consideration and has encouraged public participation in the WDR adoption process.

A. Notification of Interested Parties

The Santa Ana Water Board notified the Discharger and interested agencies and persons of its intent to prescribe WDRs for the discharge and provided an opportunity to submit written comments and recommendations. Notification was provided through posting of a Notice of Public Hearing on the Santa Ana Water Board's website.

The public had access to the agenda and any changes in dates and locations through the Santa Ana Water Board's website at https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/santaana/.

B. Outreach and AB 2108

Effective January 1, 2023, Assembly Bill (AB) 2108 added sections 189.7 and 13149.2 to the CWC. Water Code section 189.7 requires the Water Boards to conduct equitable, culturally relevant outreach when considering proposed discharges of waste that may have disproportionate impacts on water quality in disadvantaged communities or tribal communities. Water Code section 13149.2(c) requires that when the Water Boards issue or re-issue regional or statewide WDRs, they make a concise, programmatic finding on potential environmental justice, tribal impact, and racial equity considerations related to the issuance, particularly on any anticipated water quality impacts to those communities and measures available to address them. For reissuances, the finding may be limited to considerations related to any changes to the requirements of the prior WDRs. The finding is based on readily available information identified by staff or raised during the public review process.

The discharge of stormwater runoff from non-production areas, and any authorized overflow of process wastewater from the production area, regulated by this Order ultimately flows through San Gabriel River and was screened for potential proximity to disadvantaged and tribal communities.

1. Disadvantaged Community Outreach

A review of CalEnviroScreen 4.0 identified two potentially relevant disadvantaged community areas in Los Angeles County. The first identified area consists of a single census tract that does not appear to constitute a resident community for outreach purposes because it has no permanent residents and is occupied by non-residential land uses, including two power stations and a commercial shopping center with no employee housing. Based on these site characteristics, that tract does not appear to present a meaningful residential community for AB 2108 outreach associated with this permit.

The second identified disadvantaged community is in part of City of Hawaiian Gardens and City of Long Beach, consisting of four census tracts. Although the closest tract is located at least one mile upstream of the Los Alamitos Channel and does not appear to

be on the likely flow path of discharges regulated by this Order, staff also considered whether residents in these areas may use the receiving waters or adjacent waterbodies for recreation and could therefore still be affected by water quality impacts associated with the permit. For that reason, these tracts remain potentially relevant for AB 2108 outreach consideration.

On September 9, 2026, Santa Ana Water Board staff conducted outreach to community organizations and local contacts serving the identified disadvantaged communities in Hawaiian Gardens by providing notice of the tentative Order, information regarding the public comment period, and a link to the tentative Order. Santa Ana Water Board did not receive any comments regarding the tentative Order as a result of this outreach.

2. Tribal Outreach

After consulting with Santa Ana Water Board's tribal liaison who consults with the Native American Heritage Commission, Santa Ana Water Board staff identified 28 different tribal communities within the Santa Ana Region.

On August 31, 2026, Santa Ana Water Board staff sent 52 letters to tribal contacts within the Santa Ana Region. The letter invited recipients to participate in the development of the Order through a variety of means, including by signing up for updates of the Order on Santa Ana Water Board website and providing feedback on the Order.

Two tribal representatives responded to the outreach. Neither requested further consultation or participation regarding the proposed Order. Santa Ana Water Board did not receive any comments on the proposed Order from tribal communities.

C. Written Comments

Interested persons were invited to submit written comments concerning tentative WDRs as provided through the notification process. Comments were due either in person or by mail to the Executive Officer at the Santa Ana Water Board at the address on the cover page of this Order, or by email to RB8-CAF@waterboards.ca.gov

To be fully responded to by staff and considered by the Santa Ana Water Board, the written comments were due at the Santa Ana Water Board office by 5:00 p.m. on October 8, 2026.

Based on the available information reviewed by staff, the outreach described above, and the absence of comments identifying potential disproportionate water quality impacts, staff did not identify environmental justice, tribal impact, or racial equity concerns associated with the changes made in this permit reissuance that warrant additional permit requirements or other measures.

D. Public Hearing

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

Date:	October 23, 2026
Time:	9:00 A.M.
Location:	City of Cypress 5275 Orange Avenue Cypress, CA 90630

Interested persons were invited to attend. At the public hearing, which was a video, teleconference and physical meeting, the Santa Ana Water Board heard testimony pertinent to the discharge, WDRs, and permit. For accuracy of the record, extensive testimony was requested in writing. No comment was received from the public.

E. Waste Discharge Requirements Petitions

Any person aggrieved by this action of the Santa Ana Water Board 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 and following. The State Water Board must receive the petition by 5:00 p.m., within 30 calendar days of the date of adoption of this Order at the following address, except that if the thirtieth day following the date of this Order falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or state holiday, the petition must be received by the State Water Board by 5:00 p.m. on the next business day:

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

Or by email at waterqualitypetitions@waterboards.ca.gov

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

F. Information and Copying

The ROWD, other supporting documents, and comments received are on file and may be inspected at the address above at any time between 8:30 a.m. and 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday. Copying of documents may be arranged through the Santa Ana Water Board by calling (951) 782-4130.

G. 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 Santa Ana Water Board, reference this facility, and provide a name, address, and phone number.

H. Additional Information

Requests for additional information or questions regarding this order should be directed to Mike Kashak at (951) 782-4469.

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ATTACHMENT G – MINIMUM LEVELS

The Minimum Levels (MLs) in this attachment are for use in reporting and compliance determination purposes in accordance with section 2.4 of the Policy for Implementation of Toxics Standards for Inland Surface Waters, Enclosed Bays, and Estuaries of California. These MLs were derived from data for priority pollutants provided by State certified analytical laboratories in 1997 and 1998. These MLs shall be used until new values are adopted by the SWRCB and become effective. The following tables (Tables G1-G4) present MLs for four major chemical groupings: volatile substances, semi-volatile substances, inorganics, pesticides, and PCBs.

MINIMUM LEVELS IN PARTS PER BILLION, PPB (µg/L)

Table G-1: VOLATILE SUBSTANCES[1]	GC	GCMS
Acrolein	2.0	5
Acrylonitrile	2.0	2
Benzene	0.5	2
Bromoform	0.5	2
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.5	2
Chlorobenzene	0.5	2
Chlorodibromomethane	0.5	2
Chloroethane	0.5	2
Chloroform	0.5	2
Dichlorobromomethane	0.5	2
1,1 Dichloroethane	0.5	1
1,2 Dichloroethane	0.5	2
1,1 Dichloroethylene	0.5	2
1,2 Dichloropropane	0.5	1
1,3 Dichloropropylene (volatile)	0.5	2
Ethylbenzene	0.5	2
Methyl Bromide (*Bromomethane*)	1.0	2
Methyl Chloride (*Chloromethane*)	0.5	2
Methylene Chloride (*Dichloromethane*)	0.5	2
1,1,2,2 Tetrachloroethane	0.5	1
Tetrachloroethylene	0.5	2
Toluene	0.5	2
trans-1,2 Dichloroethylene	0.5	1
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	0.5	2
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	0.5	2
Trichloroethylene	0.5	2
Vinyl Chloride	0.5	2
1,2 Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	0.5	2
1,3 Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	0.5	2
1,4 Dichlorobenzene (volatile)	0.5	2

MINIMUM LEVELS IN PARTS PER BILLION, PPB (µg/L)

Table G-2: Semi-Volatile Substances[2]	GC	GCMS	LC
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	1	1	
2 Chlorophenol	2	5	
2,4 Dichlorophenol	1	5	

[1] The normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1, therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance.

2,4 Dimethylphenol	1	2	
4,6 Dinitro-2-methylphenol	10	5	
2,4 Dinitrophenol	5	5	
2- Nitrophenol		10	
4- Nitrophenol	5	10	
4 Chloro-3-methylphenol	5	1	
2,4,6 Trichlorophenol	10	10	
Acenaphthene	1	1	0.5
Acenaphthylene		10	0.2
Anthracene		10	2
Benzidine		5	
Benzo (a) Anthracene (*1,2 Benzanthracene*)	10	5	
Benzo(a) pyrene (*3,4 Benzopyrene*)		10	2
Benzo (b) Flouranthene (*3,4 Benzofluoranthene*)		10	10
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene		5	0.1
Benzo(k)fluoranthene		10	2
bis 2-(1-Chloroethoxyl) methane		5	
bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	10	1	
bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) ether	10	2	
bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	10	5	
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	10	5	
Butyl benzyl phthalate	10	10	
2-Chloronaphthalene		10	
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether		5	
Chrysene		10	5
Dibenzo(a,h)-anthracene		10	0.1
1,2 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	2	2	
1,3 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	2	1	
1,4 Dichlorobenzene (semivolatile)	2	1	
3,3’ Dichlorobenzidine		5	
Diethyl phthalate	10	2	
Dimethyl phthalate	10	2	
di-n-Butyl phthalate		10	
2,4 Dinitrotoluene	10	5	
2,6 Dinitrotoluene		5	
di-n-Octyl phthalate		10	
1,2 Diphenylhydrazine		1	
Fluoranthene	10	1	0.05
Fluorene		10	0.1
Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene	5	5	
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene	1	5	

MINIMUM LEVELS IN PARTS PER BILLION, PPB (µg/L)

Table G-2: SEMI-VOLATILE SUBSTANCES[2]	GC	GCMS	LC	COLOR
Pentachlorophenol	1	5		
Phenol [3]	1	1		50
Hexachlorobenzene	5	1		
Hexachlorobutadiene	5	1		

[2] With the exception of phenol by colorimetric technique, the normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1000, therefore, the lowest standards concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance multiplied by 1000.

[3] Phenol by colorimetric technique has a factor of 1.

Hexachloroethane	5	1		
Indeno(1,2,3,cd)-pyrene		10	0.05	
Isophorone	10	1		
Naphthalene	10	1	0.2	
Nitrobenzene	10	1		
N-Nitroso-dimethyl amine	10	5		
N-Nitroso -di n-propyl amine	10	5		
N-Nitroso diphenyl amine	10	1		
Phenanthrene		5	0.05	
Pyrene		10	0.05	

MINIMUM LEVELS IN PARTS PER BILLION, PPB (µg/L)

Table G-3: INORGANICS[4]	FAA	GFAA	ICP	ICPMS	SPGFAA	HYDRIDE	CVAA	COLOR	DCP
Antimony	10	5	50	0.5	5	0.5			1000
Arsenic		2	10	2	2	1		20	1000
Beryllium	20	0.5	2	0.5	1				1000
Cadmium	10	0.5	10	0.25	0.5				1000
Chromium (total)	50	2	10	0.5	1				1000
Chromium VI	5							10	
Copper	25	5	10	0.5	2				1000
Lead	20	5	5	0.5	2				10000
Mercury				0.5			0.2		
Nickel	50	5	20	1	5				1000
Selenium		5	10	2	5	1			1000
Silver	10	1	10	0.25	2				1000
Thallium	10	2	10	1	5				1000
Zinc	20		20	1	10				1000
Cyanide								5	

MINIMUM LEVELS IN PARTS PER BILLION, PPB (µg/L)

Table G-4: PESTICIDES – PCBs[5]	GC
Aldrin	0.005
alpha–BHC (*a-Hexachloro-cyclohexane*)	0.01
beta–BHC (*b-Hexachloro-cyclohexane*)	0.005
Gamma–BHC(*Lindane;g-Hexachloro-cyclohexane*)	0.02
Delta-BHC (*d-Hexachloro-cyclohexane*)	0.005

[4] The normal method-specific factor for these substances is 1, therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance.

[5] The normal method-specific factor for these substances is 100, therefore, the lowest standard concentration in the calibration curve is equal to the above ML value for each substance multiplied by 100.

Chlordane	0.1
4,4'-DDT	0.01
4,4'-DDE	0.05
4,4'-DDD	0.05
Dieldrin	0.01
Alpha-Endosulfan	0.02
Beta-Endosulfan	0.01
Endosulfan Sulfate	0.05
Endrin	0.01
Endrin Aldehyde	0.01
Heptachlor	0.01
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.01
PCB 1016	0.5
PCB 1221	0.5
PCB 1232	0.5
PCB 1242	0.5
PCB 1248	0.5
PCB 1254	0.5
PCB 1260	0.5
Toxaphene	0.5

Techniques:
GC - Gas Chromatography
GCMS - Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry
HRGCMS - High Resolution Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (i.e., EPA 1613, 1624, or 1625)
LC - High Pressure Liquid Chromatography
FAA - Flame Atomic Absorption
GFAA - Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption
HYDRIDE - Gaseous Hydride Atomic Absorption
CVAA - Cold Vapor Atomic Absorption
ICP - Inductively Coupled Plasma
ICPMS - Inductively Coupled Plasma/Mass Spectrometry
SPGFAA - Stabilized Platform Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption (i.e., EPA 200.9)
DCP - Direct Current Plasma
COLOR - Colorimetric

ATTACHMENT H – ANALYTICAL METHODS

Table 1. EPA Approved Analytical Method for Toxic Pollutants:

Compound #	Pollutant ID	Toxic Pollutants	EPA Analytical Method[1]
Metals & Miscellaneous			
1		Aluminum (Al)	200.8, 1669
2	1097	Antimony (Sb)	200.7, 200.8, 204.1, 204.2, 6010B, 6020, 7040, 7041
3	1000	Arsenic (As)	200.7, 200.8, 200.9, 206.2, 206.3, 206.4, 206.5, 6010B, 6020, 7060A, 7061A
4	1012	Beryllium (Be)	200.7, 200.8, 200.9, 210.1, 210.2, 6010B, 6020, 7090, 7091
5	1027	Cadmium (Cd)	200.7, 200.8, 200.9, 213.1, 213.2, 6010B, 6020, 7130, 7131A
6a	1032	Chromium (Total)	200.7, 200.8, 200.9, 218.1, 218.2, 218.3, 6010B, 6020, 7190, 7191
6b	1033	Chromium (Cr-VI)	218.4, 7196A, 218.6, 719.9
7	1119	Copper (Cu)	200.7, 200.8, 200.9, 220.1, 220.2, 6010B, 6020, 7210, 7211
8	720	Cyanide (CN)	335.2, 335.3, 9010B, 9012A
9		Iron (Fe)	200.8, 1669
10	1051	Lead (Pb)	200.8, 200.9, 239.1, 239.2, 6010B, 6020, 7420, 7421
11	71900	Mercury (Hg)	245.1, 245.2, 200.8, 7470A, 7471A
12	1067	Nickel (Ni)	200.7, 200.8, 200.9, 249.1, 249.2, 6010B, 6020, 7520, 7521
13	1147	Selenium (Se)	200.7, 200.8, 200.9, 270.2, 6010B, 6020, 7740, 7741A
14	1077	Silver (Ag)	200.7, 200.8, 200.9, 272.1, 272.2, 6010B, 6020, 7760A, 7761
15	1059	Thallium (Tl)	200.7, 200.8, 200.9, 279.1, 279.2, 6010B, 6020, 7840, 7841
16	1092	Zinc (Zn)	200.7, 200.8, 289.1, 289.2, 6010B, 6020, 7950, 7951
17	948	Asbestos	100.1, 100.2

[1] Analytical Method selected must be capable of achieving an ML that is lower than the lowest criterion for the pollutant, as shown on Attachment B.

Compound #	Pollutant ID	Toxic Pollutants		EPA Analytical Method[1]
18[2]	82698[2]	TCDD Equivalent Toxicity Equivalent Factors (TEFs) for 2,3,7,8-TCCD Equivalents		8280A, 8290
		Congener	TEF	
		2,3,7,8-TetraCDD	1	
		1,2,3,7,8-PentaCDD	1.0	
		1,2,3,4,7,8-HexaCDD	0.1	
		1,2,3,6,7,8-HexaCDD	0.1	
		1,2,3,7,8,9-HexaCDD	0.1	
		1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HeptaCDD	0.01	
		OctaCDD	0.0001	
		2,3,7,8-TetraCDF	0.1	
		1,2,3,7,8-PentaCDF	0.05	
		2,3,4,7,8-PentaCDF	0.5	
		1,2,3,4,7,8-HexaCDF	0.1	
		1,2,3,6,7,8-HexaCDF	0.1	
		1,2,3,7,8,9-HexaCDF	0.1	
		2,3,4,6,7,8-HexaCDF	0.1	
		1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HeptaCDF	0.01	
		1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HeptaCDF	0.01	
		OctaCDF	0.0001	
Volatile Pollutants				
19	34210	Acrolein		603, 8030A, 8260B
20	34215	Acrylonitrile		603, 8031, 8260B
21	34030	Benzene		602, 624, 8021B, 8260B
22	32104	Bromoform		601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
23	32102	Carbon Tetrachloride		601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
24	34301	Chlorobenzene		601, 602, 624, 8021B, 8260B
25	34306	Chlorodibromomethane		601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
26	85811	Chloroethane		601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
27	34576	2-Chloroethylvinyl Ether		601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
28	32106	Chloroform		601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
29	32101	Dichlorobromomethane		601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
30	34496	1,1-Dichloroethane		601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
31	32103	1,2-Dichloroethane		601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
32	34501	1,1-Dichloroethylene		601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
33	34541	1,2-Dichloropropane		601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
34	34561	1,3-Dichloropropylene		601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
35	78113	Ethylbenzene		602, 624, 8021B, 8260B
36	34413	Methyl Bromide		601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
37	3	Methyl Chloride		601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
38	34418	Methylene Chloride		601, 624, 8021B, 8260B

[2] You shall report for each congener the analytical results of the effluent monitoring, including the quantifiable limit and the MDL, and the measured or estimated concentration. In addition you shall multiply each measured or estimated congener concentration by its respective TEF value above and report the sum of these values.

Compound #	Pollutant ID	Toxic Pollutants	EPA Analytical Method[1]
39	34516	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
40	34475	Tetrachloroethylene	601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
41	34010	Toluene	602, 624, 8021B, 8260B
42	34549	1,2-Trans-Dichloroethylene	601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
43	34506	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
44	34511	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
45	39180	Trichloroethylene	601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
46	39175	Vinyl Chloride	601, 624, 8021B, 8260B
Semi-Volatile Pollutants			
47	34586	2-Chlorophenol	604, 625, 8041, 8270C
48	34601	2,4-Dichlorophenol	604, 625, 8041, 8270C
49	34606	2,4-Dimethylphenol	604, 625, 8041, 8270C
50	34452	2-Methyl-4,6-Dintrophenol	604, 625, 8041, 8270C
51	34616	2,4-Dinitrophenol	604, 625, 8041, 8270C
52	34591	2-Nitrophenol	604, 625, 8041, 8270C
53	34646	4-Nitrophenol	604, 625, 8041, 8270C
54		3-Methyl-4-Chlorophenol	604, 625, 8041, 8270C
55	39032	Pentachlorophenol	604, 625, 8041, 8270C
56	34694	Phenol	604, 625, 8041, 8270C
57	34624	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	604, 625, 8041, 8270C
58	34205	Acenaphthene	610, 625, 8100, 8270C
59	34200	Acenapthylene	610, 625, 8100, 8270C
60	34220	Anthracene	610, 625, 8100, 8270C
61	39120	Benzidine	625, 8270C
62	34526	Benzo (a) Anthracene	610, 625, 8100, 8270C
63	34247	Benzo (a) Pyrene	610, 625, 8100, 8270C
64	34230	Benzo (b) Fluoranthene	610, 625, 8100, 8270C
65	34521	Benzo (g,h,i) Perylene	610, 625, 8100, 8270C
66	34242	Benzo (k) Fluoranthene	610, 625, 8100, 8270C
67	34278	Bis (2-Chloroethoxy) Methane	611, 625, 8270C
68	34283	Bis (2-Chloroisopropyl) Ether	611, 625, 8111, 8270C
69	34273	Bis (2-Chloroethyl) Ether	611, 625, 8111, 8270C
70	39100	Bis (2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	606, 625, 8061A, 8270C
71	34636	4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	611, 625, 8111, 8270C
72	34292	Butylbenzyl Phthalate	606, 625, 8061A, 8270C
73	34581	2-Chloronaphthalene	612, 625, 8100, 8270C
74	34641	4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	611, 625, 8111, 8270C
75	34320	Chrysene	610, 625, 8100, 8270C
76	34556	Dibenzo (a,h) Anthracene	610, 625, 8100, 8270C
77	34536	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	601, 602, 612, 624, 625, 8021B, 8270C
78	34566	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	601, 602, 612, 624, 625, 8021B, 8270C
79	34571	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	601, 602, 612, 624, 625, 8021B, 8270C
80	34631	3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	625, 8270C
81	34336	Diethyl Phthalate	606, 625, 8061A, 8270C
82	34341	Dimethyl Phthalate	606, 625, 8061A, 8270C
83	34596	Di-n-Octyl Phthalate	606, 625, 8061A, 8270C

Compound #	Pollutant ID	Toxic Pollutants	EPA Analytical Method[1]
84	34611	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	609, 625, 8091, 8270C
85	34626	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	609, 625, 8091, 8270C
86	39110	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	606, 625, 8061A, 8270C
87	34346	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	625, 8270C
88	34376	Fluoranthene	610, 625, 8100, 8270C
89	34381	Fluorene	610, 625, 8100, 8270C
90	39700	Hexachlorobenzene	612, 625, 8120A, 8270C
91	39702	Hexachlorobutadiene	612, 625, 8120A, 8270C
92	34386	Hexachlorocyclopentatadiene	612, 8120A, 8270C
93	34396	Hexachloroethane	616, 625, 8120A, 8270C
94	34403	Indeno (1,2,3-cd) Pyrene	610, 625, 8100, 8270C
95	34408	Isophorone	609, 625, 8270C
96	34696	Napthalene	610, 625, 8100, 8270C
97	34447	Nitrobenzene	609, 625, 8091, 8270C
98	34438	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	607, 625, 8070A, 8270C
99	34428	N-Nitrosodi-n-Propylamine	607, 625, 8070A, 8270C
100	34433	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	607, 8070A, 8270C
101	34461	Phenanthrene	610, 625, 8100, 8270C
102	34469	Pyrene	610, 625, 8100, 8270C
103	34551	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	612, 625, 8120A, 8270C
Pesticides			
104	39330	Aldrin	608, 8081A
105	39336	Alpha-BHC	608, 8081A
106	39338	beta-BHC	608, 8081A
107	39340	Gamma-BHC	608, 8081A
108	34198	delta-BHC	608, 8081A
109	39350	Chlordane	608, 8081A
110	39300	4,4'-DDT	608, 8081A
111	39320	4,4'-DDE	608, 8081A
112	39310	4,4'-DDD	608, 8081A
113	39380	Dieldrin	608, 8081A
114	78428	Alpha-Endosulfan	608, 8081A
115	34356	beta-Endosulfan	608, 8081A
116	34351	Endosulfan Sulfate	608, 8081A
117	39390	Endrin	608, 8081A
118	34366	Endrin Aldehyde	608, 8081A
119	39410	Heptachlor	608, 8081A
120	39420	Heptachlor Epoxide	608, 8081A
127	4166	PCBs	608, 8082
128	39400	Toxaphene	608, 8081A
Miscellaneous Water Monitoring Parameters			
129		Oil and Grease	413.2 or 1664
130	4	pH of receiving water	130
131	2	Hardness (mg/L as CaCO3)	131
132		Total Phosphorus	SM 4500 PBE 10-115-01-1-U
133		*E. coli*	1603
134		Biochemical Oxygen Demand	SM 5210B
135		Total Suspended Solids	SM 2540 D

Compound #	Pollutant ID	Toxic Pollutants	EPA Analytical Method[1]
136		Nitrate + Nitrite as N	SM4500-NO2B 10-107-04-1-B
137		Ammonia Nitrogen	SM 4500-NH3 10-107-06-3-D
138		Total Dissolved Solids	160.1
139		Methylene Blue Active Substances (MBAS)	425.1
140		Acute Toxicity Testing	EPA-821-R-02-012
141		Salinity of receiving water (mg/L)	

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ATTACHMENT I – NUTRIENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Discharger shall include, with each annual monitoring report, a statement confirming that manure, litter, or process wastewater has not been land applied during the reporting year.

If the Discharger proposes to land apply manure, litter, or process wastewater, the Discharger shall notify the Santa Ana Water Board and update the NMP within the SWPPP or develop a separate NMP. The NMP shall incorporate the elements specified in this Attachment in accordance with 40 CFR §122.42(e)(1), as applicable.

1. Ensure adequate storage of manure, litter, and process wastewater, including procedures to ensure proper operation and maintenance of the storage facilities;
2. Ensure proper management of mortalities (i.e., dead animals) to ensure that they are not disposed of in a liquid manure, stormwater, or process wastewater storage or treatment system that is not specifically designed to treat animal mortalities;
3. Ensure that clean water, including uncontaminated stormwater, is diverted, as appropriate, from the production area;
4. Prevent direct contact of confined animals with waters of, or waters tributary to, the United States;
5. Ensure that chemicals and other contaminants handled on-site are not disposed of in any manure, litter, process wastewater, or stormwater storage or treatment system unless specifically designed to treat such chemicals and other contaminants;
6. Identify appropriate site-specific conservation practices to be implemented, including as appropriate buffers or equivalent practices, to control runoff of pollutants to waters of the United States; and,
7. Identify site-specific records that will be maintained to document the implementation and management of the minimum elements described in items (1) through (6).

ATTACHMENT J – STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

Table of Contents

I. SWPPP OBJECTIVES J-2
II. SWPPP REQUIREMENTS J-3
III. PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION J-3
A. Pollution Prevention Team J-3
B. Review of Other Requirements J-3
IV. ASSESSMENT J-4
A. Facility Operation J-4
B. Site Map J-4
C. Materials Inventory J-4
D. Potential Pollutant Sources J-5
E. Significant Spills and Leaks J-5
F. Non-Stormwater Discharge J-5
G. Monitoring, Sampling, and Visual Inspection Plan J-6
V. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE IDENTIFICATION J-6
A. Minimum BMPs J-6
B. Facility-Specific BMPs J-6
VI. IMPLEMENTATION J-6
A. BMPs J-6
B. Employee Training J-7
VII. EVALUATION AND MONITORING J-7
A. Annual Facility Evaluation J-7
B. Visual Inspections J-7
C. Recordkeeping J-7
D. Reviewing, Revising, and Implementing SWPPP J-7

I. SWPPP OBJECTIVES

A. The SWPPP has two major objectives:

1. To identify and evaluate sources of pollutants associated with industrial activities that may affect the quality of stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges from the facility; and,
2. To identify and implement site-specific BMPs to reduce or prevent pollutants associated with industrial activities in stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges. BMPs may include a variety of pollution prevention measures and are generally categorized as non-structural BMPs (activity schedules, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other low-cost measures) and as structural BMPs (treatment measures, run-off controls, over-head coverage).

These objectives are intended to support and be consistent with the NMP requirements. The Discharger is responsible for ensuring the SWPPP meets applicable requirements of 40 CFR §122.42(e)(1) through (e)(6), as applicable.

B. The Discharger may use a phased approach for SWPPP development and implementation, as described in Table I-1.

C. The SWPPP is a written document that shall include a compliance activity schedule, a description of industrial activities and pollutant sources, descriptions of BMPs, and site maps or drawings. The SWPPP shall be revised as necessary and shall be readily available for review by facility personnel and Santa Ana Water Board staff.

Table I-1. Five Phases for Developing and Implementing an Industrial SWPPP

PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION • Form Pollution Prevention Team • Review other Facility plans
ASSESSMENT • Develop a site map • Identify potential pollutant sources • Inventory of materials and chemicals • List significant spills and leaks • Identify Non-Stormwater Discharges • Assess pollutant risk
BMP IDENTIFICATION • Identify minimum required BMPs • Identify any advanced BMPs

IMPLEMENTATION
• Train employees for the Pollution Prevention Team • Implement BMPs • Collect and review records
EVALUATION / MONITORING
• Conduct annual Facility evaluation (Annual Evaluation) • Review monitoring information • Evaluate BMPs • Review, revise, and implement SWPPP

II. SWPPP REQUIREMENTS

The SWPPP shall be retained on-site and made available to Santa Ana Water Board personnel upon request. A copy of the SWPPP shall be provided within two (2) weeks of a request. Upon receiving a request from the public for a copy of the SWPPP, the Discharger:

1. Shall provide a copy of the SWPPP within a reasonable timeframe;
2. May contact the requester to determine if specific portions of the SWPPP will satisfy the request;
3. May provide information on where and when the SWPPP can be reviewed at the facility during normal business hours; and
4. May notify the Santa Ana Water Board and the requester of any claims of confidential business information or security concerns. The Discharger shall identify the general sections of concern, and the Santa Ana Water Board will coordinate with the Discharger and requester as appropriate.

III. PLANNING AND ORGANIZATION

A. Pollution Prevention Team

1. The SWPPP, significant updates, monitoring results, and required certifications shall be signed by a responsible official or duly authorized representative in accordance with applicable permit requirements. The individual responsible for implementing the SWPPP shall be familiar with the requirements of this Order.
2. The SWPPP shall identify a pollution prevention team responsible for developing, implementing, maintaining, and updating the SWPPP. The SWPPP shall identify team members by name or title and describe their roles and responsibilities, including implementation of BMPs and monitoring requirements. Procedures shall be established to ensure coverage during staff absences.
3. The Discharger shall review other applicable facility plans and programs to ensure consistency with stormwater management requirements.

B. Review of Other Requirements

The SWPPP may incorporate or reference elements of other applicable plans, procedures, or regulatory documents that address stormwater pollutant control measures. The Discharger shall maintain copies of such documents at the facility and ensure consistency with the requirements of this Order.

The SWPPP shall document the facility's scheduled operating hours. Scheduled facility operating hours that would be considered irregular (temporary, seasonal, etc) shall also be documented in the SWPPP.

IV. ASSESSMENT

A. Facility Operation

Describe the facility operations and provide a general layout, including buildings, storage areas, movement of horses, and flow of materials through the facility. Include any variations that could affect stormwater, including seasonal or weather-related changes. A process flow diagram may be included, if available.

B. Site Map

1. The SWPPP shall include a site map. The site map shall include notes, legends, and other data as appropriate to ensure that the site map is clear and understandable. If necessary, facility operators may provide the required information on multiple site maps.
2. The following information shall be included on the site map:
    a. The facility boundaries; the outline of all stormwater drainage areas within the facility boundaries; portions of the drainage area impacted by run-on from surrounding areas; and direction of flow of each drainage area, on-site surface water bodies, and areas of potential soil erosion. The map shall also identify nearby water bodies (such as rivers, lakes, and ponds) and receiving waters or storm drain systems where the facility's stormwater discharges and authorized non-stormwater discharges may be received.
    b. The location of the stormwater collection and conveyance system, associated points of discharge, and direction of flow. Include any structural control measures that affect stormwater discharges, authorized non-stormwater discharges, and run-on. Examples of structural control measures are catch basins, berms, detention ponds, secondary containment, oil/water separators, diversion barriers, etc.
    c. An outline of all impervious areas of the facility, including paved areas, buildings, covered storage areas, or other roofed structures.
    d. Locations where materials are directly exposed to precipitation and the locations where significant spills or leaks may have occurred.
    e. Areas of facility activity that may contribute pollutants to stormwater, including animal confinement areas, manure storage areas, feed storage areas, equipment storage or maintenance areas, and other potential pollutant source areas.

C. Materials Inventory

Provide a narrative description of materials handled at the facility and associated management practices including the following:

1. Identify significant materials that may be exposed to stormwater, including their locations and approximate quantities.
2. Identify materials that may be transported from indoor to outdoor areas by equipment or vehicles.
3. Describe how materials are handled, stored, and disposed of to prevent stormwater contamination.
4. Identify pollutants that may be present in stormwater discharges.
5. Describe on-site storage and disposal practices and identify any significant past spills or leaks.

Note: Significant materials may include manure, process wastewater, feed, fuels, chemicals, and other materials with the potential to affect stormwater quality.

D. Potential Pollutant Sources

The SWPPP shall identify current and potential pollutant-generating activities and areas at the facility and describe their potential to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges.

Potential pollutant activities and/or sources may include, but are not limited to:

1. Animal confinement areas and movement of horses;
2. Manure and bedding storage and handling areas;
3. Process wastewater handling and storage areas;
4. Areas associated with washing or cleaning of animals, equipment, or facilities;
5. Waste storage and disposal areas;
6. Equipment and vehicle storage, fueling, or maintenance areas; and
7. Outdoor storage areas exposed to precipitation.

E. Significant Spills and Leaks

The SWPPP shall identify significant spills and leaks of oils or hazardous materials that have occurred at the facility within the five years prior to the effective date of this Order. This information shall be used to evaluate potential sources of stormwater contamination.

F. Non-Stormwater Discharge

1. The Discharger shall evaluate the facility to identify all non-stormwater discharges and their sources, including whether any drains or conveyances connect to the stormwater system.
2. The SWPPP shall describe any identified non-stormwater discharges, including their source and general characteristics.
3. Non-stormwater discharges are prohibited unless authorized by this Order.
4. The SWPPP shall include BMPs to prevent unauthorized non-stormwater discharges and to minimize contact between stormwater and potential pollutant sources.
5. The SWPPP shall include measures to identify and eliminate unauthorized discharges of process wastewater or other wastewaters to storm drains or surface waters.

6. Certain non-stormwater discharges such as firefighting activities or potable water system flushing may be allowable provided that they do not contain pollutants.

G. Monitoring, Sampling, and Visual Inspection Plan

Ensure all aspects of monitoring and inspection requirements are expressed in Attachment E.

V. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE IDENTIFICATION

A. Minimum BMPs

The Discharger shall implement appropriate BMPs to reduce or prevent pollutants in stormwater discharges from the facility. BMPs shall be selected based on site-specific conditions and identified pollutant sources. BMPs may include:

1. Good housekeeping practices to minimize accumulation and exposure of manure, feed, and other materials to stormwater;
2. Preventive maintenance of equipment, conveyance systems, and containment structures to prevent leaks and failures;
3. Spill and leak prevention and response measures;
4. Proper material handling and waste management practices;
5. Erosion and sediment control measures, where applicable; and
6. Employee awareness and training, as necessary to implement the SWPPP.

The SWPPP shall describe the BMPs implemented at the facility and provide the basis for their selection. If certain BMPs are not applicable, the SWPPP shall include a brief explanation.

B. Facility-Specific BMPs

Based on the assessment of potential pollutant sources, the Discharger shall identify and implement facility-specific BMPs necessary to reduce or prevent pollutants in stormwater discharges to achieve compliance with the BAT/BCT standard and reduction goals of the pollutant of concern.

VI. IMPLEMENTATION

A. BMPs

1. The SWPPP shall include a description of BMPs implemented at the facility, including their purpose, location, and responsible personnel.
2. The Discharger shall implement, maintain, and modify BMPs as necessary to reduce or prevent pollutants in stormwater discharges.
3. The SWPPP shall be updated to reflect any significant changes to BMPs, facility operations, or conditions affecting stormwater quality.
4. The SWPPP shall include a schedule of additional or enhanced BMP implementation, either ordered by the Santa Ana Water Board or deemed necessary due to facility changes or self-inspection.

BMP descriptions may include implementation procedures, maintenance requirements, and necessary equipment, as appropriate.

B. Employee Training

The Discharger shall ensure that personnel responsible for implementing the SWPPP are appropriately trained. Training shall address BMP implementation, inspection procedures, and monitoring requirements, as applicable.

The SWPPP shall identify personnel to be trained, the type of training provided, and maintain records of completed training. Training shall be conducted routinely, as appropriate.

VII. EVALUATION AND MONITORING

A. Annual Facility Evaluation

The Discharger shall conduct an annual evaluation of facility operations, pollutant sources, and BMP effectiveness. The annual evaluation shall be conducted in same month each year, for instance, December of each year. The evaluation shall include:

1. Review of inspection records, monitoring results, and other relevant information;
2. Inspection of potential pollutant sources; and
3. Evaluation of BMP implementation and effectiveness.

The SWPPP shall be updated, as necessary, based on the evaluation, and the evaluation results shall be documented and included in the annual report.

B. Visual Inspections

The Discharger shall conduct no less than monthly visual inspections of the facility to identify potential pollutant sources and evaluate BMP effectiveness.

1. Visual inspections shall include observation of drainage areas, discharge locations, and areas of facility activity for evidence of pollutants or unauthorized discharges.
2. Visual inspection shall be conducted during daylight hours of scheduled facility operating hours and on days without precipitation.
3. Visual observations shall also be conducted during storm events, when feasible, to assess stormwater discharge characteristics.
4. The visual inspections shall be documented in the Annual Report. Uncompleted monthly visual inspections shall be provided with an explanation.

C. Recordkeeping

The Discharger shall maintain records of inspections, observations, and corrective actions. Records shall include the date, location, observations, and any actions taken.

Records shall be retained in accordance with the requirements of this Order (Attachment D, IV.A and Attachment E, I.E).

D. Reviewing, Revising, and Implementing SWPPP

The Discharger shall review and update the SWPPP as necessary to reflect changes in facility operations, pollutant sources, or BMP effectiveness.

ATTACHMENT K – REQUIRED MINIMUM AND OTHER SOURCE-SPECIFIC OPERATIONAL BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS)

Table of Contents

I. MINIMUM OPERATIONAL BMPS K-2
A. Formation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team K-2
B. Good Housekeeping K-2
C. Preventive Maintenance K-2
D. Spill Prevention, Reporting, and Emergency Cleanup K-3
II. CLEAN RAINWATER K-3
III. ROOF DRAINAGE K-3
IV. OTHER SOURCE-SPECIFIC OPERATIONAL AND STRUCTURAL SOURCE CONTROL BMPS K-3
A. BMPs for Dust Control K-3
B. BMPs for Fueling at Dedicated Stations K-4
C. BMPs for Illicit Non-Stormwater Connections and Discharges K-4
D. BMPs for Pesticide Management K-4
E. BMPs for Loading and Unloading Areas K-5
F. BMPs for Maintenance and Repair of Vehicles and Equipment K-5
G. BMPs for Maintenance of Stormwater Drainage and Treatment Systems K-6
H. BMPs for Mobile Fueling K-6
I. BMPs for Painting, Finishing, and Coating Activities K-6
J. BMPs for Storage of Liquids, Food Waste, or Hazardous Wastes in Containers K-7
K. BMPs for Washing of Vehicles, Equipment, and Building Structures K-7
L. BMPs for Horse Washing, Animal Care, and Associated Wash Areas K-8

MINIMUM OPERATIONAL BMPS

To comply with this Order, the Discharger shall include the minimum operational BMP categories identified in this section, as applicable to the facility, in the SWPPP.

A. Formation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Team

The responsible official shall designate a stormwater pollution prevention team and assign responsibilities necessary to comply with this Order. Responsibilities shall include:

1. Assigning one or more individuals by name or title to develop, implement, maintain, and revise the SWPPP;
2. Reviewing BMP implementation and overall operation of stormwater controls on a periodic basis;
3. Assigning responsibilities for inspections, sampling, operation and maintenance, and emergency response; and
4. Ensuring appropriate training of team members.

B. Good Housekeeping

Good housekeeping shall be implemented to maintain a clean and orderly facility and minimize the exposure of pollutants to stormwater.

1. Promptly contain and clean up leaks and spills of manure, process wastewater, fuels, oils, chemicals, or other materials that may be exposed to stormwater.
2. Sweep paved material handling and storage areas, as necessary, to remove debris and other materials that could contaminate stormwater. Pollutants shall not be washed to storm drains, conveyance systems, or receiving waters.
3. Clean and maintain stormwater control and conveyance systems, including catch basins, detention basins, and drainage channels.
4. Promptly repair damaged paved or containment areas where leaks, spills, or pollutant accumulation may affect stormwater quality.
5. Promptly repair leaking connections, pipes, hoses, valves, or other equipment that may contribute pollutants to stormwater.
6. Use appropriate absorbent materials or other cleanup methods for liquid spills, where practicable.

C. Preventive Maintenance

The Discharger shall implement preventive maintenance procedures for stormwater control measures, drainage systems, and equipment or infrastructure that may contribute pollutants to stormwater. Preventive maintenance shall include routine inspection and timely repair of tanks, containers, piping, pumps, valves, conveyance systems, and other equipment exposed to stormwater.

At a minimum, the Discharger shall:

1. Prevent unauthorized discharges of wastes, process wastewater, sewage, or other pollutants to storm drains, surface waters, or the ground;

2. Inspect and maintain stormwater conveyance systems and BMPs to ensure proper operation;
3. Promptly repair leaks, damaged equipment, or deteriorated surfaces that may contribute pollutants to stormwater;
4. Use appropriate containment and cleanup measures for leaks and spills from vehicles, equipment, containers, and storage areas; and
5. Use storage containers and associated equipment that are suitable for their intended use and maintained in good condition where exposed to stormwater.

D. Spill Prevention, Reporting, and Emergency Cleanup

The SWPPP shall identify areas of the facility where spills or leaks of fuel, oil, chemicals, process wastewater, or other pollutants may occur, and the drainage pathways from those areas. The SWPPP shall describe spill prevention, response, and cleanup procedures, and identify the location of appropriate spill response equipment.

At a minimum, the Discharger shall:

1. Stop, contain, and clean up spills immediately upon discovery;
2. Prevent spill cleanup materials from being discharged to storm drains or surface waters;
3. Maintain appropriate spill response equipment in areas where spills may occur;
4. Notify the Santa Ana Water Board promptly of any spill that has reached, or may reach, storm drains, surface waters, or other waters of the State, and provide follow-up documentation as required by this Order; and
5. Ensure that facility personnel are familiar with spill response procedures.

CLEAN RAINWATER

Roofs, buildings, and non-manured areas within or adjacent to the production area shall be constructed, maintained, or otherwise managed so that clean rainwater is diverted away from manure and wastewater containment areas, unless such drainage is fully contained. Appropriate BMPs shall also be implemented, where feasible, to discourage bird nesting and minimize bird droppings in areas that may affect stormwater quality.

ROOF DRAINAGE

Roof drainage from barns, shelters, or similar structures shall not discharge into corrals unless the corrals are paved and properly drained. (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 3, § 661.)

OTHER SOURCE-SPECIFIC OPERATIONAL AND STRUCTURAL SOURCE CONTROL BMPS

A. BMPs for Dust Control

The Discharger shall implement reasonable BMPs to minimize accumulation and migration of dust, dirt, manure particulates, and other fine materials that may be mobilized by

stormwater. Dust control measures shall be managed so they do not create unauthorized non-stormwater discharges or process wastewater discharges.

B. BMPs for Fueling at Dedicated Stations

Fueling areas shall be managed to prevent leaks, spills, and stormwater contamination. At a minimum, the Discharger shall:

1. Conduct fueling in a manner that minimizes spills and leaks;
2. Maintain spill response materials in fueling areas and ensure personnel are familiar with spill response procedures;
3. Promptly contain and clean up spills and properly dispose of cleanup materials;
4. Maintain fueling equipment in good working order;
5. Where practicable, provide containment, cover, or other controls to minimize contact between stormwater and fueling operations;
6. Cover with roof or canopy and conduct the fueling in an impervious containment area;
7. Prepare an emergency spill response and cleanup plan and have designated trained person(s) available either on site or on call at all times to promptly and properly implement that plan and immediately cleanup all spills;
8. Train employees on the proper use of fuel dispensers;
9. Keep drained oil filters in a suitable container or drum;
10. Maintain functioning automatic shutoff for fuel dispensers; and
11. Prevent from topping off fuels.

C. BMPs for Illicit Non-Stormwater Connections and Discharges

Unauthorized non-stormwater discharges to storm drains, surface waters, or the ground are prohibited. The Discharger shall:

1. Identify and eliminate unauthorized non-stormwater discharges and illicit connections;
2. Evaluate drains, conveyances, and other discharge points to determine whether they connect to the stormwater system;
3. Redirect unauthorized discharges to an approved sanitary sewer or other authorized treatment or disposal system, where allowed; and
4. Update the SWPPP, as necessary, to document any identified illicit connections, corrective actions, and changes to facility drainage.

D. BMPs for Pesticide Management

If pesticides or herbicides are used at the facility, they shall be stored, handled, and applied in a manner that prevents discharge to storm drains or waters of the United States. At a minimum, the Discharger shall:

1. Use pesticides only as necessary and in accordance with label instructions and applicable laws;
2. Store pesticides and related materials in covered or otherwise protected areas;

3. Prevent spills, leaks, rinsate, and wash water from entering storm drains or surface waters;
4. Clean up and properly dispose of spilled materials and contaminated cleanup materials; and
5. Prohibit spraying pesticides within 100 feet of open water

E. BMPs for Loading and Unloading Areas

Where materials are loaded, unloaded, or transferred outdoors, the Discharger shall implement BMPs to prevent spills, leaks, and contact between stormwater and materials. At a minimum, the Discharger shall:

1. Minimize exposure of loading and unloading areas to stormwater, where practicable;
2. Promptly contain and clean up spills or leaked materials;
3. Maintain spill response materials in areas where transfers occur;
4. Inspect hoses, connections, valves, and other transfer equipment for leaks and repair deficiencies promptly;
5. Use containment or other controls, where appropriate, during transfer of liquids or other pollutant materials;
6. Sweep uncovered loading and unloading areas frequently to remove material that could otherwise be washed off by stormwater, and sweep outside areas that are covered for a period of time by containers, logs, or other material after the areas are cleared;
7. Place drip pans or other appropriate temporary containment devices at locations where leaks or spills may occur such as hose connections, hose reels, and filler nozzles; and
8. Use drip pans when making and breaking connections.

F. BMPs for Maintenance and Repair of Vehicles and Equipment

Where vehicles or equipment are maintained or repaired on-site, the Discharger shall implement BMPs to prevent leaks, spills, and contact between stormwater and fuels, oils, wash water, solvents, batteries, or other pollutants. At a minimum, the Discharger shall:

1. Inspect vehicles and equipment for leaks where they are stored or maintained outdoors;
2. Use drip pans, containment, or other controls where leaks or fluid removal may occur;
3. Prevent wash water, liquid waste, or other pollutants from entering storm drains or surface waters;
4. Store batteries, used oil, fluids, and parts in protected areas or containers that prevent exposure to stormwater;
5. Conduct maintenance and repair activities in covered or otherwise controlled areas, where practicable; and
6. Empty oil and fuel filters before disposal and provide for proper disposal of waste oil and fuel.

G. BMPs for Maintenance of Stormwater Drainage and Treatment Systems

The Discharger shall inspect and maintain stormwater drainage, conveyance, detention, containment, and treatment systems to ensure proper operation and prevent the discharge of pollutants. At a minimum, the Discharger shall:

1. Inspect stormwater conveyance systems, catch basins, detention or containment ponds, drainage channels, inlets, outlets, pumps, valves, sumps, berms, and other stormwater control features on a regular basis and in accordance with the inspection frequencies specified elsewhere in this Order;
2. Maintain inlets, outlets, conveyances, and treatment systems free of excessive sediment, debris, vegetation, or other obstructions that may impair drainage or treatment performance;
3. Remove accumulated debris, sediment, solids, or other materials, as necessary, to maintain proper function;
4. Promptly repair damaged or deteriorated components that may affect stormwater management or structural integrity;
5. Manage removed materials in a manner that prevents discharge to storm drains, surface waters, or the ground; and
6. Document inspections, identified deficiencies, maintenance performed, and corrective actions in accordance with the SWPPP and recordkeeping requirements of this Order.

H. BMPs for Mobile Fueling

If mobile fueling occurs at the facility, it shall be conducted in a manner that prevents spills, leaks, and contact with stormwater. At a minimum, the Discharger shall:

1. Conduct mobile fueling in accordance with applicable fire and safety requirements;
2. Ensure fueling personnel are trained in spill prevention and response;
3. Maintain appropriate spill response materials with fueling equipment;
4. Prevent fueling from occurring within 25 feet of a storm drain;
5. Ensure that potential spill or leak conveyance surfaces are impervious and in good repair.
6. Prevent fuel spills or leaks from reaching storm drains or surface waters;
7. Place a liquid tight drip pan or an absorbent pad under each fueling location prior to and during all dispensing operations.
8. Promptly contain, clean up, and report spills in accordance with this Order;
9. Ensure that all mobile fueling operations are approved by the local fire department and comply with local and California State fire codes.

I. BMPs for Painting, Finishing, and Coating Activities

Painting, coating, sanding, or similar surface preparation activities shall be conducted in a manner that prevents paint, debris, wash water, solvents, or other pollutants from entering storm drains or surface waters. At a minimum, the Discharger shall:

1. Use containment, drop cloths, covers, or other controls during outdoor painting or surface preparation activities;
2. Promptly clean up spills and collect debris, dust, and waste materials for proper disposal;
3. Provide appropriate training to staff performing surface preparation activities;
4. Prevent wash water, solvents, or other materials from entering storm drains or surface waters; and
5. Avoid conducting outdoor spraying, blasting, or sanding during conditions that could cause pollutants to escape containment.

J. BMPs for Storage of Liquids, Food Waste, or Hazardous Wastes in Containers

Containers used to store liquids, food waste, hazardous materials, used oil, cleaning chemicals, or other potential pollutant materials shall be managed to prevent leaks, spills, and contact with stormwater. Where liquid materials are stored outdoors, appropriate secondary containment or equivalent controls shall be provided. At a minimum, the Discharger shall:

1. Keep containers closed when not in use;
2. Inspect storage areas and containers regularly for leaks, corrosion, or damage;
3. Promptly clean up spills and repair or replace leaking containers;
4. Provide a spill kit in the area;
5. Store containers in covered areas or provide other appropriate containment, where practicable, including secondary containment for hazardous waste; and
6. Manage dumpsters and waste containers to prevent leakage and stormwater contact.

K. BMPs for Washing of Vehicles, Equipment, and Building Structures

Washing activities shall be conducted in a manner that prevents wash water, detergents, solids, manure, or other pollutants from entering storm drains or surface waters. At a minimum, the Discharger shall:

1. Conduct washing in designated areas, where practicable;
2. Prevent wash water from discharging to storm drains, surface waters, or the ground unless otherwise authorized;
3. Direct wash water to an approved sanitary sewer, treatment, collection, or disposal system, where allowed;
4. Maintain wash areas to prevent runoff of pollutants; and
5. Conduct outside washing operation in a designated wash area as follows:
    a. Conduct washing on a paved spill containment pad to prevent the run-on of stormwater from adjacent areas. Slope the spill containment area so that wash

water is collected in a containment pad drain system with perimeter drains, trench drains or catchment drains. Size the containment pad to extend out a minimum of four feet on all sides of the vehicles and/or equipment being washed.

b. Convey the wash water to a sump (like a grit separator) and then to a sanitary sewer (if allowed by the local Sewer Authority), or industrial wastewater treatment, or recycle system. An NPDES permit would be required for any wash water discharge to a storm drain or receiving water after treatment. Contact the Santa Ana Water Board regional office for NPDES Permit requirements.

c. For discharge to a sanitary sewer, the containment sump must have a positive control outlet valve for spill control with live containment volume and oil/water separation. Size the minimum live storage volume to contain the maximum expected daily wash water flow plus the sludge storage volume below the outlet pipe. The outlet valve will be shut during the washing cycle to collect the wash water in the sump. The valve should remain shut for at least two hours following the washing operation to allow the oil and solids to separate before discharge to a sanitary sewer (See Regional Board Publication WQ-95-056). The inlet valve could be closed when washing is not occurring, thereby preventing the entry of uncontaminated stormwater into the pretreatment/ treatment system. The stormwater can then drain into the conveyance discharge system outside of the wash pad (essentially bypassing the wash water treatment/conveyance system). Post signs to inform operating personnel of the operation and purpose of the valve. Clean the concrete pad thoroughly until there is no foam or visible sheen in the wash water prior to closing the inlet valve and allowing uncontaminated stormwater to bypass (overflow and drain off) the pad.

d. For uncovered wash pads, the positive control outlet valve may be manually operated, but an automatic pneumatic or electric valve system is preferable. The valve may be on a timer circuit to be opened on completion of a wash cycle. The timer would then close the valve after the sump or separator is drained.

e. Because soluble/emulsifiable detergents can be used in the wash medium, the selection of soaps and detergents and treatment BMPs should be considered carefully. Oil/water separators are ineffective in removing emulsified or water-soluble detergents.

L. BMPs for Horse Washing, Animal Care, and Associated Wash Areas

Horse washing, animal care, and related activities shall be conducted in a manner that minimizes contact between stormwater and wash water, manure, bedding, detergents, or other pollutants. Wash areas shall be inspected periodically for drainage problems, accumulation of solids, or evidence of unauthorized discharges. At a minimum, the Discharger shall:

1. Conduct horse washing and similar activities in designated areas, where practicable;
2. Prevent wash water, manure, bedding, and other waste materials from entering storm drains or surface waters;
3. Maintain wash areas in a clean condition and promptly remove accumulated solids or debris;

4. Use cleaning products in a manner that minimizes discharge to stormwater systems; and
5. Implement appropriate drainage, containment, or other controls to prevent polluted runoff from wash and animal care areas.

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